Supreme Court, U. S.
FILED
AUG 12 1974
MICHAEL RODAK, JR., CLERK

IN THE SUPREME COURT
OF THE UNITED STATES
OCTOBER TERM, 1973

* * *

NO. 73-1462

* * *

MARK WHITE, ET AL.,
Appellants

V.

DIANA REGESTER, ET AL.,
Appellees

MARK WHITE, ET AL.,
Appellants

V.

FRANK A. ESCALANTE, ET AL.,
Appellees

MARK WHITE, ET AL.,
Appellants

V.

JAMES GASKIN, ET AL.,
Appellees

MARK WHITE, JR., ET AL.,
Appellants

V.

WANDA L. CHAPMAN, ET AL.,
Appellees

* * *

ON APPEAL FROM THE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

* * *

APPENDIX
VOLUME VI, PAGES 2144 - 2590

* * *

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Appeal Filed January 30, 1974
Probable Jurisdiction Noted May 28, 1974

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR

THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

AUSTIN DIVISION

JAMES GASKIN, ET. AL.		
V.		CIVIL ACTION NO. A-73-CA-146
MARK WHITE, ET. AL.		

BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING PLAN OF PLAINTIFF-INTERVENORS GASKIN, ET. AL. (LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 32)

I. IDENTITY OF PARTIES

The parties filing this plan and supporting material are black, brown and white Americans who seek by their participation in this consolidated lawsuit to make the political arena more accessable to the minority communities of Texas State House of Representatives District 32.

II. MERITS OF PLAN

Under the proposed redistricting plan of Plaintiff-Intervenors Gaskin, et. al., the minority communities of District 32 would have a potentially decisive voice in filling two of the nine seats in the Texas State House of Representatives that are alloted to District 32. The plan recognizes black and brown Americans as identifiable communities of interest, and offers them the opportunity to wield political influence in legislative races in more equitable accord with their numbers.

The combined minority population is approximately 19% of the population of District 32. These communities have sufficient proximity to each other, and are sufficiently concentrated within the City of Fort Worth to warrant two seats in the State House of Representatives. Unlike some other proposed plans, this plan does not "segregate" the black population of District 32 into one sub-district and ignore the political needs of the viable Mexican-American community. Plaintiffs assert that

there is no need to concentrate the black population of District 32 into one overwhelmingly black sub-district in order to guarantee a representative to the black community. As the analysis of the election results of the Democratic Primary held in May, 1972 reveals, had the plan offered here been in effect at the time of the primary, a black candidate, Mr. Bobby Webber, could have carried either District "A" or District "B" (See Appendix to Brief). Plaintiff-Intervenors' plan recognizes that, cultural differences aside, black and Mexican Americans have similar community interests and urgent problems that may be addressed politically, and offers both minorities an excellent opportunity to insure that legislative initatives in their behalf will at least be undertaken by their representatives.

III. CRITERIA USED IN DEVELOPING PLANS

Four basic criteria were utilized in developing the plan included herein. There were: a. socio-economic compatibility of component census tracts; b. numerical equivalency of population; c. integrity of political subdivisions and neighborhoods; and, d. geographic or spatial integrity.

It is not possible to secure perfection in all four criteria at the same time as they operate antagonistically toward one another to a considerable degree. Thus, assignment of relative priorities was necessary. The most important single consideration is socio-economic compatibility of component census tracts, which involves such factors as ethnicity, income levels, and occupational patterns. Of these factors, ethnicity is emphasized to assure minority representation where appropriate and feasible. The other criteria are of roughly equal importance.

While court decisions do not require exact numerical equivalency, the minimization of deviation is appropriate. The plan submitted here contains a maximum population deviation of 1.04 per cent.

Retaining the integrity of political subdivisions and neighborhoods requires that political subdivisions--i.e., cities--not be divided among two or more districts unless absolutely necessary. The same is true for clearly identifiable neighborhoods within larger cities where subdivision of the city is required.

The concept of geographic or spatial integrity revolves around the elements of compactness, regularity of shape, and contiguity of component parts of districts. Historically, this has been considered essentially a subjective judgement--this is no longer true as the application of advanced statistical measures provide a means for measuring the degree of distortion.

IV. SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF DISTRICTS

The following is detailed information of the composition of proposed districts 32-A through 32-I. The format of the presentation is as follows:

a. Actual population of the proposed district
b. Percent deviation from average population
c. Percent Black
d. Percent Mexican-American
e. Range in median family income (data for each of the two lowest and two highest census tracts)
f. Mean family income for district
g. Names of more prominent political subdivisions and neighborhoods included within district

District 32-A

a. 75,066
b. +0.01%
c. 40.0%
d. 19.3%
e. $2,702/$9,088 --- $4,256/$7,900
f. $7,338
g. Northside, Diamond Hill, Downtown and Evans-Rosedale areas; all within Fort Worth

District 32-B

a. 75,159
b. +0.13%
c. 47.3%
d. 10.5%
e. $4,915/$10,606 --- $5,590/39,053
f. $8,356
g. Morningside, Stop Six, Worth Heights, Southside, Rolling Hills, and Poly areas; all within City of Fort Worth

District 32-C

a. 75,363
b. +0.40%
c. 0.9%
d. 3.29%
e. $8,308/$13,447 --- $8,380/$12,750
f. $11,885
g. Haltom City, Richland Hills, North Richland Hills, Saginaw, Blue Mond, and Lake Worth Village

District 32-D

a. 75,381
b. +0.43%
c. 9.55%
d. 4.7%
e. $5,789/$22,060 --- $8,643/$19,439
f. $12,978
g. River Oaks and Samson Park Village, Part of Fort Worth includes Arlington Heights, Rivercrest, Ridglea, Tanglewood, Como, and Westcliff

District 32-E

a. 75,142
b. +0.11%
c. 3.4%
d. 4.93%
e. $8,138/$15,425 --- $8,585/$13,619
f. $11,108
g. Forest Hill and Everman, Fort Worth area includes TCU, University Place, Seminary Hills, and Highland Hills

District 32-F

a. 75,055
b. no variation
c. 0.8%
d. 3.25%
e. $9,170/$20,839 -- $9,233/$18,758
f. $13,937
g. White Settlement, Benbrook, and Westover Hills, Fort Wort part includes Alta Mere, Ridglea Hills, and Ridglea West

District 32-G

a. 74,595
b. -0.61%
c. 2.1%
d. 3.25%
e. $7,277/$16,356 --- $7,604/$15,783
f. $11,140
g. Dalworthington Gardens and Pantego, Western part of Arlington, Part in Fort Worth includes Meadowbrook-Handley, White Lake Hills, Oakhurst and North Riverside

District 32-H

a. 74,784
b. -0.36%
c. 1.87%
d. 3.59%
e. $7,406/$13,339 --- $7,557/$13,116
f. $11,095
g. Includes City of Arlington and part of Grand Prairie; all out of Fort Worth

District 32-I

a. 74,954
b. -0.13%
c. 0.38%
d. 3.03%
e. $10,355/$13,335 --- $10,436/$13,205
f. $12,531
g. Hurst, Euless, Bedford, Colleyville, Grapevine, Southlake, and Keller; all out of Fort Worth

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX TO BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING PLAN OF PLAINTIFF-INTERVENORS GASKIN, ET. AL.

Legal Action Support Packet #1

Analysis of Minority Electoral Efforts in District 32, Analysis of Election Results Under the Proposed Single-Member District Plan; Voter Registration and Turnout Analysis.

LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING PLAN OF PLAINTIFFS GASKIN ET. AL.

DISTRICT 32

Population Variation

Most Populous -	District 32 - D	75,381
	Arithmetic Mean (675,499 ÷ 9)	75,055
	Over	326
Least Populous -	Arithmetic Mean (675,199 ÷ 9)	75,055
	District 32-G	74,595
		460

326 Over Arithmetic Mean
460 Under Arithmetic Mean
786 From Highest to Lowest Populated

Maximum Deviation from highest to lowest district: 1.04 per cent.

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Charles Grays - Bud Sherman Race

Democratic Primary
May 4, 1968

District 32, Place 3

District-wide Analysis

Out of 18 predominately black (60%-90%) precincts in District 32, Charles Grays won a plurality in all. His plurality ranged from a low of 50.1% in precinct 132 to a high of 96.8% in precinct 59.

Precinct Number	Grays' Percent Vote	Precinct Number	Grays' Percent Vote
59	96.8	120	90.1
5	96.2	106	86.6
58	96.0	56	84.1
73	94.2	61	83.6
119	93.8	50	81.9
79	91.6	78	70.6
89	91.1	1	65.1
127	91.1	10	53.9
90	90.5	132	50.1

In five precincts with a high percentage of minority voters (40%-60%) Grays' votes were as follows:

Precinct Number	Grays' Percent Vote
6	68.0
80	49.6
49	48.1
154	39.6
104	31.9

Grays won only 3 predominately White (60%-90%) precincts. Precinct 75 (61.6%); precinct 54 (53.4%); and precinct 36 (51.7%).

Out of 133 predominately White precincts Bud Sherman won a plurality in all except of those three mentioned above. Sherman's plurality in white precincts ranged as follows:

4	Precincts won by 50% - 59% of votes
48	" " 60% - 69% " "
68	" " 70% - 79% " "
13	" " 80% - 89% " "
133	Precincts won

Findings

Minority votes cast, even in overwhelming proportions for Charles Grays, were effectively diluted by the numbers of votes cast <u>against</u> Grays in predominately White precincts. Therefore, out of 159 precincts in District 32 Grays was able to carry 22 to Sherman's 138.

Fact Patterns 1.

At-large elections, even on a partisan basis, generally limit the ability of any large minority groups (especially if concentrated within clearly defined geographic units) to elect representatives and to have their interests proportionately and effectively represented. (Legal Action Support Project, p. 4).

Single-Member District Analysis

If single-member districts would have been in existence five years ago (May 4, 1968) Charles Grays would have won a plurality in District "A" of our proposed plan. (See Exhibit 1.)

Grays would have come within 156 votes of winning a plurality in District "B" of our proposed plan. (See Exhibit 2.)

EXHIBIT 1.

Democratic Primary, May 4, 1968

District 32, Place 3

DISTRICT "A"

Precinct Number	Grays	Shannon
1	82	44
2	27	86
5	128	5
6	24	51
20	55	17
17	109	319
18	38	78
19	70	65
20	200	44
21	173	357
54	110	96
56	53	15
57	20	41
58	171	7
59	338	11
61	51	16
62	62	120
63	84	121
73	247	15
76	67	165
79	273	25
87	37	92
90	324	38
92	72	238
120	40	153
127	163	612
128	17	127
3	51	108
Totals	3,156	3,082
	(50.5%)	(49.5%)
Grand Total	6,238	

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EXHIBIT 2.

Democratic Primary, May 4, 1968

District 32, Place 3

DISTRICT "B"

Precinct Number	Grays	Sherman
8	16	66
60	50	102
62	39	162
70	38	85
71	20	82
74	43	74
77	77	247
78	94	39
80	63	62
83	71	129
84	18	74
89	439	43
96	56	118
97	90	257
98	140	273
104	281	598
106	400	51
107	107	188
127	668	65
132	231	231
149	125	276
Totals	3,066	3,222
	(48.8%)	(51.2%)
Grand Total	6,288	

Bobby Webber - Tom Schleffer Race

Democratic Runoff
June 3, 1972

District 32, Place 5

District-wide Analysis

Out of 19 predominately black (60%-90%) precincts in District 32, Bobby Webber won a plurality in all. His plurality ranged from a low of 58.7% in precinct 5 to a high of 96.2% in precinct 58.

Precinct Number	Webber's Percent Vote	Precinct Number	Webber's Percent Vote
55	96.2	59	89.8
127	94.4	61	89.7
83	94.3	50	89.5
58	93.2	73	89.1
116	93.2	56	84.8
120	93.1	132	70.6
79	92.0	1	70.4
106	91.0	10	64.2
78	90.9	80	62.2
		5	58.7

In six precincts with a high percentage (40%-60%) of minority voters Webber's votes were as follows:

Precinct Number	Webber's Percent Vote
48	67.1
49	66.7
154	58.3
104	55.5
67	49.2
107	47.1

Webber won only two predominately white precincts by more than 60% of the votes cast--precinct 20 (64.6%) and 175 (66.7%). He was able to win 11 predominately white precincts by a majority from 50.1% to 59.1%.

Out of the remaining 116 predominately white precincts (70%-90%), Schieffer won a plurality in all. The breakdown of this pluralities are as follows:

65	Precincts won by 50% - 59% of votes
51	" " 60% - 69% " "
116	Precincts won

Findings

Webber was able to win a plurality in 14 more precincts than Grays did five years ago. However, the pattern of white precincts voting down a minority's bid for office remained essentially unchanged. Overwhelming minority votes for Webber were diluted once again by the majority votes cast in white precincts. Therefore, out of 154 precincts in District 32, Webber was able to carry 36 to Schieffer's 118.

Fact Patterns 1.

At-large elections, even on a partisan basis, generally limit the ability of any large minority groups (especially if concentrated within clearly defined geographic units) to elect representatives and to have their interests proportionately and effectively represented. (Legal Action Support Project, p. 4).

Single-Member District Analysis

If the proposed plan would have been in existence in last June's runoff election (June 3, 1972), Bobby Webber would have won a plurality in District "A". (See Exhibit 3.)

If single-member districts would have been in effect last June, under our plan Webber would have won a plurality in District "B". (See Exhibit 4).

EXHIBIT 3.

Democratic Party Runoff, June 3, 1972

District 32, Place 5

DISTRICT "A"

Precinct Number	Webber	Schieffer
1	107	45
2	39	60
5	132	11
6	63	57
10	116	60
17	238	282
48	96	47
49	102	52
50	299	35
51	235	327
54	61	125
56	67	12
57	19	22
58	250	10
59	308	35
61	96	11
67	93	36
68	118	214
73	262	32
76	116	185
79	356	31
87	61	79
90	444	37
92	123	169
110	83	163
117	337	510
122	109	117
123	108	144
Totals	4,438	2,906
	(60.4%)	(39.6%)
Grand Total	7,344	

EXHIBIT 4.

Democratic Party Runoff, June 3, 1972

District 32, Place 5

DISTRICT "B"

Precinct Number	Webber	Schieffer
8	45	64
60	76	105
68	98	129
70	44	78
72	69	88
76	85	155
77	137	208
78	209	21
80	120	73
83	101	112
84	54	62
86	607	44
88	97	115
97	151	225
98	217	215
104	547	439
106	604	50
107	218	245
127	941	56
132	448	107
149	343	223
Totals	5,211	2,945
	(63.8%)	(36.2%)
Grand Total	8,156	

Robert Ramirez - Cordell Hull - O. L. Watson Race

Democratic Primary
May 4, 1968

District 32, Place 8

District-wide Analysis

Out of ten predominately minority precincts (60%-90% Black and/or Brown), Ramirez won ten. His plurality in these precincts ranged from a low of 51.3% in precinct 106 to a high of 77.8% in precinct 59.

Precinct Number	Ramirez' Percent Vote
* 59	77.8
* 58	66.0
* 110	64.3
* 50	62.3
* 90	56.1
* 79	53.7
49	53.0
48	53.0
* 5	51.7
* 106	51.3

* Indicates predominantly black precinct.

[illegible] of the 133 predominately white precincts. [illegible] Watson's combined votes in the predominately white (70% - 90% white) precincts were as follows:

3	Precincts won by 50% - 59% of votes
1	" " 60% - 69% " "
16	" " 70% - 79% " "
100	" " 80% - 89% " "
13	" " 90% -100% " "
133	

Findings

Ramirez' plurality in the ten minority precincts which he carried indicate the feasibility of minority coalition efforts. Clearly eight of the precincts he carried were black precincts.

Therefore, out of the 159 precincts in District 32, Ramirez was able to carry 10 to Hull-Watson's 149.

Single-Member District Analysis

None conducted.

DISTRICT "A"

Voter Registration and Turnout Analysis

Minority Precincts	Number Registered Voters	Percent Voter Turnout (Nov. '73)
1	679	47.1
5	546	48.5
20	825	43.9
48	727	46.9
49	243	42.3
50	1,729	42.0
56	802	37.7
58	1,019	53.1
59	1,179	56.2
61	405	50.6
73	1,003	61.0
79	1,433	57.1
90	2,198	52.8
Total Voters	13,188	

DISTRICT "A"

Voter Registration and Turnout Analysis

Minority Precincts	Number Registered Voters	Percent Voter Turnout (Nov. '73)
2	650	35.9
6	527	50.7
17	1,877	57.1
51	2,037	57.8
54	653	57.7
57	185	37.8
67	752	51.9
68	995	64.4
76	932	69.4
77	463	56.4
82	661	55.3
116	654	63.1
117	2,099	72.3
122	919	55.1
123	1,076	48.3
Total Voters	14,609	

DISTRICT "D"

Voter Registration and Turnout Analysis

Minority Precincts	Number Registered Voters	Percent Voter Turnout (Nov. '73)
78	1,338	50.6
80	718	54.6
89	2,221	52.9
104	3,085	52.3
106	3,201	53.0
107	2,313	55.6
127	3,179	61.5
132	2,785	56.3
Total Voters	18,840	

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DISTRICT "D"

Voter Registration and Turnout Analysis

Majority Anglo Precincts	Number Registered Voters	Percent Voter Turnout (Nov. '73)
8	443	48.1
60	635	57.5
62	599	66.6
70	451	56.6
71	423	59.4
74	753	59.9
77	1,402	48.7
83	936	56.5
84	415	58.8
86	637	60.3
87	1,160	63.5
98	1,402	60.1
149	2,620	58.4
Total Voters	11,886	

DISTRICT A

Census Tract		Population
2.01		3037
2.02		4952
3.0		5709
4.0		5804
5.01		4517
6.0		5106
9.0		3186
10.0		3002
11.0		1573
16.0		2913
17.0		3175
18.0		1663
19.0		848
28.0	(Blocks 101, 104, 105, 106, 108, 110, 111, 113, 114,	590
29.0	115, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 318, 328)	2754
31.0		2080
32.0		2120
33.0		3636
34.0		2765
38.0		5186
39.0		4947
50.01		5503
	Total	75,066

DISTRICT B

Census Tract		Population
13	(Blocks 301, 302, 303, 307, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 324, 325, 326, 327, 329, 330, 331, 332, 334)	1685
28	(Less Blocks 101, 104, 105, 106, 108, 110, 111, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 318, 328)	2134
30		3041
36.01		5203
36.02		2638
37.01		3987
37.02		3116
40		2903
41		4849
44	(Less Blocks 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 317, 318, 401, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413)	3858
45.01		7460
45.02		3401
45.03		3187
46.01		4306
46.02	(Blocks 101, 102, 103, 105, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420)	1771
46.04		3316
46.05		4452
61.01		553
62		9977
63		3322
	Total	75,159

DISTRICT C

Census Tract		Population
1.01		4917
6.	(Blocks 101, 102, 103, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 916, 917, 918, 920, 921, 922, 925, 928, 929, 936, 937, 939, 940, 941, 942, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 958, 959, 960, 962, 963)	2341
49		2734
66		15
67		1327
50.02		1031
50.03		383
101.		8634
102.		10,401
103		8170
104.01		4958
132.01		7523
132.02		8856
133.01		4976
133.02		4213
140.01		843
140.02		3691
	Total	75,363

DISTRICT D

Census Tract		Population
5.02		6006
7		4749
20		1678
21		5677
22		7942
24.01		4561
25		8626
26		7303
27		4379
42.02		3761
53		1174
54.01		834
54.02		7727
104.02		4771
105		8193
	Total	75,381

DISTRICT E

Census Tract		Population
42.01		5814
43		5327
44	(Blocks 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 317, 318, 401, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413)	1445
46.02	(Less Blocks 101, 102, 103, 105, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420)	2765
46.03		3366
47		5797
48.01		4183
48.02		3176
56		6635
58		4766
59		5084
60.01		4236
60.02		3711
60.03		396
111.01		6017
111.02		2227
112.02		4170
	Total	75,172

DISTRICT F

Census Tract		Population
6	(Less Blocks 101, 102, 103, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 916, 917, 918, 920, 921, 922, 925, 928, 929, 936, 937, 939, 940, 941, 942, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 958, 959, 960, 962, 963)	3885
23.01		2857
23.02		5724
24.02		4055
51		4195
52		6412
55.01		2642
55.02		6908
55.03		5327
55.04		663
57.01		4212
57.02		705
106.01		4578
106.02		374
107.01		6812
107.02		6637
109		8169
	Total	75,055

DISTRICT G

Census Tract		Population
1.02		4418
12.01		1562
12.02		5202
13	(Less Blocks 301, 302, 303, 307, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 324, 325, 326, 327, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334)	7083
14.01		4093
14.02		3312
14.03		4702
15		3579
38		4040
61.02		2555
64		4113
65.01		1063
65.02		2[illegible]
65.03		4144
65.04		2053
115.01		3527
216.01		2274
216.03		2734
225		5830
226		3615
	Total	74,593

DISTRICT H

Census Tract		Population
115.02		3697
130		3082
131	(Less Blocks 107, 901, 902, 903, 904, 907, 909, 910, 911, 914, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 934)	1490
216.02		6689
217.01		4878
217.02		3576
218		343
219		6082
220		8651
221		7039
222		1967
223		4316
224		6512
227		4138
228		5723
229		6601
	Total	74,784

DISTRICT 1

Census Tract		Population
65.05		1583
131	(Blocks 107, 901, 902, 903, 904, 907, 909, 910, 911, 914, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 934)	333
134.01		10,393
134.02		13,[illegible]
135.01		7353
135.02		10,866
136.01		9932
136.02		8644
137		7324
138		5133
	Total	79,954

MITCHELL AND BONNER

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW

(817) 335-1381

HUEY P. MITCHELL
NORMAN H. BONNER, JR.

BAKER BUILDING - SUITE 838
7TH AND HOUSTON STREETS
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102

January 22, 1974

Hon. Irving L. Goldberg
U. S. District Judge
Room 13-C-6, U. S. Courthouse
Dallas, Texas 75202

Hon. Wayne Justice
U. S. District Judge
P. O. Box 330
Tyler, Texas 75701

Hon. John H. Wood, Jr.
U. S. District Judge
P. O. Box 2616
San Antonio, Texas 78296

RE: Gaskin, et al.
v.
White, et al.
Consolidated Civil Action No. A-73-CA-146

Your Honors:

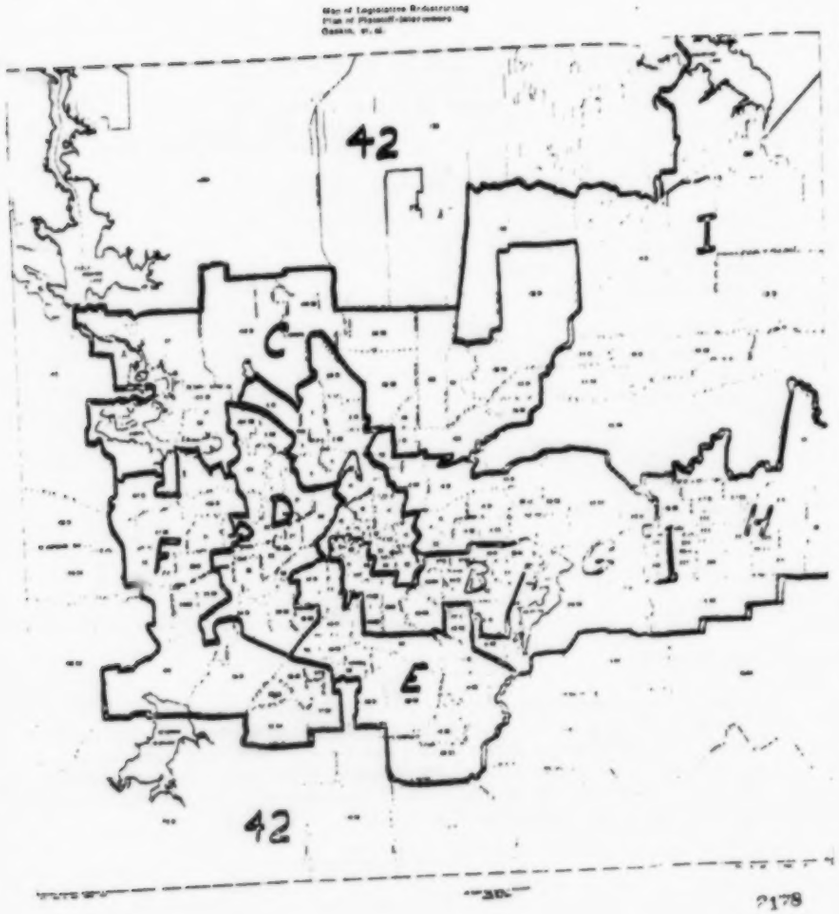
It has been brought to my attention that the plan and supporting brief, submitted to the court by the plaintiffs in the above-styled and numbered cause, did not include a map showing the division into single-member districts of Legislative District 32. I regret this inadvertent oversight, and furnish you with the map of the proposed plan of the Plaintiffs, Gaskin et al., for Legislative District 32.

Very truly yours,

Norman H. Bonner, Jr.

NMB/PKG

CC: Mrs. Mary Alice Village, Clerk
United States District Court
Western District of Texas
Austin Division
213 U. S. Court House
Austin, Texas 78701



2178

[160]

Proposed Plan of Apportionment of the Lubbock County Multi-Member District Into Single Member Districts

Submitted By:

Plaintiffs, Bernal, et al. and
Moreno, et al.

MEXICAN-AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE
AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.
501 Petroleum Commerce Building
San Antonio, Texas 78205
(512) 224-5476

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District 72-A: Census tracts 0004.01, 0004.02, 004.03, 0015, 0016.01, 0016.02, 0017.01, 0017.02, 17.03, 0018.01, 0018.02, 0019.01, 0019.02, 0020, 0021, 103, and 104

District 72-B: Census tracts 0001, 0002.01, 0002.02, 0003, 0005, 0006.01, 0006.02, 0007, 0008, 0009, 0010, 0011, 0012.01, 0012.02, 0013, 0014, 0023, and 0024.

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Ethnic Analysis of Proposed District 72-A

Census Tract No.	Total Population	Black		Mex.-Amer.		Minority	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
0004.01	261	6	2.3	-	-	6	2.29
0004.02	4,280	3	0.1	85	1.98	88	2.05
0004.03	3,940	18	0.5	129	3.27	147	3.73
0015	5,194	16	0.3	124	2.38	140	2.67
0016.01	3,506	14	0.4	90	2.56	104	2.96
0016.02	4,653	2	-	67	1.43	69	1.48
0017.01	666	-	-	54	8.0	54	8.10
0017.02	4,083	7	0.2	77	1.88	84	2.05
17.03	3,320	7	0.2	159	4.7	166	5.0
0018.01	7,089	-	-	340	4.79	340	4.79
0018.02	1,176	-	-	-	-	-	-
0019.01	5,981	12	0.2	120	2.0	132	2.2
0019.02	7,287	3	-	219	3.0	222	3.04
0020	5,575	10	0.2	290	5.2	300	5.38
0021	6,035	1	-	98	1.62	99	1.64
103	2,829	105	3.7	629	22.23	734	25.94
104	7,335	444	6.1	1,467	20.0	1,913	26.08
TOTAL	73,210	648	.89	3,948	5.39	4,596	6.28

Total population proposed District 72-A	73,210
Ideal District	74,645
Deviation (population)	1,435
Deviation (percentage)	-1.92%

Ethnic Analysis of Proposed District 72-B

Census Tract No.	Total Population	Black Total	Black %	Mex.-Amer. Total	Mex.-Amer. %	Minority Total	Minority %
0001	3,311	1	-	906	27.00	907	27.36
0002.01	2,128	36	1.7	1,118	54.03	1,154	54.22
0002.02	3,772	4	0.1	1,909	49.8	1,913	50.71
0003	10,859	45	0.4	6,282	57.9	6,327	58.26
0005	6,418	27	0.4	102	1.58	125	2.00
0006.01	4,303	27	0.6	330	7.66	357	8.29
0006.02	2,761	8	0.3	624	22.5	632	22.89
0007	2,140	301	14.1	395	21.37	696	32.52
0008	3,061	423	13.8	2,446	72.24	2,869	93.72
0009	3,765	1,645	43.7	966	25.65	2,611	67.34
0010	4,269	2,529	59.2	1,530	35.83	4,059	95.08
0011	2,351	1,068	45.4	720	31.86	1,788	76.05
0012.01	408	368	90.2	-	-	368	90.2
0012.02	4,188	4,174	99.7	17	1.7	419	100.00
0013	3,809	1	-	958	25.15	959	25.17
0014	4,950	11	0.2	207	4.18	218	4.4
0023	4,673	-	-	254	5.4	254	5.43
0024	7,346	25	0.3	1,903	25.9	1,928	26.24
TOTAL	74,512	10,693	14.35	20,667	27.73	31,360	42.03

Total population proposed District 72-B	74,512
Ideal District	74,645
Deviation (population)	133
Deviation (percentage)	-00.17%

Plaintiffs proposed single member districts for the Lubbock County multi-member district (District 72) locates 94.33% of the Black population and 83.95% of the Mexican-American population in District 72-B.

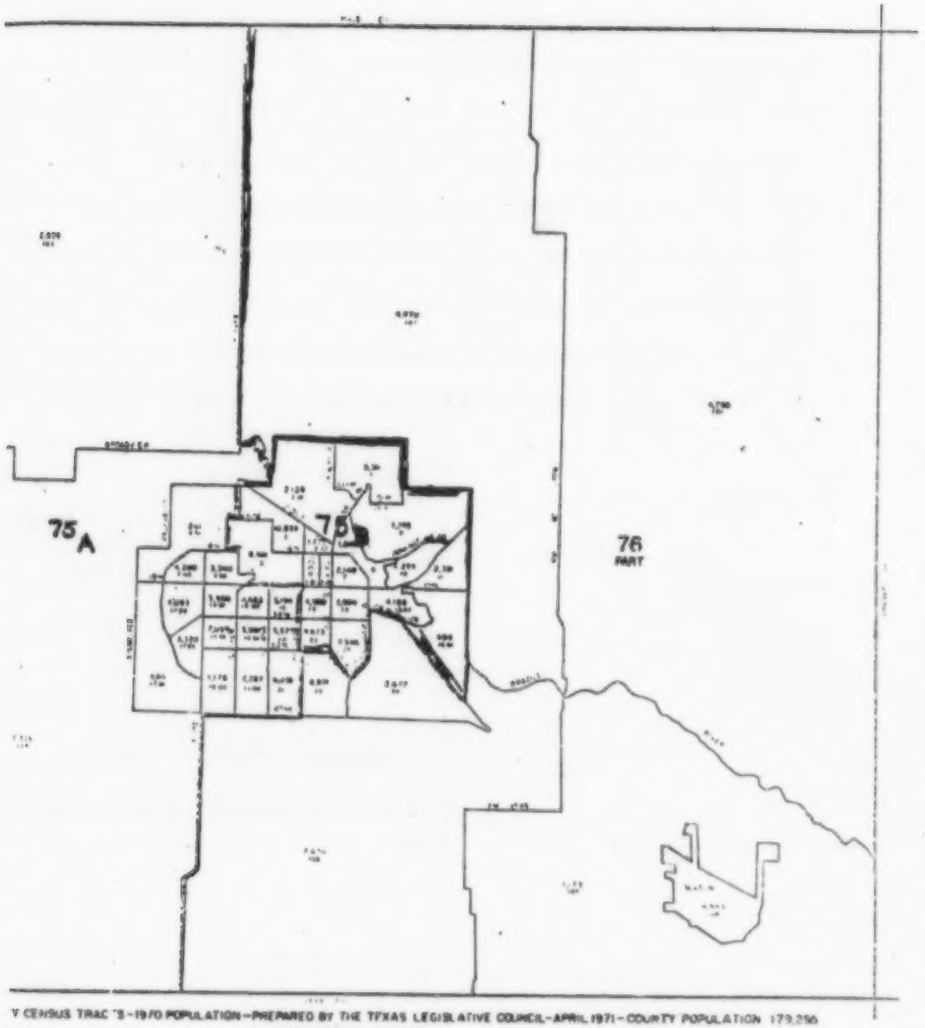
It is submitted that this plan does not torture the district lines and achieves a maximum of compactness. Moreover, only one existing election precinct (Precinct 9) would need to be altered to hold the 1974 elections in these proposed districts. This change in the precincts would involve moving the western most boundary of Precinct 9 three blocks to the west and would, in sum, displace only nine city blocks.

Respectfully submitted,

MEXICAN-AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE
and EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.
501 Petroleum Commerce Building
201 N. St. Mary's Street
San Antonio, Texas 78205
(512) 224-5476

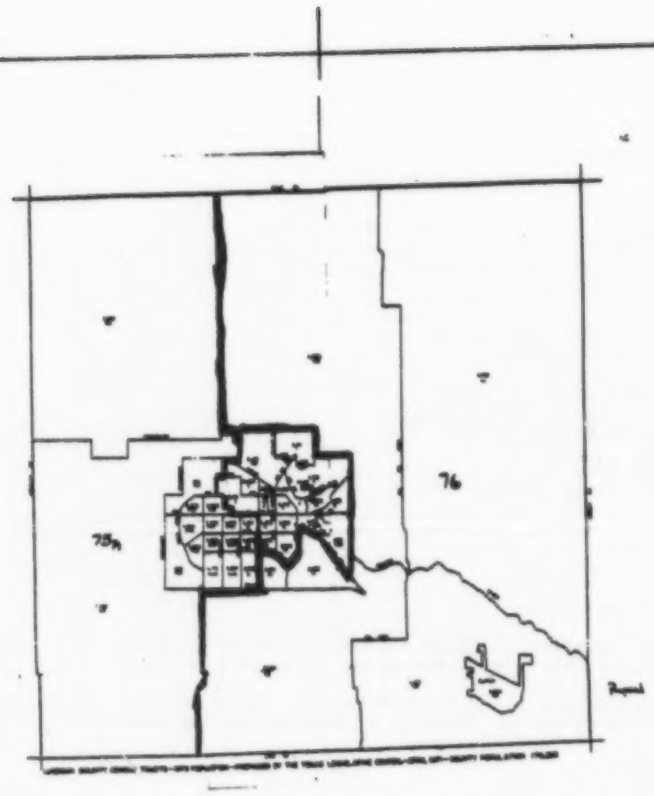
By: _____
George J. Korbel

Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Luis Moreno, et al.



V CENSUS TRAC TS-1970 POPULATION—PREPARED BY THE TEXAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—APRIL 1971—COUNTY POPULATION 179,256

TEXAS REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS
AS ENACTED OCTOBER 72, 1971
LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING BOARD OF TEXAS
EFFECTIVE FOR 1972 ELECTIONS



[11]

SAM HOUSTON CLINTON, JR.
DAVID R. RICHARDS

LAW OFFICES
CLINTON & RICHARDS
600 WEST 7TH STREET
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701

AREA CODE 512
476-6622

January 11, 1974

FILED
DAN W. HECHT, CLERK
BY Mary Alice Visage
Deputy

Miss Mary Alice Visage
Clerk - U.S. District Court
Western District of Texas
Austin Division
213 U.S. Courthouse
Austin, Texas 78701

RE: Curtis Graves, et al. v. Ben Barnes, et al.
Civil Action No. A-71-CA-142

Dear Miss Visage:

We are tendering herewith a proposed legislative district plan for Travis County with accompanying descriptive data.

In keeping with the Court's directive copies of the enclosed are being forwarded directly to members of the Court.

Sincerely,

David R. Richards

J. Phillip Crawford
1606 East 12th Street
Austin, Texas 78762

Enclosures

CC: Hon. Irving L. Goldberg
Room 13-C-6, U.S. Courthouse
Dallas, Texas 75202

Hon. Wayne Justice
P.O. Box 330
Tyler, Texas 75701

Hon. John H. Wood, Jr.
P.O. Box 2616
San Antonio, Texas 78296

DISTRICT 37-A

Census Tracts 0010; 0011; 0013.02; 0014; 0023.01; 0024; 0023.02; 0023.03; that part of Census Tract 0020 included in Census Blocks 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, and 307; that part of Census Tract 0009 included in Census Enumeration Districts 202, 206, 207, and 210 together with that part of Census Tract 0009 included in Census Blocks 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 305, 306, 307, 401, 402, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, and 409; that part of Census Tract 0008 included in Census Enumeration District 198 together with that part of Census Tract 0008 included in Census Blocks 217, 218, 219, 220, and 221; that part of Census Tract 0021.02 included in Census Enumeration Districts 34 and 122 together with that part of Census Tract 0021.02 included in Census Blocks 201, 203, 204, 205, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, and 415.

District 37-A 1 of 3

Tract	ED	Block	Total Population	Black Population	%	Mexican-American Population	%
0010			5463	55		4186	76.62
0011			2307	69		619	26.83
0013.02			12172	487		4892	40.19
0014			5740	-		581	10.12
0023.01			9537	95		702	7.36
0023.02			6278	921		3027	49.28
0023.03			4216	367		326	7.99
0020							
		201	88	8	9.9		
		203	172	-	-		
		204	42	-	-		
		205	55	-	-		
		206	47	-	-		
		207	67	-	-		
		208	58	-	-		
		209	13	-	-		
		210	25	-	-		
		211	341	-	-		
		212	-	-	-		
		213	142	1	-		
		301	108	1	-		
		302	129	-	-		
		303	135	-	-		
		304	99	-	-		
		305	84	-	-		
		306	114	-	-		
		307	80	-	-	186*	7.10.55

* Based on some Statistical projection method used by Census, To... the total Mexican American population for This ... 37A taken from Tract 0020

2188

[-111-]

District 37-A 2 of 3

Tract	ED	Block	Total Population	Black Population	%	Mexican-American Population	%
9	202		952	30	3.15		
	206		612	17	2.78		
	207		1378	29	2.10		
	210		1671	40	2.39		
		112	54	-	-		
		113	380	53	13.95		
		114	69	20	28.99		
		115	168	17	10.76		
		116	-	-	-		
		117	77	1	-		
		207	400	-	-		
		208	104	-	-		
		209	92	4	-		
		210	-	-	-		
		211	-	-	-		
		305	56	-	-		
		306	35	-	-		
		307	606	18	3.0		
		401	113	3	-		
		402	55	-	-		
		404	88	-	-		
		405	106	2	-		
		406	34	-	-		
		407	61	-	-		
		408	114	2	-		
		409	111	-	-	4889 **	69.59
8	198		1635				
		217	36	22	61.1		
		218	34	1	-		
		219	69	1	-		
		220	101	32	31.68		
		221	94	27	28.72	291 ***	14.79

* Mexican American population in Those parts of Tract 9 Included in Dist 37-A
** Mexican American population in Those parts of Tract 8 Included in Dist 37-A
(Note both * and ** are based on projections - see above)

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Proposed District 37-A

5 of 5

Census Tract Number	Enumeration District	Block Numbers	Total Population	Black		Mexican American	
				Total Pop	%	Total Pop	%
2021.02	34		1177	34			
	122		1443	80			
		201	2	-			
		203	105	78			
		204	42	29			
		205	176	93			
		315	193	46			
		316	274	241			
		317	510	403			
		318	187	93			
		319	154	105			
		320	-				
		321	109	30			
		322	194	142			
		323	491	344			
		324	150	16			
		404	168	62			
		405	-				
		406	84	31			
		407	111	30			
		408	145	48			
		409	23	19			
		410	106	60			
		411	248	169			
		412	94	68			
		413	82	61			
		414	104	84			
		415	35	19		1,119	20.7
0094			11,205	352	3.1	1,756	
Total			73,119	5,754	7.8%	22,000	
XXXX	Mexican American population in these parts of tract also included in District (based on projections - Stats Above)						

DISTRICT 37-B

Census Tracts 0004; 0005; 0021.01; 0022; those parts of Census Tracts 0008, 0009 and 0021.02 not included in District 37-A; all of Census Tract 0003 with the exception of Census Enumeration District 125; that part of Census Tract 0018.01 included in Census Blocks 428, 429, 430 and 431; and that part of Census Tract 0018.02 included in Census Blocks 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223; 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320; 321, 322, 323, and 902.

Proposed District 37-B

Census Tract Number	Enumeration District	Block Numbers	Total Population	Black		Mexican Americ	
				Total Pop	%	Total Pop	%
0004			8,448	8,761	32.7	834	9.87
0005			4,112	57	1.4	383	9.31
0021.01			21,293	1,008	4.7	1,214	5.70
0022			5,022	1,238	24.7	809	16.10
0008	189		1208	1,167			
	190		740	735			
	191		906	900			
	192		1022	987			
	193		1072	801			
	194		809	773			
	195		655	655			
	196		241	228			
	197		2374	2324			
	200		993	984			
	201		1105	1051			
		301	2	-			
		302	-				
		303	-				
		304	-				
		305	7	7			
		306	-				
		307	70	70			
		308	-				
		222	-				
		223	8	6			
		224	7	7			
		225	7	5			
		226	21	21			
		227	36	36			
		228	55	47			
		229	39	36			
		230	6	6			
		231	9	9			
						1,645 ‡	14.77
			50287	15,919			

‡ Mexican American population for those parts of Census Tract 0008 included in District 37-B based on projections used by Bureau of Census

Proposed District 37- B

Census Tract Number	Enumeration District	Block Numbers	Total Population	Black		Mexican Ameri	
				Total Pop	%	Total Pop	%
3 *			11 608	129		1326 ‡	11.4
18.01		428	52	52			
		429	40	40			
		430	20	17			
		431	81	31			
						22 ‡	11.6
18.02		207	52	44			
		208	35	35			
		209	20	20			
		210	83	72			
		211	-				
		212	2	-			
		213	35	34			
		214	40	40			
		215	44	44			
		216	28	28			
		217	24	24			
		218	14	12			
		219	33	33			
		220	9	9			
		221	26	26			
		222	-				
		223	53	49			
		301	40	36			
		302	2	-			
		305	6	6			
		304	72	68			
		305	-				
		306	40	40			
		307	17	17			
		308	15	15			
		309	-				
		310	80	80			
		311	32	23			
		312	16	15			

* All of Tract 3 except 126 175

‡ Mexican American population of those parts of Census Tracts included in District 37-B based on projections used by Bureau of Census

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Proposed District 37-B

3 of 3

Census Tract Number	Enumeration District	Block Numbers	Total Population	Black		Mexican Americ	
				Total Pop	%	Total Pop	%
18.02		313	10	10			
		314	36	36			
	122	315	206	-			
	123	316	97				
		317	52				
		318	208	2			
		319	13				
		320	-				
		321	-				
		322	-				
		323	-				
		902	338	-		134 ‡	7.5(
0007 *			3131 491	1866 1849		2,179 ‡	69.59
21.02**			6565	5332		1,318 ‡	20.70
			73342				
			73,342	24189	33.0%	8,219	11.2

‡ Mexican American population in these parts of Census Tracts included in Dist 37-B based on projections used by Bureau of Census.

* Includes ED's 204, 205 and 208 and Blocks 201-206, 118-122, 806-812 and 822-828

** Includes all of ED's 23, 118 and 119 and those portions of ED's 117, 120, 121 not included in District 37-A

1954

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DISTRICT 37-C

Census Tracts 0001; 0015.01; 0015.02; 0015.03; 0017.01; 0018.03; that part of Census Tract 0002 included in Census Enumeration Districts 93, 94, 95, 96, and 97; that part of Census Tract 0003 included in Census Enumeration District 125; and all of Census Tract 0018.01 and 0018.02 not included in District 37-B.

Proposed District 37-C

Census Tract Number	Enumeration District	Block Numbers	Total Population	Black		Mexican Americans	
				Total Pop	%	Total Pop	%
0001			6869	5	0.1	332	4.83
0015.01			6,635	17	0.3	237	3.57
0015.02			10,828	14	0.1	909	8.39
0015.03			4,454	22	0.5	287	6.44
0017.01			10,372	18	0.2	425	4.10
0018.03			8,589	16	0.2	245	2.85
0002	93		1380	3			
	94		1064	5			
	95		996	-			
	96		663	1			
	97		288	0		335***	7.63
0003	125		1329	-		152	11.42
0018.01*			14 765	158	1.07	1127	7.63
0018.02**			5830	-		441	7.57
Totals			74,562	259	0035	4490	6.02

* All of 18.01 except Blocks 428, 429, 430, 431 which are included in District 37-B

** All of 18.02 except Blocks 207, 223, 301, 323 and 902 which are included in District 37B

*** Total Number of Mexican Americans located in That part of Tract 0002 found in proposed district 37-C AS projected using same method used by Bureau of Census

DISTRICT 37-D

Census Tracts 0006; 0007; 0012; 0013.01; 0016.01; 0016.02; 0017.02; 0019; that part of Census Tract 0002 not included in District 37-C; and that part of Census Tract 0020 not included in District 37-A.

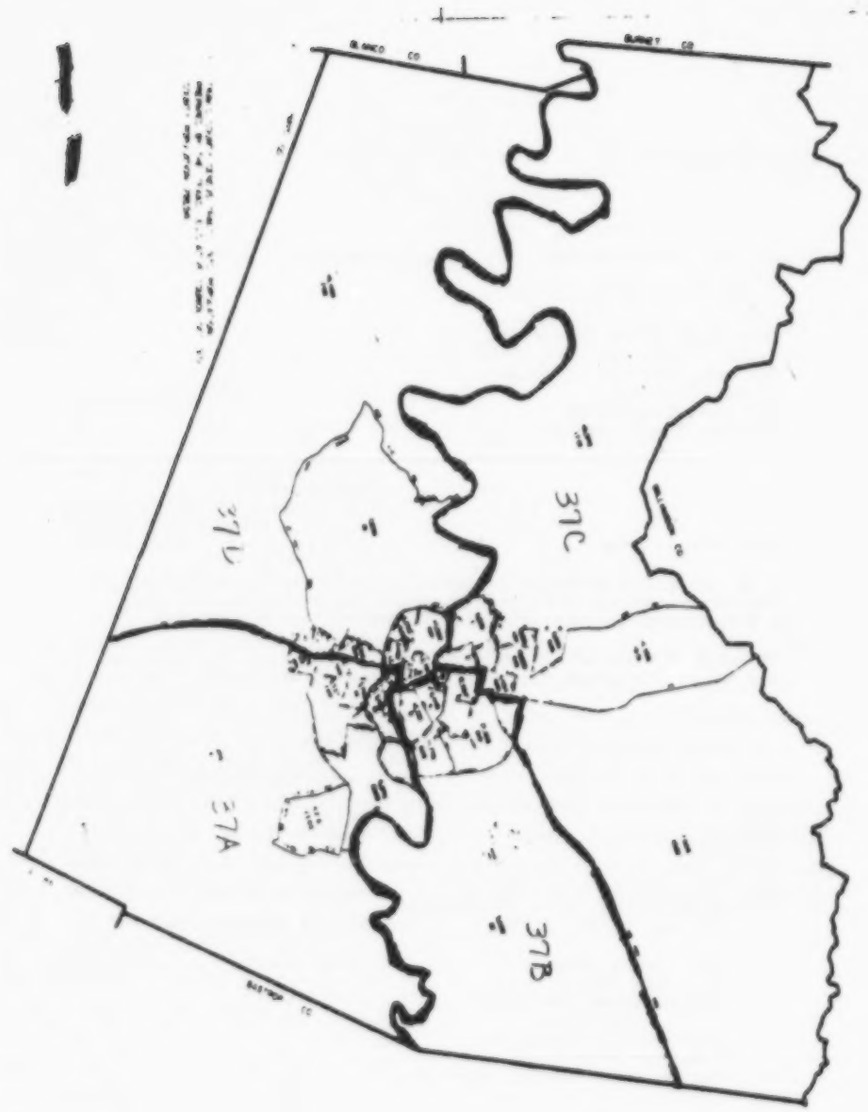
Proposed District 37-D

Census Tract Number	Enumeration District	Block Numbers	Total Population	Black		Mexican American	
				Total Pop	%	Total Pop	%
0006			13,700	137	1	839	6.12
0007			2714	54	2	327	12.05
0012			3492	384	11	880	25.20
0013.01			5764	58	1	724	12.56
0016.01			14 082	282	2	869	6.17
0016.02			4296	-	-	425	9.89
0017.02			10,439	-	-	689	6.59
0019			7639	-	-	245	3.22
0020 *			7279	611		555	7.63
0020 **			5010	-		519	10.35
			78,415	1526	2.07	6072	8.27

* EDs 98, 99, 100, 101 and 102

** EDs 101-104, 106-113, 201, 308-311, 401-417, and 501-514

2198



2199

SAM HOUSTON CLINTON, JR.
DAVID R. RICHARDS

LAW OFFICES
CLINTON & RICHARDS
800 WEST 7TH STREET
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701

AREA CODE 512
476-4822

January 11, 1974

Miss Mary Alice Visage
Clerk - U.S. District Court
Western District of Texas
Austin Division
213 U.S. Courthouse
Austin, Texas 78701

Mary Alice Visage

RE: Curtis Graves, et al. v. Ben Barnes, et al.
Civil Action No. A-71-CA-142

Dear Miss Visage:

I am tendering herewith proposed legislative district plans for the counties of Galveston, McLennan and Jefferson with accompanying descriptive data.

In keeping with the Court's directive copies of the enclosed are being forwarded directly to member of the Court.

Sincerely,

Dave Richard

DRR:CSH
Enclosures

CC: Hon. Irving L. Goldberg
Room 13-C-6, U.S. Courthouse
Dallas, Texas 75202

Hon. Wayne Justice
P.O. Box 330
Tyler, Texas 75701

Hon. John H. Wood, Jr.
P.O. Box 2616
San Antonio, Texas 78296

[#162]

2200

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
■ BEAUMONT, TEXAS, 77701 ■
December 7, 1973

Dave Richards
Clinton and Richards
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Richards:

Enclosed is a new map showing the proposed redistricting of the old legislative district number seven (7). Please disregard any earlier maps. We have also included a legal description of the proposed districts. At one point we have proposed an option which takes blocks 901 through 908 of census tract 113 and removes them from old district five (5) and includes them in the newly proposed district 7B. There are only eleven people in this section and this option is of no great matter to us, but it improves the geographical area and the visual acceptability of our proposal.

Remember that on November 30, 1973 at a meeting of Black community leaders from Beaumont and Port Arthur a motion was made by Mr. L. J. Redd and seconded by Mr. A. J. Price to recommend the enclosed plan. The motion carried unanimously.

The legal description is as follows:

	Census Tract	Blocks
District A: (Blue)	1	101 thru 306
	5	305, 308 thru 412
	6	All blocks
	7	" "
	8	" "
	9	" "
	10	" "
	12	" "
	13	201-206
	14	All blocks
	15	" "
	16	" "
	17	" "
	18	" "
	19	" "
	20	" "
	21	" "
	22	101 thru 305, 505 thru 616, 424
	23	101-607
	24	All blocks
	25	101-411

2201

	26	101-503, 604, 605, 611, 612, 701
	112	919-927, 948
District B: (Pink)	1	307-920
	2	All blocks
	3	101-322, 905, 906, 908
	4	All blocks
	5	101-304, 306, 307
	11	All blocks
	13	101-200, 211-900's
	22	309-318, 401-422
	23	623, 624, 625
	25	412-426
	26	504-513, 601-603, 606-610, 613-619, 702-724
	112	301-328, that part of 901 and 902 in Enumeration district 219, 903-918
	51	101-119, 901-903
	52	All blocks
	53	" "
	54	" "
	57	" "
	58	" "
	59	" "
	60	" "
	61	" "
	62	" "
	63	" "
	65	" "
	69	" "
	71	" "
	116	Enumeration District 229
Optional:		
From District No. 5 11 persons	113	901-908
District C: (Green)	101	All blocks
	102	" "
	103	" "
	104	" "
	105	" "
	106	" "
	107	" "
	108	" "
	109	" "
	110.01	" "
	110.02	" "
	111.01	" "
	111.02	" "
	113	101 thru 106, 116, 117, 935 thru 947
	51	ED 220, ED 1425
	55	All blocks
	56	" "
	64	" "

	65	All blocks
	66	" "
	67	" "
	70	" "

District A. has 73166 persons which is a variance from an ideal district of only 1.25% and is 48.88% Black, as of the 1970 census.

District B. has 74551 persons which is a variance of only .3% and is 33.62% Black.

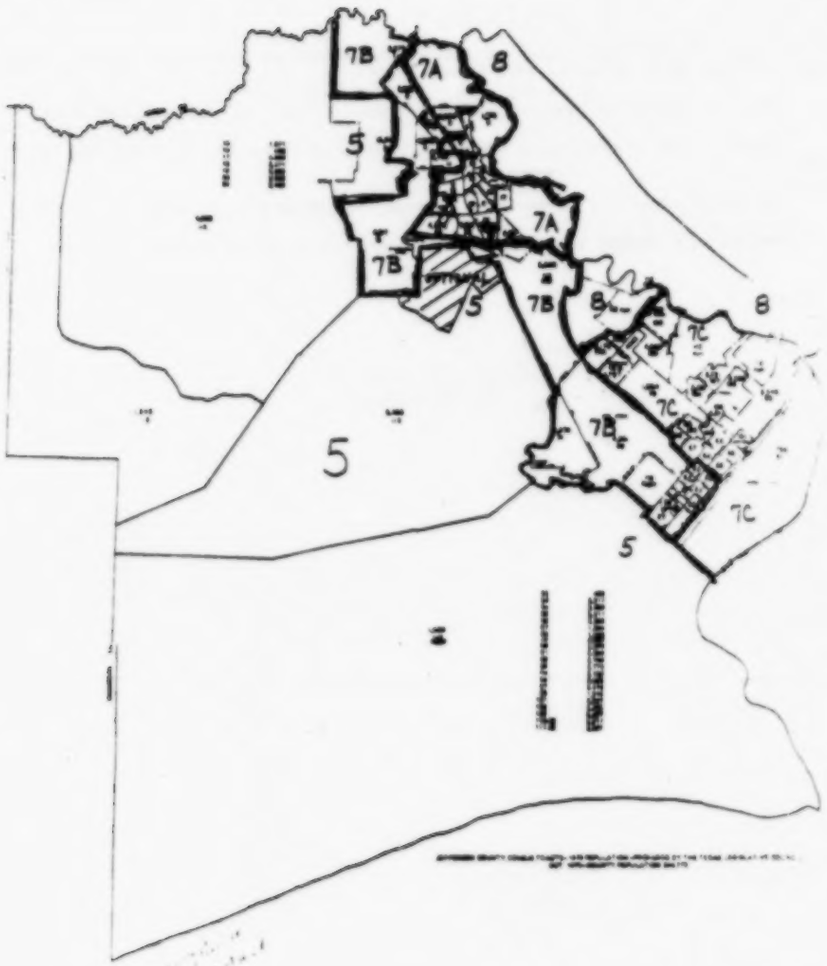
District C. has 75,491 persons which is a variance of only 1.2% and is less than 2% Black

The Mexican-American population is non-significant in all three districts.

We feel very strongly about this plan and hope that it will be approved.

Sincerely,

Cleveland Nixby



GALVESTON COUNTY

	Total Persons	White	Negro
District 17 (in Galveston Co.)	21,155	20,894 98.3%	261 1.7%
District 19-A	74,711	54,999 73.6%	19,712 26.4%
District 19-B	73,946	60,614 81.9%	13,332 18.1%

Amount of Deviation from Recommended District

District 17	.2
District 19-A	.0
District 19-B	.9

DISTRICT 17

Chambers County ... 12,187

and that part of Harris County included in census tracts 359, 360, 362, 363, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369 and 370 41,151

and that part of Galveston County included in census tracts

	Nr. of People	White*	Negro
1205	3,089	3,079	10
1206	2,655	2,649	14
1208	1,423	1,380	43
1209	2,852	2,852	-
1210	1,429	1,429	-
1211	720	720	-
1217	3,945	3,945	-

and that part of census tract

1255	0	-	-

West of the Houston Ship Channel and North of the Texas City Dike to the Houston Ship Channel, that part of census tract 1216 included in census block tracts

101	5	5	-
102	0	-	-
103	0	-	-
104	0	-	-
105	0	-	-
106	0	-	-
107	0	-	-
108	0	-	-
109	0	-	-
902	0	-	-
913	3	2	1
920	222	222	-
921	12	12	-
922	0	-	-
923	0	-	-
924	1	-	1
925	5	5	-

and that part of census block tracts

914	17	17	-
and 919	68	68	-

East of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, that part of census tract

1213	2,081	2,081	-

*Includes all except Negro.

District 17	Nr. of People	White*	Negro
East of State Highway 3 and that part of census tracts			
1204	2,046	1,933	113
and 1207	248	160	88
not included in District 19B, and that part of census tract			
1212	335	1	336
East of State Highway 3 and South of Deats Road.			
TOTAL for Galveston Co.	21,155	20,894 98.3%	261 1.7%

TOTAL POPULATION IN DISTRICT 17: 74,493

*Includes all except Negro.

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DISTRICT 19-A

That part of Galveston County included in census tracts

	Nr. of People	White*	Negro
1220	8,356	8,350	6
1221	7,477	7,466	11
1222	4,222	3,142	1,080
1230	3,480	2,084	1,396
1231	2,771	2,752	19
1232	7,308	6,843	465
1233	6,095	4,146	1,949
1235	2,723	2,189	534
1236	4,424	632	3,792
1237	1,032	870	162
1238	1,015	46	969
1239	44	37	7
1240	5,139	353	4,786
1241	2,992	1,700	1,292
1242	2,605	2,327	278
1249	2,297	1,036	1,261
*1254	2,424	2,407	17

that part of census tract 1216 included in census block groups

2	781	775	6
3	71	71	-

and census block tracts

110	512	512	-
113	0	-	-
114	109	109	-
115	104	104	-
116	130	130	-
117	104	104	-
118	50	50	-
901	0	0	-
903	0	0	-

and that part of census block tract

904	4	4	-

East of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, that

*Bolivar Pennisula

*Includes all but Negro.

2209

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	Nr. of People	White*	Negro

part of census tract 1219 included in that part of census block group

1	1,621	1,106	515

East of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad and census block tracts

201	266		266
202	36		36
203	25		25

and that part of census block tract

204	19	4	15

east of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, that part of census tract 1234 included in census block groups

1	171	167	4
and 2	647	571	76

and census block tracts

301	88	37	51
302	80	44	36
303	49	49	-
304	69	27	42
305	81	33	48
306	77	13	64
307	23	-	23
308	77	4	73
309	57	43	14
310	36	20	16
311	13	7	6
312	0	-	-
314	0	-	-
315	15	15	-
316	6	6	-
317	0	-	-
318	0	-	-
319	45	45	-
320	0	-	-

and that part of census block tracts

321	0	-	-
and 313	0	-	-

east of the extension of 43rd Street South to the county line,

*Includes all but Negro.

2209

	Nr. of People	White*	Negro
that part of census tract 1243 included in census block tracts			
101	101	101	-
102	45	45	-
103	50	32	18
104	102	93	9
105	58	58	-
106	56	51	5
107	67	67	-
108	126	126	-
109	46	46	-
110	62	52	10
111	63	63	-
112	102	102	-
113	51	51	-
114	68	64	4
115	49	45	4
116	37	30	7
203	43	40	3
204	59	59	-
205	46	46	-
206	45	43	2
207	40	40	-
208	85	83	2
209	77	77	-
210	60	60	-
211	54	54	-
212	45	34	11
213	58	58	-
302	105	93	12
303	70	70	-
304	44	44	-
305	45	45	-
306	66	66	-
307	51	51	-
308	81	81	-
309	0	-	-
310	46	46	-
311	46	46	-
312	43	43	-
313	55	55	-
314	39	39	-
315	30	30	-
316	42	41	1

*Includes all but Negro.

	Nr. of People	White*	Negro
that part of census tract 1245 included in census block tracts			
101	41	41	-
102	38	38	-
103	21	21	-
104	32	32	-
105	67	67	-
108	61	59	2
109	45	45	-
110	31	30	1
111	21	21	-
112	37	37	-
113	72	65	7
114	32	32	-
115	60	60	-
116	53	53	-
117	32	32	-
120	45	44	1
121	31	31	-
122	45	45	-
123	30	30	-
124	18	18	-
that part of census tract 1247 included in census block group			
1	584	574	10
and census block tracts			
201	36	36	-
202	10	10	-
203	8	8	-
204	18	18	-
205	13	13	-
206	18	18	-
207	26	25	1
208	14	14	-
209	11	11	-
210	16	16	-
211	15	15	-
212	32	32	-
213	40	40	-
214	40	40	-
215	38	38	-
216	14	14	-
217	45	45	-
218	6	6	-
219	17	17	-
and 220	39	39	-

*Includes all but Negro.

DISTRICT 19-A

	Nr. of People	White*	Negro
that part of census tract 1248 included in census block group			
1	631	369	262
that part of census tract			
1255	0	-	-

East of the Houston Ship Channel and South of the Texas City Dike and a line extending from the Texas City Dike to the Houston Ship Channel.

TOTAL	74,711	54,999	19,712
		73.6%	26.4%

DISTRICT 19-B

	Nr. of People	White*	Negro
That part of Galveston County included in census tracts			
1201	2,214	2,211	3
1202	3,950	3,944	6
1203	3,484	3,441	43
1214	2,213	2,204	9
1215	1,510	1,510	-
1218	2,304	2,164	140
1223	3,497	3,497	-
1224	1,845	1,838	7
1225	1,557	625	932
1226	1,905	983	922
1227	4,785	2,277	2,508
1228	6,423	6,328	95
1229	4,681	4,615	66
1244	1,758	1,757	1
1245	2,741	2,709	32
1250	3,370	3,365	5
1251	3,453	3,440	13
1252	505	606	-
1253	401	389	12
that part of census tract			
1213	1,642	1,642	-
West of State Highway 3, that part of census tract 1216 included in census block tracts			
905	140	140	-
906	9	9	-
907	0	-	-
908	0	-	-
909	0	-	-
910	9	9	-
911	34	21	13
912	79	79	-
913	0	-	-
915	19	19	-
917	3	3	-
918	19	-	-
and that part of census block tracts			
904	0	-	-
914	0	-	-
919	0	-	-
West of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, that part of census tract 1219 included in census block groups			
3	1,223	20	1,203
4	3,469	1,118	2,351

*Includes all except Negro.

DISTRICT 19-B

	Nr. of People	White*	Negro
5	822	816	6
6	8	-	8
9	7	-	7
and census block tracts			
205	257	-	257
206	15	-	15
207	18	-	18
208	38	-	38
209	34	-	34
210	103	-	103
211	62	-	62
212	255	-	255
213	126	12	114
214	0	-	-
215	25	-	25
216	22	-	22
217	10	-	10
218	57	-	57
219	57	-	57
and that part of census block tracts			
117	0	-	-
and 204	0	-	-
West of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, that part of census tract 1243 included in census block tracts			
117	93	93	-
118	23	23	-
119	46	46	-
201	42	42	-
202	64	64	-
214	69	69	-
215	0	-	-
301	70	65	5
that part of census tract 1245 included in census block group			
2	1,042	1,026	16
and census block tracts			
105	38	38	-
107	32	32	-
118	42	42	-
119	63	63	-

*Includes all except Negro.

DISTRICT 19-B

	Nr. of People	White*	Negro
that part of census tract 1248 included in census block groups			
2	723	223	500
3	1,385	173	1,212
4	2	0	2
that part of census tract 1247 included in census block groups			
3	503	499	4
4	1,022	1,018	4
and census block tracts			
221	36	36	-
222	50	50	-
that part of census tract 1234 included in census block tracts			
322	31	31	-
323	173	173	-
324	35	35	-
and that part of census block tracts			
321	54	54	-
313	0	-	-
West of the extension of 43rd Street South to the county line, that part of census tract			
1204	1,033	588	445
South and East of a line beginning with the intersection of U.S. Highway 75 and the South boundary line of the S. F. Austin League survey, then East and North along the S. F. Austin League survey to the boundary line of the Michael Muldoon survey, then East along the Michael Muldoon survey to a point where it intersects the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, and that part of census tract			
1207	654	550	104
South of the South boundary line of the Michael Muldoon survey, and that part of census tract			
1212	5,332	3,761	1,571
not included in district 17.			
TOTAL	74,346	60,614	13,332
		81.5%	18.1%

*Includes all except Negro.

AMENDMENT NO. _____ BY _____

Amend House Bill No. 834 by striking all of districts 17 and 19 and inserting the following:

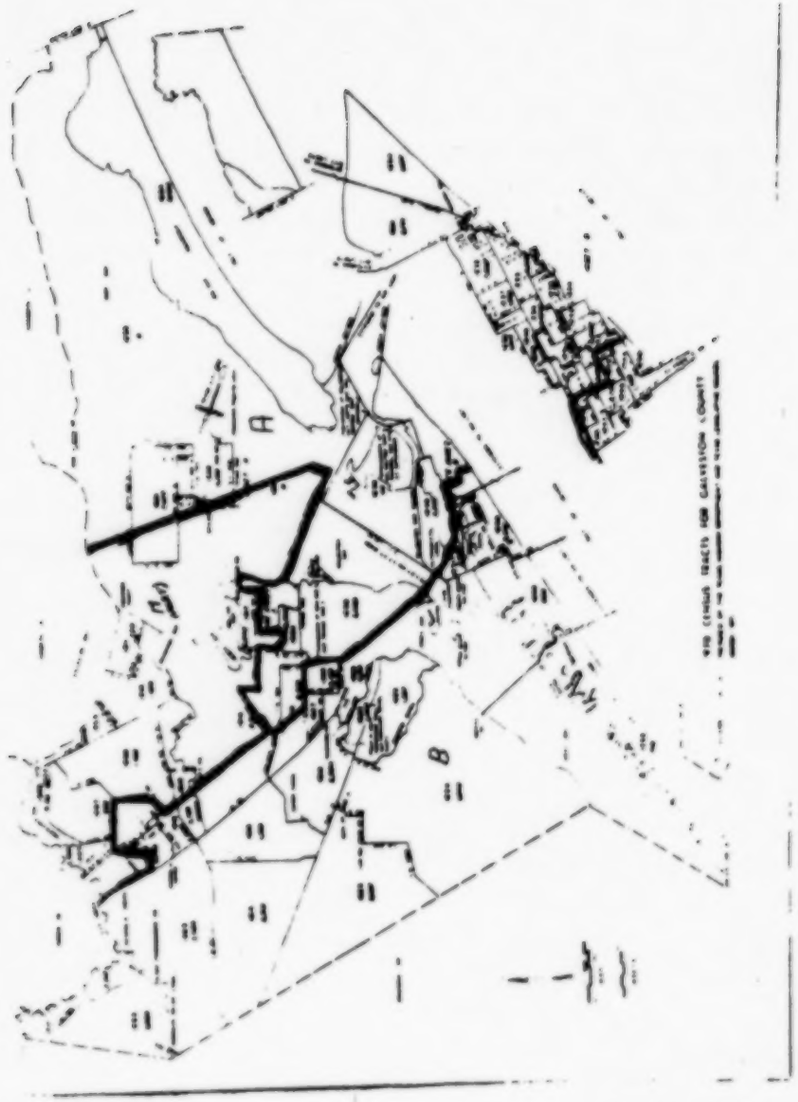
17. Chambers County, that part of Harris County included in census tracts 359, 360, 362, 363, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, and 370, and that part of Galveston County included in census tracts 1205, 1206, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, and 1217, that part of census tract 1255 West of the Houston Ship Channel and North of the Texas City Dike and a line extending from the Texas City Dike to the Houston Ship Channel, that part of census tract 1216 included in census block tracts 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 902, 913, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, and that part of census block tracts 914 and 919 East of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, that part of census tract 1213 East of State Highway 3, that part of census tracts 1204 and 1207 not included in district 19B, and that part of census tract 1212 East of State Highway 3 and South of Deats Road.

19A. That part of Galveston County included in census tracts 1220, 1221, 1222, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1249 and 1254, that part of census tract 1216 included in census block groups 2 and 3 and census block tracts 110, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 901, 903, and that part of census block tract 904 East of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, that part of census tract 1219 included in that part of census block group 1 East of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad and census block tracts 201, 202, and 203,

and that part of census block tract 204 East of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, that part of census tract 1234 included in census block groups 1 and 2 and census block tracts 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, and 320, and that part of census block tracts 321 and 313 East of the extension of 43rd Street South to the county line, that part of census tract 1243 included in census block tracts 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, and 316, that part of census tract 1245 included in census block tracts 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 120, 121, 122, 123, and 124, that part of census tract 1247 included in census block group 1 and census block tracts 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, and 220, that part of census tract 1248 included in census block group 1, that part of census tract 1255 East of the Houston Ship Channel and South of the Texas City Dike and a line extending from the Texas City Dike to the Houston Ship Channel.

19B. That part of Galveston County included in census tracts 1201, 1202, 1203, 1214, 1215, 1218, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1244, 1246, 1250, 1251, 1252, and 1253, that part of census tract 1213 West of State Highway 3, that part of census tract 1216 included in census block tracts 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 915, 916, 917, and 918 and that part of census block tracts 904, 914, and 919 West of the Galveston,

Houston and Henderson Railroad, that part of census tract 1219 included in census block groups 3, 4, 5, 6, and 9 and census block tracts 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, and 219 and that part of census block tracts 117 and 204 West of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, that part of census tract 1243 included in census block tracts 117, 113, 119, 201, 202, 214, 215, and 301, that part of census tract 1245 included in census block group 2 and census block tracts 106, 107, 118, and 119, that part of census tract 1248 included in census block groups 2, 3, and 4, that part of census tract 1247 included in census block groups 3 and 4 and census block tracts 221 and 222, that part of census tract 1234 included in census block groups 322, 323, 324, and that part of census block tracts 321 and 313 West of the extension of 43rd Street South to the county line, that part of census tract 1204 South and East of a line beginning with the intersection of U.S. Highway 75 and the South boundary line of the S. F. Austin League survey, then East and North along the S. F. Austin League survey to the boundary line of the Michael Muldoon survey, then East along the Michael Muldoon survey to a point where it intersects the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, and that part of census tract 1207 South of the South boundary line of the Michael Muldoon survey, and that part of census tract 1212 not included in district 17.



2219

McLennan County
Legal Description

AMENDMENT NO.____ BY_____

Amend House Bill No. 834 by striking all of district 35 and inserting the following:

35A. That part of McLennan County included in census tracts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and 42.

35B. That part of McLennan County included in census tracts 8, 9, 10, 11, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25.01, 25.02, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 37.01, 37.02, 38, 39, 40, and 41.

63R3944 JTP-D

	District 35A (EAST)	District 35B (WEST)
Population	74,161	73,392
% of County	50.3%	49.7%
# White	45,286	67,513
# Black	21,552	2,247
# Spanish Language or Surname	1,323	3,632
% W	61.0%	92.0%
% B	29.1%	3.1%
% S	9.9%	4.9%
% of all W in Dist.	40.1%	59.6%
% of all B in Dist.	90.6%	9.4%
% of all S in Dist.	66.8%	33.2%

County Population: 147,553
White: 112,799 (76.4%)
Black: 23,799 (16.1%)
Spanish Language or Surname: 10,955 (7.4%)

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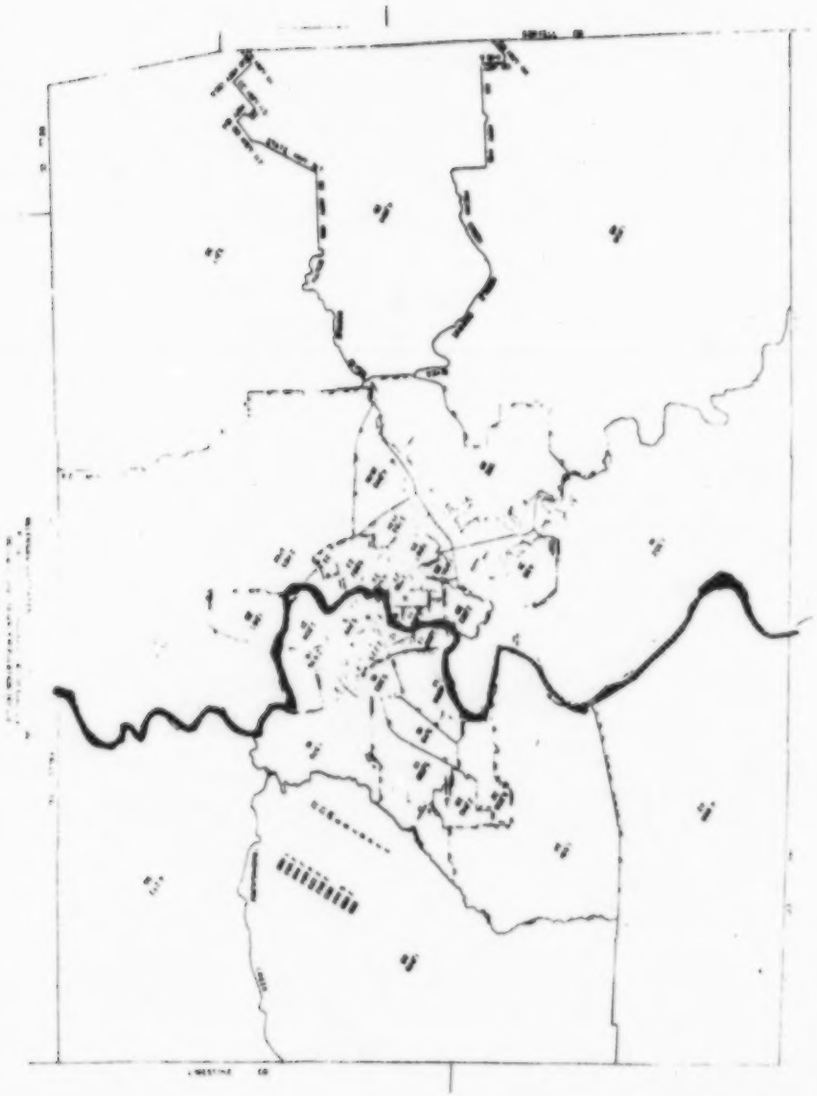

2222

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[162]

Proposed Plan of Apportionment of the Nueces County Multi-Member District into Single Member Districts

Submitted By:

Plaintiffs, Bernal, et al. and
Moreno, et al.

MEXICAN-AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE
AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.
501 Petroleum Commerce Building
San Antonio, Texas 78205
(512) 224-5476

2223

District 48-A: Census tracts 0009, 0010, 0013, 0016, 0018, 0019, 0022, 0023, and 0017.

District 48-B: Census tracts 0001, 0002, 0002.99, 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008, 0011, 0012, 0014, 0015, 0020, 0035, 0050, 0054, 0056, 0057, and 0060.

District 48-C: Census tracts 0024, 0025, 0026, 0027, 0029, 0030, 0031, 0032, 0033, 0034, 0021, and 0051.

Ethnic Analysis of Proposed District 48-A

Census Tract No.	Total Population	Black		Mex.-Amer.		Minority	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
0009	6,598	8	0.1	6,126	96.05	6,134	92.97
0010	5,538	176	3.2	4,892	88.34	5,068	91.51
0013	5,131	16	0.3	4,014	78.23	4,030	78.54
0016	12,397	1,430	11.5	10,670	86.07	12,100	97.60
0018	8,797	842	9.6	7,461	84.81	8,303	94.43
0019	11,625	32	0.3	6,324	54.40	6,356	54.68
0022	6,123	8	0.1	1,422	23.22	1,430	23.35
0023	8,173	9	0.1	2,380	29.12	2,389	29.23
0017	8,126	2,126	26.2	6,014	74.01	8,140	100.00
TOTAL	72,508	4,647	6.41	49,303	68.00	53,950	74.41

Total Population Proposed District 48-A	72,508
Ideal District	74,645
Deviation (population)	2,137
Deviation (percentage)	-2.86%

Ethnic Analysis of Proposed District 48-B

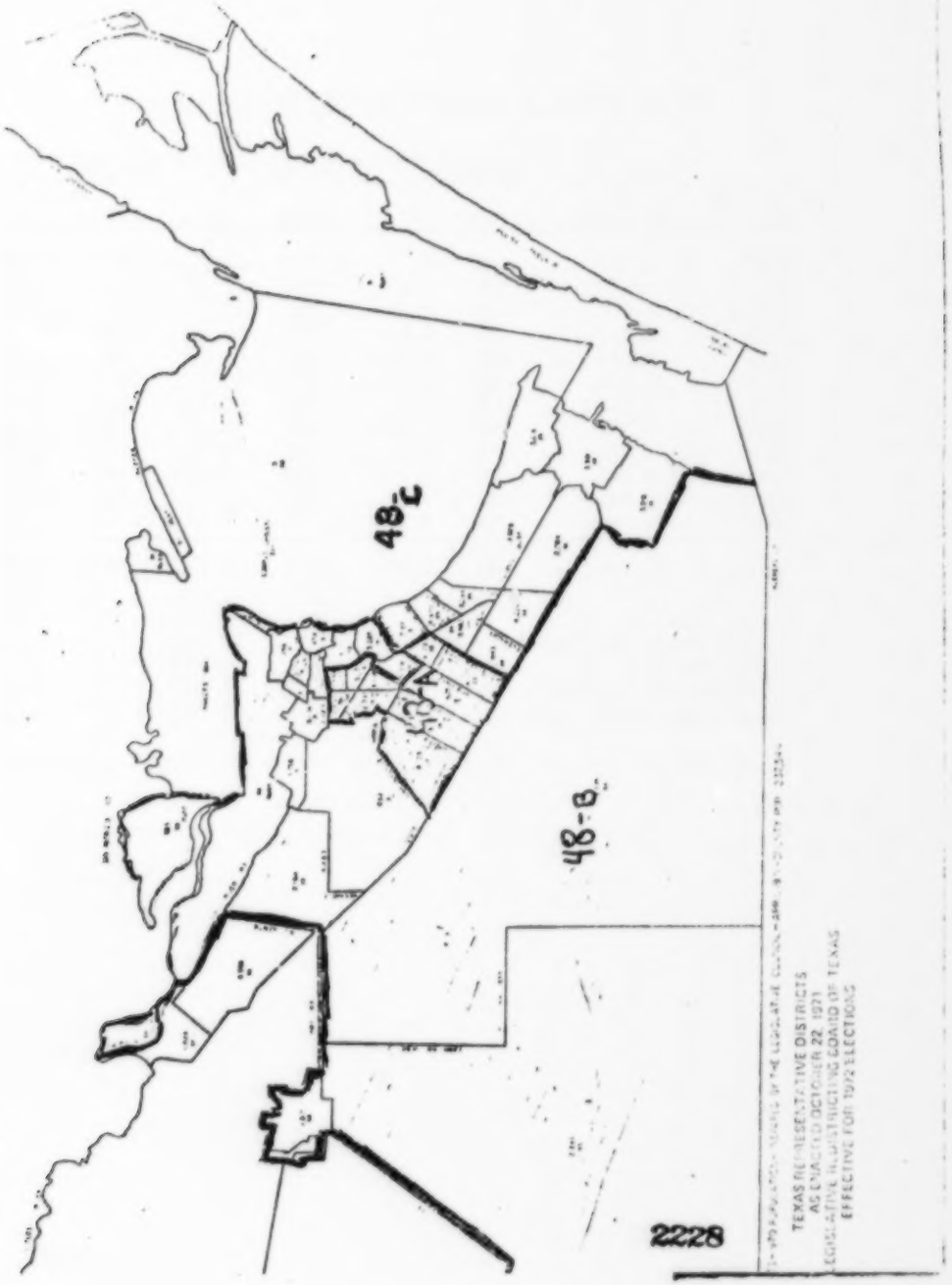
Census Tract No.	Total Population	Black Total	Black %	Mex.-Amer. Total	Mex.-Amer. %	Minority Total	Minority %
0001	831	-	-	228	30.32	228	27.44
0002	495	7	1.4	338	53.65	345	69.70
0002.99	471	66	14.0	59	13.35	125	26.54
0003	434	-	-	75	24.19	73	11.28
0004	3,178	2,420	76.1	681	21.43	3,101	97.57
0005	2,725	2,622	74.2	580	21.28	2,602	95.49
0006	8,656	403	4.7	3,583	41.39	3,986	46.05
0007	3,758	3	0.1	918	24.43	921	24.51
0008	830	3	0.4	305	33.22	308	37.11
0011	3,555	232	6.5	3,048	85.74	3,280	92.26
0012	5,724	57	1.0	3,573	61.09	3,630	63.42
0014	5,287	9	0.2	647	12.24	656	12.41
0015	6,298	8	0.1	5,138	81.58	5,146	81.71
0020	8,616	25	0.3	3,321	38.54	3,346	38.83
0035	2,184	3	0.1	1,067	50.81	1,070	48.99
0050	993	2	0.2	447	41.69	449	45.22
0054	2,795	4	0.1	1,573	60.69	1,581	56.57
0056	11,217	320	2.9	8,462	75.43	8,782	78.29
0057	5,290	5	0.1	5,051	95.41	5,056	95.58
0060	2,247	4	0.2	1,580	63.74	1,584	70.49
TOTAL	75,584	6,193	8.19	40,674	53.81	46,867	62.00

Total Population Proposed District 48-B	75,584
Ideal District	74,645
Deviation (population)	939
Deviation (percentage)	+1.25%

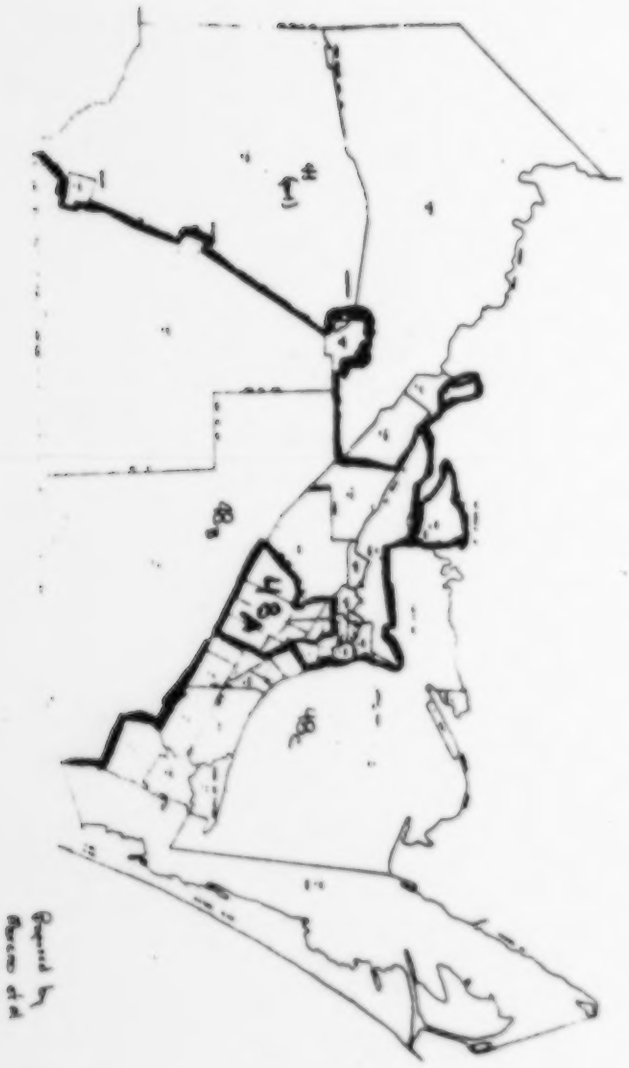
Ethnic Analysis of Proposed District 48-C

Census Tract No.	Total Population	Black Total	Black %	Mex.-Amer. Total	Mex.-Amer. %	Minority Total	Minority %
0024	8,482	8	0.1	1,509	17.79	1,517	17.88
0025	4,873	6	0.1	219	4.49	225	4.62
0026	9,094	6	0.1	1,565	17.21	1,511	17.28
0027	13,828	33	0.2	1,563	11.30	1,596	11.54
0029	5,214	398	7.6	368	7.05	766	14.69
0030	3,981	44	1.1	779	19.57	823	20.67
0031	3,018	2	0.1	283	9.38	285	9.44
0032	2,784	52	1.9	472	16.95	524	18.82
0033	4,224	4	0.1	939	22.23	943	22.32
0034	7,843	7	0.1	556	7.22	563	7.18
0021	7,271	34	0.5	782	13.51	1,016	13.97
0051	1,352	32	2.4	47	3.63	79	5.84
TOTALS	71,964	626	0.86	9,082	12.71	9,708	13.49

Total Population Proposed District 48-C	71,964
Ideal District	74,645
Deviation (population)	2,681
Deviation (percentage)	+3.59%



TEXAS REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS
AS ENACTED OCTOBER 22, 1971
LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING BOARD OF TEXAS
EFFECTIVE FOR 1972 ELECTIONS



[165]

FILED

JAN 1 - 1974

DAN R. BENCRET, CLERK

BY [illegible] Deputy

REPUBLICAN PLAINTIFF AND

PLAINTIFF MORENO'S

REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN FOR

EL PASO COUNTY

Bmd [165-]

PROPOSED SINGLE-MEMBER DISTRICTS FOR EL PASO COUNTY

District 72A is composed of census tracts 4.01, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.01, 11.02, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, and 102 in El Paso County.

District 72B is composed of census tracts 1.01, 1.02, 1.03, 2.01, 2.02, 3.01, 3.02, 4.02, 5, 101, and 25 in El Paso County.

District 72C is composed of census tracts 31, 32, 35.01, 35.02, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.01, 104, and 105 in El Paso County.

District 72D is composed of census tracts 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, and 34.01 in El Paso County.

District 71 is composed of census tracts 34.02, 41.02, 42.01, 42.02, 43.01, 43.02, 43.03, and 103 in El Paso County and Hudspeth, Culberson, Jeff Davis, and Presidio Counties.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR
PROPOSED DISTRICT 72A
EL PASO COUNTY

Census Tract	Total	Mexican-American	%	Black	%	Combined Percentages
4.01	3,608	451	12.5	13	0.4	12.9
6	4,289	2,407	56.1	168	3.9	60.0
7	691	115	16.7	51	7.4	24.1
8	6,190	2,659	43.0	294	4.7	47.7
9	6,865	3,561	51.9	55	0.8	52.7
10	8,047	5,241	65.1	28	0.3	65.4
11.01	4,668	1,080	23.1	2	---	23.1
11.02	7,119	1,700	23.9	7	0.1	24.0
12	1,931	1,352	70.0	--	---	70.0
13	3,944	1,000	25.4	5	0.1	25.5
14	1,736	1,298	74.8	3	0.2	75.0
15	7,682	2,273	29.6	76	1.0	30.6
22	8,892	6,800	76.5	80	0.9	77.4
102	7,347	4,905	66.7	76	1.0	68.0
	73,009	34,850	47.8	855	1.2	48.9

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR
PROPOSED DISTRICT 72B
EL PASO COUNTY

Census Tract	Total	Mexican-American	%	Black	%	Combined %
1.01	4,621	719	15.6	136	2.9	18.5
1.02	8,121	2,301	28.3	233	2.9	31.2
1.03	8,431	1,763	21.0	371	4.4	25.4
2.01	8,537	1,402	16.4	193	2.3	18.7
2.02	5,319	1,025	19.3	174	3.3	22.6
3.01	5,954	1,773	29.8	140	2.4	32.2
3.02	6,161	2,653	43.1	172	2.8	45.9
4.02	4,585	1,243	27.1	107	2.3	29.4
5	3,227	471	15.2	606	18.8	34.0
10	17,514	1,748	10.0	2,464	14.1	24.1
25	6,784	4,673	68.2	46	0.7	68.9
	79,254	19,741	24.9	4,642	5.9	30.8

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR
PROPOSED DISTRICT 72C
EL PASO COUNTY

Census Tract	Total	Mexican-American	%	Black	%	Combined %
31	4,666	4,476	95.9	1	0	95.9
32	5,022	4,636	92.3	200	4.0	96.3
35.01	84	28	33.3	7	8.3	41.6
35.02	7,668	5,167	67.4	62	0.8	68.2
36	8,981	7,595	84.6	38	0.4	85.0
37	11,601	10,142	87.4	23	0.2	87.6
38	9,645	7,386	76.6	13	0.1	76.7
39	8,057	7,297	90.6	18	0.2	90.8
40	2,770	2,433	87.5	0	0	87.5
41.01	5,264	3,113	59.1	19	0.4	59.5
104	3,660	2,900	79.2	3	0.1	79.3
105	5,602	5,033	89.8	78	1.4	91.2
	73,020	60,206	82.4	462	0.6	83.1

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR
PROPOSED DISTRICT 72D
EL PASO COUNTY

Census Tract	Total	Mexican-American	%	Black	%	Combined %
16	6,346	4,406	69.4	45	0.7	70.1
17	2,580	1,703	66.0	22	0.9	66.9
18	3,759	3,554	94.6	28	0.7	95.3
19	6,552	6,073	92.7	31	0.5	93.2
20	5,110	5,041	98.7	21	0.4	99.1
21	3,109	2,573	82.8	33	1.1	83.9
23	5,973	4,222	70.7	19	0.3	71.0
24	4,022	2,930	72.9	27	0.7	73.6
26	3,381	2,688	79.5	564	16.7	96.2
27	936	720	76.9	82	8.8	85.7
28	8,297	7,723	93.1	612	7.4	100.5
29	4,959	4,627	93.3	30	0.6	93.9
30	6,157	5,938	96.4	96	1.6	98.0
33	6,144	3,675	59.8	30	0.5	60.3
34.01	5,162	3,320	64.3	11	0.2	64.5
	72,487	59,193	81.7	1,651	2.3	83.9

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF
PROPOSED DISTRICT 71
EL PASO COUNTY

Census Tract	Total	Mexican-American Population	M.A. %	Black Population	Black %	Combined %
34.02	12,130	3,029	25.0	268	2.2	27.2
41.02	9,340	6,812	72.9	349	3.7	76.6
42.01	8,371	6,769	80.9	936	11.2	92.1
42.02	7,178	5,489	76.5	546	7.6	84.1
43.01	4,838	1,538	31.8	59	1.2	33.0
43.02	8,391	2,040	24.3	166	2.0	26.3
43.03	8,339	2,234	26.8	94	1.1	27.9
103	2,934	2,367	80.7	21	0.7	81.4
El Paso County Total	61,521	30,278	49.2	2,439	4.0	53.2
Hudspeth	2,392	1,445	60.4	--	--	--
Culberson	3,429	1,719	50.1	--	--	--
Jeff Davis	1,527	941	61.6	--	--	--
Presidio	4,842	3,646	75.3	--	--	--
Grand Total	73,711	38,029	51.6	--	--	--

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DISTRIBUTION OF MEXICAN-AMERICAN
POPULATION IN
PROPOSED DISTRICTS
EL PASO COUNTY

District	Population	Mexican-American Population	M-A Percentage of Whole Population	Distribution
72A	73,009	34,850	11.70	20.02
72B	70,254	19,741	6.62	11.35
72C	73,020	60,206	20.21	34.61
72D	72,467	59,193	19.88	34.02
	297,770	173,990	58.4	100.00

[164] FILED

JAN 11 1974

DAN W. BENEDICT, CLERK

By Deputy

LAW OFFICES OF
DON GLADDEN
[illegible]
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102
817-[illegible]

DON GLADDEN
MARVIN COLLINS
ART BRENNER

January 11, 1974

Miss Mary Alice Visage, Clerk
United States District Court
Western District of Texas
Austin Division
213 U. S. Courthouse
Austin, Texas 78701

RE: Cause No. A-73-CA-115
Escalante, et al, vs.
White, et al

Dear Miss Visage:

Through inadvertence and rush in preparing all the reasons why you should adopt our lines, we failed to include their description by census tracts. I therefore enclose our proposed single-member district lines by census tracts and would appreciate your inserting these pages (page 8 and page 9) in the booklet submitted by mail yesterday. For your information these lines are identical to those described in Plaintiffs Escalante, et al exhibit 16 offered at the time of trial.

I am this date also sending this material to all persons to whom the plan was mailed yesterday.

Very truly yours,

Don Gladden

DON GLADDEN

DG:dh

Enclosure

[- 166 -]

LAW OFFICES OF
DON GLADDEN
[illegible]
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102
817-[illegible]

DON GLADDEN
MARVIN COLLINS
ART BRENNER

#Docket #166

January 10, 1974

Miss Mary Alice Visage, Clerk
United States District Court
Western District of Texas
Austin Division
213 U. S. Courthouse
Austin, Texas 78701

RE: Cause No. A-73-CA-115
Escalante, et al, vs.
White, et al

Dear Miss Visage:

Pursuant to the Order of the Court in the above matter, please find enclosed two copies of the proposed lines of Plaintiffs-Intervenors, Escalante, et al, for District 32 (Tarrant County).

A copy of these lines has been forwarded to the Court at their home stations and to the Attorney General's Office.

Very truly yours,

Don Gladden

DON GLADDEN

DG:cls
Enc.

cc: Judge Wayne Justice
U. S. District Court
P. O. Box 330
Tyler, Texas 75701

Judge Irving L. Goldberg
U. S. Court of Appeals
Room 13-C-6, U. S. Courthouse
Dallas, Texas 75202

Judge John H. Wood, Jr.
U. S. District Court
P. O. Box 2616
San Antonio, Texas 78296

Ms. Elizabeth Levatino
Special Asst. Attorney General
P. O. Box 12548
Austin, Texas 78711

FILED

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

AUSTIN DIVISION

FRANK ESCALANTE, ET AL Plaintiffs-Intervenors		
VS.		CIVIL ACTION NO. A-73-CA-115
MARK WHITE, ET AL Defendants		

PLAINTIFFS-INTERVENORS, ESCALANTE, ET AL,
PROPOSED SINGLE-MEMBER DISTRICT LINES
FOR DISTRICT 32

This plan is submitted to the Court as a structure which does not minimize the potential for meaningful access to the political process of (a) persons of ethnic minority and (b) persons of low income, and which will overcome the present dilution of the votes of ethnic minorities and of persons with low income. The plan looks to insuring a meaningful opportunity of the poor and of ethnic minorities to have access to the political process and at least an equal opportunity with other residents to elect legislators of their choice.

The lines submitted follow clear and simple boundary lines, are contiguous and create compact districts. Only in two instances do they deviate from tracts established and utilized by the Department of Commerce Census Bureau. These deviations were necessary to more effectively preserve areas of ethnic concentration. In addition to ethnic and economic considerations, governmental subdivisions and geographical and social communities of interest are also considered.

The following is a brief description of the make-up of each district as prepared by Ms. Betty Fischer and the considerations in arriving at the particular lines for each district:

District 32-1

Pop. 74,614, 28% White, 50% Black, 22% Brown, Mean Family Income $ 6,604.00

Ethnic make-up was the priority consideration in the make-up of this district. In considering the opportunities for meaningful access to the political process of the black community, as the Court did in Zimmer, the debilitating effect of a state poll tax until 1966, a lower voter registration, a lower voter participation of those who are registered, and the larger mean family size of persons of ethnic minorities were considered and it was concluded that a majority of persons of ethnic minorities does not even approach equating a voting majority. It is for this reason that this district was constituted having 72% ethnic minority population.

District 32-2

Pop. 74,511, 57% White, 40% Black, 3% Brown, Mean Family Income $ 9,437.00

Ethnic make-up was also the priority consideration in this district. While the 1970 census reflects only 43% ethnic minority, there has been a migration of blacks into the area and it is probable, considering the present discriminatory housing practices in Fort Worth and the current migratory trends, that this area will become predominantly black in the near future, if it is not already.

District 32-3

Pop. 75,345, 97% White, 0% Black, 3% Brown, Mean Family Income $ 13,540.00

This district includes the more affluent portions of East Fort Worth, the City of Richland Hills, a white middle-class suburban community, and a portion of West Arlington, also suburban upper middle-class.

District 32-4

Pop. 75,117, 96% White, 1% Black, 3% Brown, Mean Family Income $ 11,784.00

This district is composed of the more established older portion of the City of Arlington and includes the campus and surroundings of the University of Texas at Arlington.

District 32-5

Pop. 75,423, 97% White, 0% Black, 3% Brown, Mean Family Income $ 12,330.00

This district is composed of several suburban middle-class communities and incorporated cities. The three larger cities, Hurst, Euless and Bedford, are all encompassed in a single Independent School District.

District 32-6

Pop. 74,556, 91% White, 3% Black, 6% Brown, Mean Family Income $ 9,183.00

This district includes three of the older incorporated cities in North Tarrant County: Watauga, Saginaw, and Haltom City, as well as those areas of Fort Worth commonly known as Riverside, Diamond Hill, and Rosen Heights. The people in this district are generally unskilled working-class, mostly white, but it has some minority residents.

District 32-7

Pop. 75,199, 92% White, 1% Black, 7% Brown, Mean Family Income $ 9,165.00

This district includes a portion of the old Northside of Fort Worth as well as several incorporated communities in the Northwest section of the present District 32. It is a working people district, the dominant employment in this area is the General Dynamics aircraft plant and related businesses.

District 32-8

Pop. 74,668, 86% White, 10% Black, 4% Brown, Mean Family Income $ 16,785.00

This district has the highest mean family income of those proposed. It consists of West Fort Worth, including the area commonly known as Ridglea and the incorporated town of Westover Hills in which the most affluent residents of Tarrant County reside (mean family income of $40,693.00). One rather large pocket of blacks, Lake Como, is situated in this district. It developed many years ago as a living area for domestic help near employment from the more affluent surrounding white community. This is the only large concentration of blacks not included in Districts 32-1 or 32-2 and is isolated by geography from the other black communities as well as by man-made barriers from their affluent white neighbors.

District 32-9

Pop. 75,537, 95% White, 0% Black, 5% Brown, Mean Family Income $ 12,831.00

This district is composed of Southwest Fort Worth and the incorporated City of Benbrook. It is basically a white middle-class, middle-aged community.

No specific districts were drawn looking solely to the opportunity for poor people to elect a person to represent their interests, it being felt that this would be a normal result from organizing districts along geographic and social lines. It is submitted to the Court that this result is achieved in view of the fact that four of the nine districts proposed (including Districts 32-1 and 32-2) have an average mean family income of less than $9,500.00 while the remaining five districts have mean family incomes in excess of the present district-wide average of $11,296.00. These range from District 32-4 with a mean family income of $11,784.00 to District 32-8 with a mean family income of $16,785.00.*

Plaintiffs-Intervenors, Escalante, et al, respectfully submit that the foregoing proposed single-member districts conform to the recognized criteria of prior decisions and are constitutionally sufficient.

In anticipation of the Court requesting plans from parties to the suit, attorneys for these Plaintiffs-Intervenors and Plaintiffs-Intervenors, Gaskin, et al, exchanged boundary lines of their proposed districts. Without going into great comparative detail of the districts proposed herein, and those proposed by Plaintiffs-Intervenors, Gaskin, et al, it is respectfully suggested that those proposed by Plaintiffs-Intervenors, Gaskin, et al, which provide for two ethnic minority districts of low income, with the

---

*See the attached Summary of Ethnic and Economic Data of Proposed Districts 32-1 Through 32-9 for a comparison of all the proposed districts.

remaining seven districts each having a mean family income in excess of $11,000.00,** does not alleviate the unconstitutional dilution of the vote of the low income white Plaintiffs—Intervenors herein, nor does such a plan afford them equal access to the political process as to white middle-class and black and brown persons in the present district in that they, as members of a class, have less opportunity to elect legislators of their choice and their interests are calculated to be submerged by those of the ethnic majority in two districts and by the middle and upper income majorities in the remaining seven districts.

> "While a minority group is not constitutionally entitled to an apportionment structure designed to maximize its political advantage, neither may it be enveloped in a structure which will necessarily minimize its potential for meaningful access to the political process. See Graves v. Barnes, 1972, 342 F. Supp. 704, 734." (No. 71-2221, Turner v. McKeithen, 5th Cir., December 20, 1973)

Although the dilution principle was developed in the context of multi-member districts, it has been held applicable to single-member districts as well. See Howard v. Adams County Board of Supervisors, 5th Cir., 1972, 453 F.2d 455, cert. denied, ____ U.S. ____, ____ S.Ct. ____, 32 L.Ed.2d 812 (Howard I).

**See attached Comparative Income Data on Proposed Lines of Plaintiffs-Intervenors, Escalante, et al, and Plaintiffs-Intervenors, Gaskin, et al.

There is attached hereto for the benefit of the Court, maps and tabulated data as follows:

1. *Summary of Ethnic and Economic Data of Proposed Districts 32-1 Through 32-9,

2. **Comparative Income Data on Proposed Lines of Plaintiffs-Intervenors, Escalante, et al, and Plaintiffs-Intervenors, Gaskin, et al, (beginning with districts having the lowest mean family income),

3. Census tract map reflecting ethnic distribution of population,

4. Census tract map reflecting economic distribution of population,

5. Census tract map reflecting proposed lines, and

6. Street-census tract map showing proposed lines and geography.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

DON GLADDEN

MARVIN COLLINS

Attorneys for Plaintiffs-Intervenors,
Escalante, et al
(Tarrant County, District 32)

702 Burk Burnett Building
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

*SUMMARY OF ETHNIC AND ECONOMIC DATA

OF PROPOSED DISTRICTS 32-1 THROUGH 32-9

District Number	Total Pop.	Pct. Variance Optimum. Size (75,045)	Pct. White	Pct. Black	Pct. Brown	Mean Family Size	Mean Family Income
32-1	74,614	-.5	28%	50%	22%	4.6	$ 6,604
32-2	74,511	-.6	57%	40%	3%	4.0	$ 9,437
32-3	75,345	+.5	97%	0%	3%	3.6	$13,548
32-4	75,117	+.2	96%	1%	3%	3.7	$11,784
32-5	75,423	+.6	97%	0%	3%	3.8	$12,330
32-6	74,556	-.6	91%	3%	6%	3.6	$ 9,183
32-7	75,199	+.3	92%	1%	7%	3.9	$ 9,165
32-8	74,668	-.4	86%	10%	4%	3.6	$16,785
32-9	75,537	+.7	95%	0%	5%	3.7	$12,831

**COMPARATIVE INCOME DATA ON PROPOSED LINES OF

PLAINTIFFS—INTERVENORS, ESCALANTE, ET AL.,

AND PLAINTIFFS—INTERVENORS, GASKIN, ET AL

(Beginning With Districts Having
The Lowest Mean Family Income)

Escalante's	Gaskin's
$ 6,604.	$ 6,445.
$ 9,165.	$ 7,835.
$ 9,183.	$ 11,036.
$ 9,437.	$ 11,634.
$ 11,784.	$ 11,783.
$ 12,330.	$ 12,398.
$ 12,831.	$ 12,321.
$ 13,548.	$ 12,601.
$ 16,785.	$ 15,571.

2248

FILED

JAN 1 1974

DAN W. BENEDICT, CLERK

Deputy

PROPOSED SINGLE MEMBER DISTRICT LINES WITH BOUNDARIES DESCRIBED - DISTRICT 32 (BY CENSUS TRACTS)

District 32-1

That part of Tarrant County included in census tracts 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 18, 17, 32, 33, 16, 34, 39, 38, 45.02, 45.01, 45.03, 40, 2.02, 8 and that portion of tract 46.04 north of Berry Street.

District 32-2

That part of Tarrant County included in census tracts 37.01, 37.02, 36.01, 36.02, 63, 62, 64, 46.02, 46.03, 61.01, 61.02, 59, 60.02, 111.01, 111.02, 112.02, 60.03, 46.01, 46.05, that portion of Tract 13 south of Rosedale (303) and east of Loop 820 and that part of tract 46.04 south of Berry Street, being Blocks 303, 307, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319 and 320 of Tract 13, and Blocks 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 209, 208, 220, 218, 219, 210, 217 and 211 of Tract 46.04.

District 32-3

That part of Tarrant County included in census tracts 65.05, 115.01, 216.03, 226, 225, 216.01, 13 (North of 303), 14.03, 14.01, 65.02, 65.03, 65.04, 65.01, 133.01, 133.02, 14.02, 132.02 and 35.

District 32-4

That part of Tarrant County included in census tracts 115.02, 227, 228, 229, 219, 130, 220, 221, 223, 224, 222, 216.02, 217.01, 217.02, 218 and 131.

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District 32-5

That part of Tarrant County included in census tracts 132.01, 134.02, 134.01, 136.02, 135.02, 135.01, 136.01 and 137.

District 32-6

That part of Tarrant County included in census tracts 102, 101, 103, 12.02, 1.01, 1.02, 50.03, 2.01, 50.01, 50.02, 49, 138, 140.02, 140.01, 5.01, 12.01 and 15.

District 32-7

That part of Tarrant County included in census tracts 5.02, 104.02, 104.01, 66, 105, 7, 106.01, 107.01, 107.02, 21, 20, 67, 6, 19, 31, 29, 41, 30 and all of census tract 141 except that part included in enumeration districts 30 and 46.

District 32-8

That part of Tarrant County included in census tracts 52, 23.01, 23.02, 24.01, 24.02, 51, 106.02, 22, 25, 26, 27, 53, 42.02, 54.02, 54.01 and 42.01.

District 32-9

That part of Tarrant County included in census tracts 43, 44, 48.01, 56, 55.01, 55.02, 55.04, 57.01, 57.02, 58, 60.01, 109, 48.02, 55.03, 47, 28.

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PROPOSED SINGLE MEMBER DISTRICT LINES WITH BOUNDARIES DESCRIBED - DISTRICT 32 (BY CENSUS TRACTS)

District 32-1

That part of Tarrant County included in census tracts 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 18, 17, 32, 33, 16, 34, 39, 38, 45.02, 45.01, 45.03, 40, 2.02, 8 and that portion of tract 46.04 north of Berry Street.

District 32-2

That part of Tarrant County included in census tracts 37.01, 37.02, 36.01, 36.02, 63, 62, 64, 46.02, 46.03, 61.01, 61.02, 59, 60.02, 111.01, 111.02, 112.02, 60.03, 46.01, 46.05, that portion of Tract 13 south of Rosedale (303) and east of Loop 820 and that part of tract 46.04 south of Berry Street, being Blocks 303, 307, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319 and 320 of Tract 13, and Blocks 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 209, 208, 220, 218, 219, 210, 217 and 211 of Tract 46.04.

District 32-3

That part of Tarrant County included in census tracts 65.05, 115.01, 216.03, 226, 225, 216.01, 13 (North of 303), 14.03, 14.01, 65.02, 65.03, 65.04, 65.01, 133.01, 133.02, 14.02, 132.02 and 35.

District 32-4

That part of Tarrant County included in census tracts 115.02, 227, 228, 229, 219, 130, 220, 221, 223, 224, 222, 216.02, 217.01, 217.02, 218 and 131.

District 32-5

That part of Tarrant County included in census tracts 132.01, 134.02, 134.01, 136.02, 135.02, 135.01, 136.01 and 137.

District 32-6

That part of Tarrant County included in census tracts 102, 101, 103, 12.02, 1.01, 1.02, 50.03, 2.01, 50.01, 50.02, 49, 138, 140.02, 140.01, 5.01, 12.01 and 15.

District 32-7

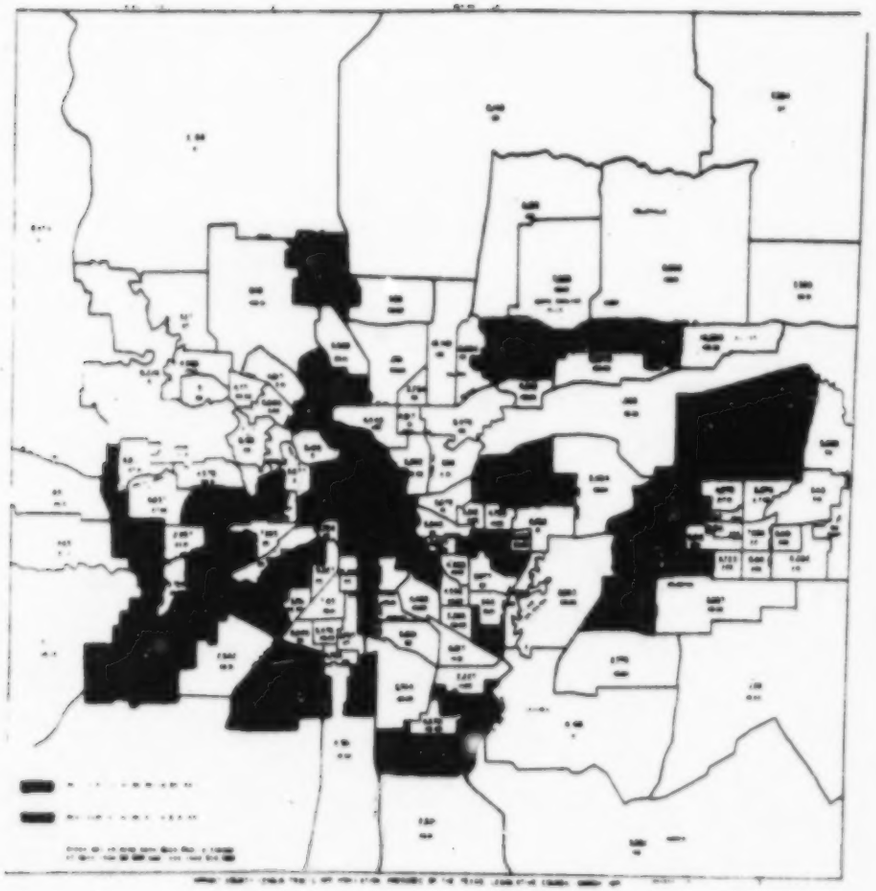
That part of Tarrant County included in census tracts 5.02, 104.02, 104.01, 66, 105, 7, 106.01, 107.01, 107.02, 21, 20, 67, 6, 19, 31, 29, 41, 30 and all of census tract 141 except that part included in enumeration districts 30 and 46.

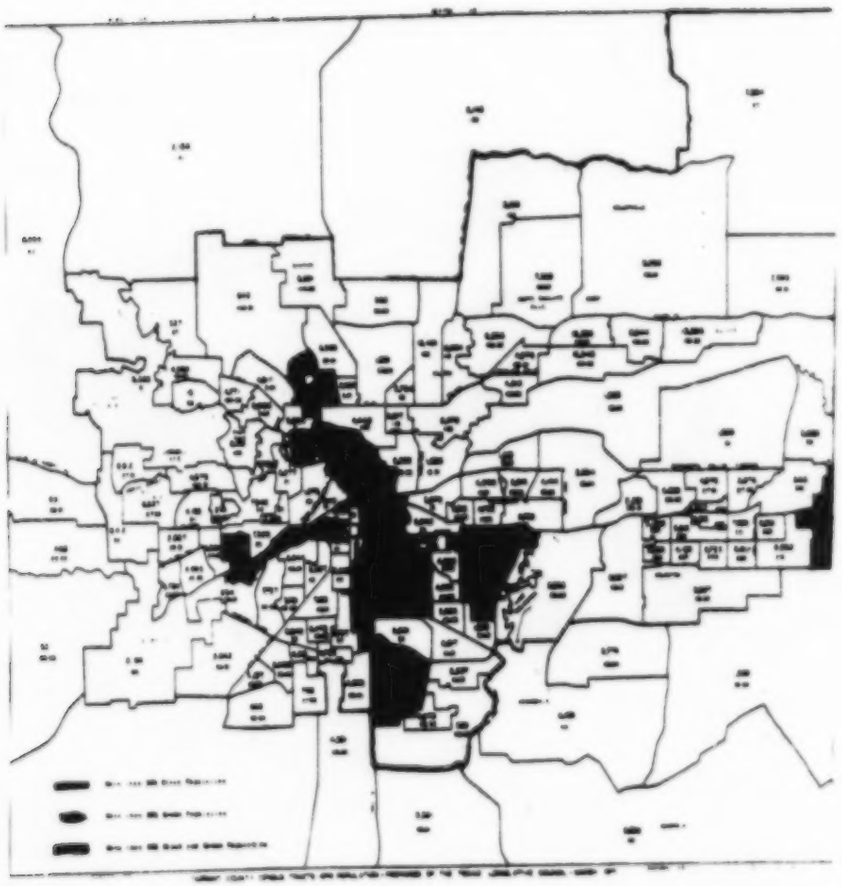
District 32-8

That part of Tarrant County included in census tracts 52, 23.01, 23.02, 24.01, 24.02, 51, 106.02, 22, 25, 26, 27, 53, 42.02, 54.02, 54.01 and 42.01.

District 32-9

That part of Tarrant County included in census tracts 43, 44, 48.01, 56, 55.01, 55.02, 55.04, 57.01, 57.02, 58, 60.01, 109, 48.02, 55.03, 47, 28.





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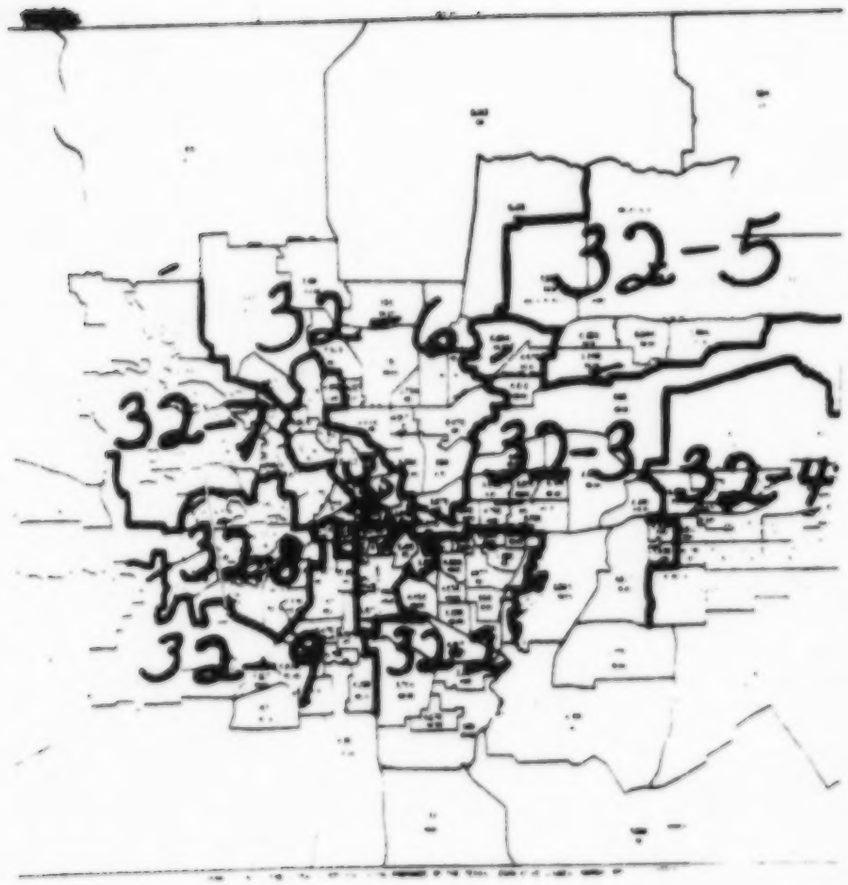

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FILED

DAN W. BIRDICE, CLERK

PROPOSED SINGLE MEMBER DISTRICT PLAN

FOR

EL PASO COUNTY, TEXAS

Submitted by:

George J. Korbel

[173]

District 2-A: Census tracts 0011.01, 0011.04, 0014, 0019, 102, 005.01, [illegible], 002.01, 001.02, 003.01, and 003.02

District 2-B: Census tracts 0016, 001[illegible], 001[illegible], 0022, 0015, 002[illegible], 0040, [illegible], 003[illegible], 0036, 0037, 0001.01, and 001.02

District 2-C: Census tracts 0017, 0018[illegible], 0019[illegible], 0020, 0021, 0024, 0027, [illegible], 003[illegible], 0034, 0030, 0041, 003[illegible], and 0037

District 2-D: Census tracts 103, 104, 40, 41.01, 3[illegible], 39.02 39.01, 42, [illegible], 41.01, 39, and 101

Ethnic Analysis of Proposed District 72-A

Census Tract No.	Total Population	Black Total	Mex.-Amer. Total	%	Minority Total	%
[illegible]	[illegible]	2	1,080	24.85	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	7,119	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	45.96
0012	1,931	-	1,352	72.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
0013	5,424	5	1,300	24.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
132	7,347	76	4,905	67.01	[illegible]	[illegible]
101.01	4,021	136	714	35.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
101.[illegible]	15,171	293	2,301	28.33	[illegible]	[illegible]
101.04	[illegible]	171	1,763	20.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
102.01	8,537	193	1,402	16.42	[illegible]	[illegible]
102.02	[illegible]	174	1,025	19.27	[illegible]	[illegible]
103.01	[illegible]	140	1,773	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	172	2,[illegible]	45.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL	72,[illegible]	1,909	21,[illegible]	30.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total population proposed District 72-A	72,9[illegible]
Ideal District	74,440
Deviation (population)	2,5[illegible]
Deviation (percentage)	-3.[illegible]

Line [illegible] of the total multi member district plan is [illegible]

24,[illegible]

Ethnic Analysis of Proposed District 72-B

Census Tract No.	Total Population	Black Total	Mex.-Amer. Total	%	Minority Total	%
[illegible]	1,79[illegible]	3	1,298	80.37	1,301	74.94
[illegible]	7,[illegible]82	7[illegible]	2,273	29.59	2,347	30.58
0021[illegible]	[illegible],3[illegible]	45	4,406	69.42	4,451	70.14
0022	8,892	80	6,800	76.47	6,880	77.37
0023	[illegible],973	19	4,222	70.6[illegible]	4,241	71.00
[illegible]	[illegible],784	46	4,623	68.15	4,689	68.82
0026	8,047	28	5,241	65.13	5,269	65.48
[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]65	55	3,[illegible]61	51.87	3,616	52.67
[illegible]	[illegible],190	294	2,[illegible]59	42.95	2,953	47.71
[illegible]37	[illegible]91	51	113	17.99	164	23.73
[illegible]6b	4,289	168	2,407	54.68	2,575	60.03
[illegible]	3,227	63b	491	15.23	1,097	33.99
[illegible],01	[illegible],[illegible]08	33	451	12.28	464	12.86
[illegible],02	4,585	107	1,243	27.11	1,350	29.44
TOTAL	74,91[illegible]	1,591	39,788	53.11	41,379	55.23

Total Population proposed District 72-B	74,915
Ideal District	74,440
Deviation (population)	475
Deviation (percentage)	+0.63

Ethnic Analysis of Proposed District 72-C

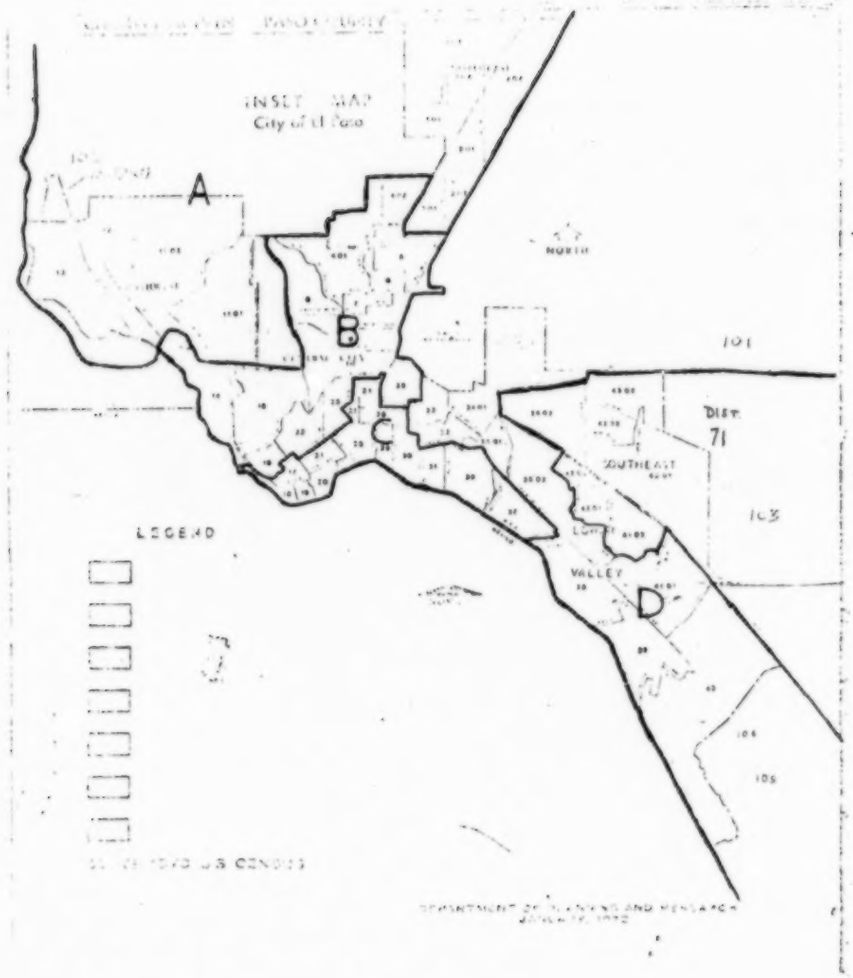
Census Tract No.	Total Population	Black Total	Mex.-Amer. Total	Minority Total	%
0017	2,550	22	1,703	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
0018	3,259	28	3,554	3,[illegible]	[illegible]
0019	[illegible],552	31	4,071	[illegible],103	[illegible]
0020	[illegible],110	21	5,041	[illegible]	[illegible]
0021	3,109	33	2,571	[illegible]	[illegible]
0022	8,297	612	7,723	[illegible]	100.00
0023	[illegible]	82	720	[illegible]	[illegible]
0024	4,002	27	2,930	[illegible]	[illegible]
0025	3,381	504	2,688	[illegible]	[illegible]
0026	4,959	30	4,[illegible]27	[illegible]	[illegible]
0030	[illegible],197	90	5,[illegible]88	[illegible]	[illegible]
9031	4,[illegible]00	1	4,476	[illegible]	[illegible]
9032	8,951	38	7,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	11,[illegible]01	23	10,[illegible]42	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL	7[illegible],110	1,[illegible]08	65,781	[illegible]	[illegible]

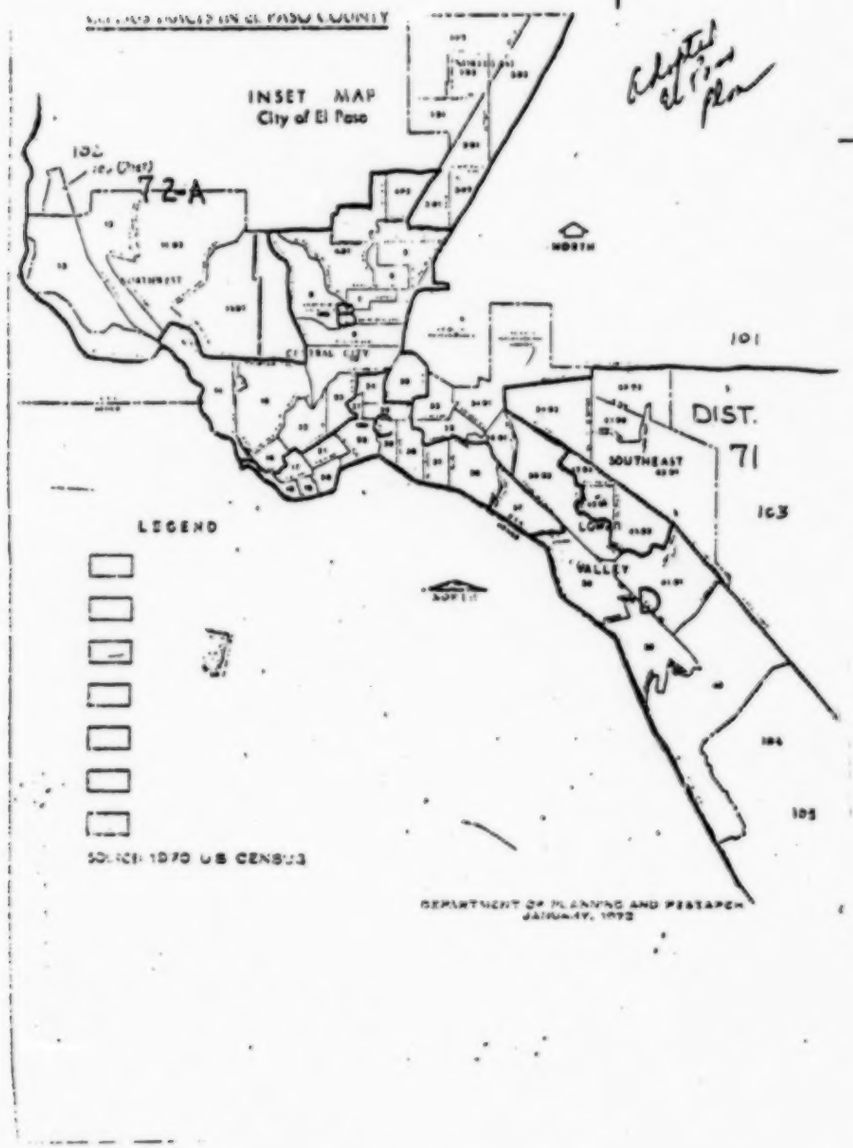
Total population proposed District 72-C [illegible],110
Ideal District [illegible],[illegible]
Deviation (population) [illegible]
Deviation (percentage) -0.[illegible]

Ethnic Analysis of Proposed District 72-D

Census Tract No.	Total Population	Black Total	Mex.-Amer. Total	%	Minority Total	%
[illegible]	6,[illegible]02	78	5,033	89.84	5,111	91.23
[illegible]	3,[illegible]60	3	2,900	87.85	2,903	79.31
[illegible]	2,770	-	2,423	87.47	2,423	87.47
11.01	[illegible],2[illegible]4	19	3,113	59.14	3,132	59.50
[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]45	13	7,387	76.59	7,400	76.72
[illegible]	7,[illegible]38	[illegible]2	[illegible],[illegible]7	[illegible]7.88	[illegible],229	68.19
[illegible].01	84	7	28	100.00	35	41.66
82	[illegible],022	200	4,[illegible]36	92.31	4,836	96.30
[illegible]	[illegible],144	30	3,[illegible]75	[illegible].11	3,[illegible]05	[illegible]0.30
84.01	[illegible],[illegible]2	11	3,320	[illegible]4.52	3,331	[illegible]4.53
[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]67	18	7,697	[illegible]0.[illegible]	7,[illegible]15	[illegible]0.79
0[illegible]	17,[illegible]14	24[illegible]4	1,[illegible]28	10.37	4,[illegible]12	24.[illegible]2
TOTAL	7[illegible],[illegible]92	2,[illegible]05	46,[illegible]27	[illegible]1.14	[illegible],732	[illegible]4.93

Total population proposed District 72-D [illegible],[illegible]92
Ideal District 76,[illegible]10
Deviation (population) [illegible]2,[illegible]18
Deviation (percentage) [illegible]2.[illegible]


INSET MAP
City of El Paso
A
B
C
D
NORTH
101
DIST.
71
SOUTHEAST
LOWER
VALLEY
103
104
105
LEGEND
SOURCE: 1970 US CENSUS
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND PENTAGON
JANUARY, 1972


INSET MAP
City of El Paso
72-A
NORTH
101
DIST.
71
SOUTHEAST
LOWER
VALLEY
103
104
105
LEGEND
SOURCE: 1970 US CENSUS
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND PENTAGON
JANUARY, 1972

-[173]

District 72-A: Census tracts 0011.01, 0011.01, 0012, 0013, 102, 001.01, 001.02, 001.03, 002.01, 002.02, 003.01, and 003.02

District 72-B: Census tracts 0014, 0015, 0016, 0022, 0023, 0025, 0026, 0009, 0008, 0007, 0006, 0005, 0004.01, and 004.02

District 72-C: Census tracts 0017, 0018, 0019, 0020, 0021, 0024, 0027, 0028, 0029, 0030, 0031, 0036, and 0037

District 72-D: Census tracts 105, 104, 40, 41.01, 38, 35.02 35.01, 42, 33, 34.01, 39, and 101

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Ethnic Analysis of Proposed District 72-A

Census Tract No.	Total Population	Black Total	Mex.-Amer. Total	%	Minority Total	%
0011.01	4,868	2	1,080	23.13	1,082	23.18
0011.02	7,119	7	1,700	23.88	1,707	23.98
0012	1,931	-	1,352	72.76	1,352	70.01
0013	3,944	5	1,000	24.00	1,005	25.48
102	7,347	76	4,905	67.01	4,981	67.80
001.01	4,621	136	719	15.56	855	18.50
001.02	8,121	233	2,301	28.33	2,534	31.20
001.03	8,431	371	1,763	20.91	2,134	25.31
002.01	8,537	193	1,402	16.42	1,595	18.68
002.02	5,319	174	1,025	19.27	1,199	22.54
003.01	5,954	140	1,773	29.75	1,913	32.13
003.02	6,161	172	2,653	43.96	2,825	45.85
TOTAL	72,153	1,509	21,673	30.04	23,182	32.13

Total population proposed District 72-A 72,153
Ideal District 74,440
Deviation (population) 2,287
Deviation (percentage) -3.07

This is 1/4 of the total multi member district population.

297,770

Ethnic Analysis of Proposed District 74-B

Census Tract No.	Total Population	Black Total	Mex.-Amer. Total	%	Minority Total	%
0014	1,736	8	1,298	80.57	1,301	74.94
0015	7,682	76	2,278	29.59	2,337	30.42
0016	6,316	48	4,406	69.46	4,454	70.50
0022	8,892	80	6,800	76.47	6,880	77.37
0023	5,973	19	4,222	70.68	4,241	71.00
0024	6,784	46	4,623	68.15	4,669	68.82
0040	8,047	28	6,241	60.13	6,269	60.40
0039	6,805	55	3,861	51.87	3,916	52.61
0038	6,190	294	2,659	42.95	2,953	47.71
0007	691	51	113	17.95	164	26.05
0006	4,289	168	2,407	58.08	2,575	62.13
0035	3,227	606	491	17.23	1,097	38.50
0004.01	3,608	13	451	12.85	464	13.22
004.02	4,585	107	1,243	27.11	1,350	29.44
TOTAL	74,918	1,491	39,788	53.11	41,370	55.23

Total Population proposed District 73-B 74,918
Ideal District 74,440
Deviation (population) +478
Deviation (percentage) +0.64

Ethnic Analysis of Proposed District 72-D

Census Tract No.	Total Population	Black Total	Mex.-Amer. Total	%	Minority Total	%
105	5,602	78	5,033	89.84	5,111	91.23
104	3,660	3	2,900	87.85	2,903	79.31
40	2,770	-	2,423	87.47	2,423	87.47
41.01	5,264	19	3,113	59.14	3,132	59.50
38	9,645	13	7,387	76.59	7,400	76.72
35.02	7,668	62	5,167	67.38	5,229	68.19
35.01	84	7	28	100.00	35	41.66
32	5,022	200	4,636	92.31	4,836	96.30
33	6,144	30	3,675	59.31	3,705	60.30
34.01	5,162	11	3,320	64.32	3,331	64.53
39	8,057	18	7,297	90.57	7,315	90.79
101	17,514	2464	1,848	10.37	8,512	24.62
TOTAL	76,592	2,905	46,827	61.14	49,732	64.93

Total population proposed District 72-D 76,592
Ideal District 74,440
Deviation (population) +2,152
Deviation (percentage) +2.89

Ethnic Analysis of Proposed District 72-C

Census Tract No.	Total Population	Black Total	Mex.-Amer. Total	%	Minority Total	%
0017	2,580	22	1,703	66.01	1,725	66.86
0018	3,759	28	3,554	94.55	3,582	95.29
0019	6,552	31	6,073	92.69	6,104	93.16
0020	5,110	21	5,041	98.65	5,062	99.06
0021	3,109	33	2,573	82.75	2,606	83.82
0028	8,297	612	7,723	93.08	8,335	100.00
0027	936	82	720	76.87	802	85.68
0024	4,002	27	2,930	73.09	2,957	73.82
0026	3,381	564	2,688	79.50	3,252	96.18
0029	4,959	30	4,627	93.31	4,657	93.91
0030	6,157	96	5,938	96.44	6,034	98.00
0031	4,666	1	4,476	95.93	4,477	95.95
0036	8,981	38	7,595	84.57	7,633	84.99
0037	11,601	23	10,142	87.42	10,165	87.62
TOTAL	74,110	1608	65,783	88.76	67,371	90.90

Total population proposed District 72-C 74,110
Ideal District 74,440
Deviation (population) 330
Deviation (percentage) -0.44

DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT 44

PLAN Z

January 28, 1974

Jarvis

TO: THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
AUSTIN DIVISION

Basically, the idea behind this single-member plan is an attempt to create a Black district, and this is accomplished in District 32H where some 51,511 of the Black population of Tarrant County is congregated. This represents 66.8% of the total population of District 32H. The remainder of the Blacks in the county (28,834) do not constitute what would be required to form a majority in another district.

In attempting to comply with the Court's order for an ethnic breakdown for each proposed district, this plan is based on numerical classifications of the Bureau of the Census which accounts for population in its entirety. The ethnic composition of a district by "voters" as asked for in the OMNIBUS ORDER would be almost impossible to ascertain. Therefore, this presentation is based not on "voters" but on total numbers of the population in each area.

It should be further noted that the Bureau of the Census enumerates Blacks only on a percentage basis and therefore the totals for Blacks in any area are subject to mathematical deviations. Therefore, there is a difference of approximately 1,000 between figures arrived at on a percentage basis by the Bureau of the Census and by those who drew up this plan.

In the "Chicano" category the figures used are subject to even greater error even though they are taken entirely from Bureau of the Census publications. This results from the fact that said figures used by the Bureau of the Census are based on only 15% to 20% samplings and that in many cases (this is true also in the Black figures) a figure resulting in a percentage of less than 1% is ignored. In any case, the total population of the Chicano group (identified in Bureau of the Census publications as "persons of Spanish Language or Spanish Surname" [SL/SS]) constitute some 42,078 persons, which is 6.22% of the total population. In only two of the proposed districts are these SL/SS people congregated to any great extent--Districts 32F and 32I. The rest of the districts show these people to be fairly evenly scattered over the remainder of the county. It would be an almost impossible task to draw a map of any geographical compactness that would congregate enough of these SL/SS to accomplish what was done in District 32H with the Blacks. Perhaps one reason for this is that these SL/SS people have been accepted in the so-called "White" communities long before the Blacks were ever accepted there.

The OMNIBUS ORDER reference to "Anglo" has been extended in this presentation to include the words "et al" in order to account for the very small minority of non-Anglos such as Chinese, Japanese, Greek and others who do not normally come under the classification "Anglo."

[-1-]

The plan submitted herewith is composed of an outline map of the proposed districts, designated as Exhibit A. Exhibit B contains a cover sheet of the totals for each district with two footnote explanations thereof and separate sheets showing the breakdown by Census Tracts, etc., in each proposed district. Exhibit C is a narrative description of each district. Exhibit D is a chart and narrative explanation of the deviations from the average of each district.

In closing, we invite the Court's attention to the fact that the average for 150 Representative districts in Texas according to the 1970 Census of 11,196,730 is 74,645. Therefore, the average of 75,164+ per district for Tarrant County is within 519+ of the state-wide average.

EXHIBIT B

Dist. No.	Total Pop.	Black[1]	% Black	SL/SS[2]	% SL/SS	Anglo, et al	% Anglo, et al
32A	74,023	1,499	2.02	2,460	3.3	70,064	94.68
32B	75,105	484	0.64	2,285	3	72,336	96.36
32C	76,516	2,520	3.3	2,076	2.7	71,920	94
32D	73,924	7,066	9.59	3,044	4.1	63,814	86.32
32E	72,805	1,644	2.26	6,317	8.68	64,844	89.06
32F	73,112	11,268	15.4	7,358	10.06	54,486	74.54
32G	77,351	1,556	2.01	2,747	3.55	73,048	94.44
32H	77,126	51,511	66.8	5,549	7.19	20,066	26.01
32I	76,520	2,906	3.79	10,242	13.39	63,472	82.82
	676,482	80,354	11.88%	42,078	6.22%	554,050	81.9%

[1] The Black population ("Negroes" in Bureau of the Census publications) is based on percentage figures in the publication Block Statistics, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, HC(3)-231, September, 1971. The figures for the Black population in that publication are presented as whole percentages, thus subject to inaccuracies as related to actual total Black population. For example, in a Census Tract Block with a total population of 372 persons:

34% of 372 = 126.48, rounded to 126
35% of 372 = 130.20, rounded to 130
36% of 372 = 133.92, rounded to 134.

If the actual number of Blacks in such a block is 127, only 126 will be represented in these figures; likewise, 133 Blacks would be shown as 134. It also should be noted that in many instances in subject publication in the column under the heading, "Percent of total population - Negro," the symbol "..." appears, indicating "the base for an average, percentage or ratio is too small for it to be shown" (Symbols, Page V). This symbol does not preclude the possibility that one or more Blacks reside in that block--they just aren't included in the tabulations.

[2] SL/SS - Persons of Spanish Language or Spanish Surname, such designations being those used in the publication Census Tracts, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, PHC(1)-74, April, 1972. The figures in this column (and throughout this report) are taken from the above publication and, "contain data based on a sample of the population, with sampling rates of 20 percent or 15 percent" (Sample Size, Page IV). These figures for SL/SS are the only ones available for SL/SS and are, therefore, subject to inherent sampling errors.

DISTRICT 32A

Census Tract Number	Total Pop.	Black	% Black	SL/SS	% SL/SS	Anglo, et al	Anglo, et al
130	3,082	912	29.6	338			
131	1,823	6	-----	29			
134.01	10,393	1	-----	419			
134.02	13,348	2	-----	189			
135.01	7,393	2	-----	206			
135.02	10,866	73	-----	420			
136.02	8,644	1	-----	272			
137	7,324	175	2.4	394			
217.02	3,576	4	-----	85			
218	343	5	1.5	-----			
65.05 (part)	1,476	316	21.4	4*			
116.01 (part)	5,755	4	-----	104			
TOTALS	74,023	1,499	2.02%	2,460	3.3%	70,064	94.68%

* Where Census Tracts are split between two or more proposed Legislative Districts, since SL/SS totals are shown only for the entire tract, the figures used in this column are based on a percentage system, which seems to be the most practical method; e.g., the 1,476 people in that portion of Census Tract 65.05 in District 32A represent 93.2% of the total of 1,583 people in the entire tract. 93.2% of the total of 6 SL/SS in 65.05 = 4 persons.

DISTRICT 32B

Census Tract Number	Total Pop.	Black	% Black	SL/SS	% SL/SS	Anglo, et al	% Anglo, et al
115.01	8,627	2		89			
115.02	3,697	0		312			
217.01	4,878	3	---	330			
219	6,082	5	---	111			
220	8,651	---	---	231			
221	7,039	---	---	195			
222	1,967	352	17.9	121			
223	4,316	34	---	225			
224	6,512	38	---	207			
225	3,239	----	---	45			
226	3,635	----	---	31			
227	4,138	----	---	15			
228	5,723	50	---	127			
229	6,601	----	---	246			
TOTALS	75,105	484	0.64%	2,285	3%	72,336	96.36%

DISTRICT 32C

Census Tract Number	Total Pop.	Black	% Black	SL/SS	% SL/SS	Anglo, et al	% Anglo, et al
42.02	3,761	-----	-----	37			99
54.01	834	8	1	-----			
54.02	7,727	3	-----	44			
55.01	2,642	-----	-----	33			
55.02	6,908	-----	-----	79			
55.03	5,327	-----	-----	135			
55.04	663	-----	-----	14			
56	6,049	-----	-----	283			
57.01	4,212	-----	-----	85			
57.02	705	-----	-----	-----			
58	4,766	11	-----	159			
59	5,081	102	2	498			
60.01	4,286	-----	-----	165			
60.02	3,744	2,396	64	103			
60.03	399	-----	-----	7			
111.01	6,817	-----	-----	84			
111.02	2,227	-----	-----	96			
112.02	4,570	-----	-----	88			
47 (part)	1,602	-----	-----	134			
109 (part)	4,196	-----	-----	32			
TOTALS	76,516	2,520	3.3%	2,076	2.7%	71,920	94%

DISTRICT 32D

Census Tract Number	Total Pop.	Black	% Black	SL/SS	% SL/SS	Anglo, et al	% Anglo, et al
22	7,942	-----	-----	270			
23.01	2,857	-----	-----	61			
23.02	5,724	-----	-----	273			
24.01	4,561	274	6	147			
24.02	4,955	-----	-----	196			
25	6,626	6,493	98	15			
26	7,303	292	4	575			
27	4,379	-----	-----	270			
51	4,195	-----	-----	162			
52	6,412	-----	-----	200			
53	1,174	-----	-----	385			
106.02	374	7	2	-----			
107.01	6,812	-----	-----	272			
107.02	6,637	-----	-----	187			
109 (part)	3,973	-----	-----	31			
TOTALS	73,924	7,066	9.59%	3,044	4.1%	63,814	86.32%

DISTRICT 32E

Census Tract Number	Total Pop.	Black	% Black	SL/SS	% SL/SS	Anglo, et al	% Anglo, et al
4	5,804	58	1	1,610			
5.01	4,517	949	21	536			
5.02	6,006	-----	-----	625			
6	6,226	374	6	416			
50.03	383	-----	-----	-----			
66	15	-----	-----	-----			
67	1,327	-----	-----	69			
104.01	4,958	-----	-----	188			
104.02	4,771	-----	-----	199			
106.01	4,578	183	4	347			
132.01	7,523	-----	-----	324			
138	5,138	-----	-----	182			
140.01	643	-----	-----	48			
140.02	3,691	-----	-----	139			
9 (part)	1,698	80	4.7	1,390			
102 (part)	5,194	-----	-----	88			
105 (part)	4,973	-----	-----	81			
136.01 (part)	4,177	-----	-----	75			
141 (part)	983	-----	-----	-----			
TOTALS	72,805	1,644	2.26%	6,317	8.68%	64,844	89.06%

DISTRICT 32F

Census Tract Number	Total Pop.	Black	% Black	SL/SS	% SL/SS	Anglo, et al	% Anglo, et al
1.01	4,917	148	3	143			
1.02	4,448	-----	-----	161			
2.01	3,037	-----	-----	614			
2.02	4,952	-----	-----	1,946			
3	5,709	3,083	54	1,814			
11	1,573	1,353	86	151			
12.01	1,588	-----	-----	53			
12.02	5,292	1,107	20.9	166			
15	3,879	-----	-----	219			
16	2,913	2,156	74	173			
17	3,175	3,016	95	51			
49	2,734	137	5	132			
50.01	5,503	-----	-----	966			
50.02	1,031	268	27	57			
101	8,684	-----	-----	374			
103	8,470	-----	-----	249			
102 (part)	5,207	-----	-----	89			
TOTALS	73,112	11,268	15.4%	7,358	10.06%	54,486	74.54%

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DISTRICT 32G

Census Tract Number	Total Pop.	Black	% Black	SL/SS	% SL/SS	Anglo, et al	% Anglo, et al
14.01	4,098	-----	-----	33			
14.02	3,312	-----	-----	104			
14.03	4,782	48	1	296			
35	5,840	58	1	407			
37.01	3,987	120	3	220			
46.01	4,306	1,076	25	334			
64	1,843	18	1	140			
65.01	1,615	-----	-----	96			
65.02	2,919	-----	-----	39			
65.03	4,144	-----	-----	127			
65.04	2,054	-----	-----	43			
132.02	8,856	-----	-----	116			
133.01	4,976	-----	-----	293			
133.02	4,213	-----	-----	49			
216.01	2,291	-----	-----	209			
216.02	6,689	-----	-----	131			
216.03	2,553	-----	-----	9			
13 (part)	7,083	8	-----	10			
37.02 (part)	1,683	152	9	90			
65.06 (part)	107	76	81	2			
TOTALS	77,351	1,556	2.01%	2,747	3.55%	73,048	94.44%

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DISTRICT 32H

Census Tract Number	Total Pop.	Black	% Black	SL/SS	% SL/SS	Anglo, et al	% Anglo, et al
32	2,120	1,993	94	163			
33	3,636	3,600	99	-----			
34	2,765	2,682	97	57			
36.01	5,203	5,151	99	67			
36.02	2,638	2,559	97	-----			
38	5,186	4,875	94	178			
39	4,947	4,799	97	60			
45.01	7,460	4,998	67	471			
45.03	3,187	-----	-----	2,768			
46.02	4,536	91	2	154			
46.03	3,366	34	1	76			
46.04	3,316	2,089	63	129			
46.05	4,452	1,514	34	182			
61.01	553	282	51	36			
61.02	1,353	352	26	19			
62	9,977	8,780	88	161			
63	3,322	3,289	99	39			
13 (part)	1,685	1,595	95	189			
37.02 (part)	1,433	1,116	77.87	76			
45.02 (part)	1,796	1,443	80.8	373			
52 (part)	4,195	------	-----	351			
TOTALS	77,126	51,511	66.8%	5,549	7.19%	20,066	26.01%

DISTRICT 32I

Census Tract Number	Total Pop.	Black	% Black	SL/SS	% SL/SS	Anglo, et al	% Anglo, et al
7	4,749	-----	-----	269			
8	5,106	51	1	1,718			
10	3,002	330	11	1,265			
18	1,663	499	30	84			
19	843	170	20	209			
20	1,678	-----	-----	398			
21	5,677	-----	-----	183			
28	2,724	844	31	350			
29	2,754	220	8	218			
30	3,041	30	1	586			
31	2,080	125	6	227			
40	2,903	337	13	660			
41	4,849	-----	-----	495			
42.01	5,844	58	1	211			
43	5,327	-----	-----	292			
44	5,303	53	1	450			
48.01	7,183	-----	-----	646			
48.02	5,476	-----	-----	375			
9 (part)	1,488	2	-----	1,220			
45.02 (part)	1,605	87	-----	334			
105 (part)	3,220	-----	-----	52			
TOTALS	76,520	2,806	3.79%	10,242	13.39%	63,472	82.82%

EXHIBIT C

32A. That part of Tarrant County included in census tracts 130, 131, 134.01, 134.02, 135.01, 135.02, 136.02, 137, 217.02, and 218, that part of census tract 65.05 East of the Handley-Ederville Road, and that part of census tract 136.01 included in census enumeration district 129 South of State Highway 121, and census block groups 3, 4, and 5.

32B. That part of Tarrant County included in census tracts 115.01, 115.02, 217.01, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, and 229.

32C. That part of Tarrant County included in census tracts 42.02, 54.01, 54.02, 55.01, 55.02, 55.03, 55.04, 56, 57.01, 57.02, 58, 59, 60.01, 60.02, 60.03, 111.01, 111.02, and 112.02, that part of census tract 47 South of Cambrell Street and that part of census tract 109 South of U.S. Highway 377 and South of Old Benbrook Road.

32D. That part of Tarrant County included in census tracts 22, 23.01, 23.02, 24.01, 24.02, 25, 26, 27, 51, 52, 53, 106.02, 107.01, and 107.02 and that part of census tract 109 North of U.S. Highway 377 and North of Old Benbrook Road.

32E. That part of Tarrant County included in census tracts 4, 5.01, 5.02, 6, 50.03, 66, 67, 104.01, 104.02, 106.01, 132.01, 138, 140.01, 140.02, that part of census tract 136.01 included in census enumeration districts 9A, 9B, 9C, 12, 14, 39, 39B, and that part of census enumeration district 129 North of State Highway 121, that part of census tract 9 included in block tracts 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115,

116, 119, 202, 203, 206, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 315, 316, 317, 318, 405, 406, 407, 414, 415, and 416, that part of census tract 105 North of River Oaks Boulevard, that part of census tract 102 included in census enumeration district 138, and census block groups 1, 2, 3, and 4, and that part of census tract 141 included in census enumeration district 47.

32F. That part of Tarrant County included in census tracts 1.01, 1.02, 2.01, 2.02, 3, 11, 12.01, 12.02, 15, 16, 17, 49, 50.01, 50.02, 101, 103, and that part of census tract 102 included in census block groups 5, 6, 7, and 8.

32G. That part of Tarrant County included in census tracts 14.01, 14.02, 14.03, 35, 37.01, 46.01, 64, 65.01, 65.02, 65.03, 65.04, 133.01, 132.02, 133.02, 216.01, 216.02, 216.03, that part of census tract 13 North of the Texas and Pacific Railway, that part of census tract 37.02 West of Miller Road, and that part of census tract 65.05 West of Handley-Ederville Road.

32H. That part of Tarrant County included in census tracts 32, 33, 34, 36.01, 36.02, 38, 39, 45.01, 45.03, 46.02, 46.03, 46.04, 46.05, 61.01, 61.02, 62, and 63, that part of census tract 13 South of the Texas and Pacific Railway, that part of census tract 37.02 East of Miller Road, that part of census tract 45.02 East of Bryan Street, and that part of census tract 47 North of Gambrell Street.

32I. That part of Tarrant County included in census tracts 7, 8, 10, 18, 19, 20, 21, 29, 29, 30, 31, 40, 41, 42.01, 43, 44, 48.01, and 48.02, that part of census tract 45.02 West of Bryan Street, that part of census tract 105 East of River Oaks Boulevard,

and that part of census tract 9 included in census block tracts 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 401, 402, 403, and 404.

The terms "census tract" and "census enumeration district," as used herein, mean those geographic areas outlined and identified as such on official place, county, and metropolitan map series maps prepared by the United States Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census for the Nineteenth Decennial Census of the United States, enumerated as of April 1, 1970. "Block groups" are subdivisions of census tracts as defined on census metropolitan maps which differentiate block groups by the first digit of the block numbers assigned to city blocks within each tract. "Block tracts" are subdivisions of "block groups" as defined on census metropolitan maps.

EXHIBIT D

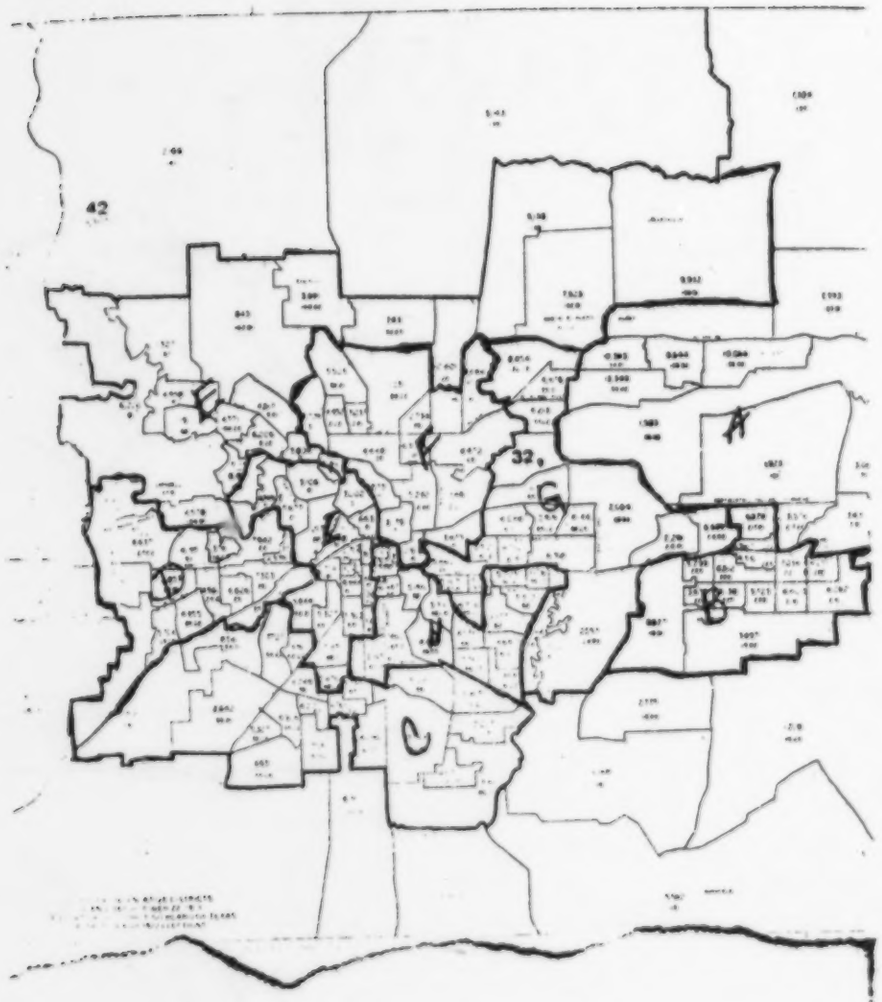
District Number	Total Pop.	(75,164) + or - Dist. 32 Average	% Deviation from Dist. 32 Average	(74,645) + or - State District Average	% Deviation from State District Average
32A	74,023	-1,141	-1.52	- 622	-0.83
32B	75,105	- 59	-0.08	+ 460	+0.62
32C	76,516	+1,352	+1.80	+1,871	+2.51
32D	73,924	-1,240	-1.65	- 721	-0.97
32E	72,805	-2,359	-3.14	-1,840	-2.47
32F	73,112	-2,052	+2.73	-1,533	-2.05
32G	77,351	+2,187	+2.91	+2,706	+3.63
32H	77,126	+1,962	+2.61	+2,481	+3.32
321	76,520	+1,356	+1.80	+1,875	+2.51

The greatest deviation from the District 32 average (75,164) is District 32E, which is 3.14% under. On the high side, the greatest deviation from the District 32 average is District 32G, which is 2.9" over. Combining the two, the difference between these two is 4,546 people, or 6.05% total swing above and below the District 32 average.

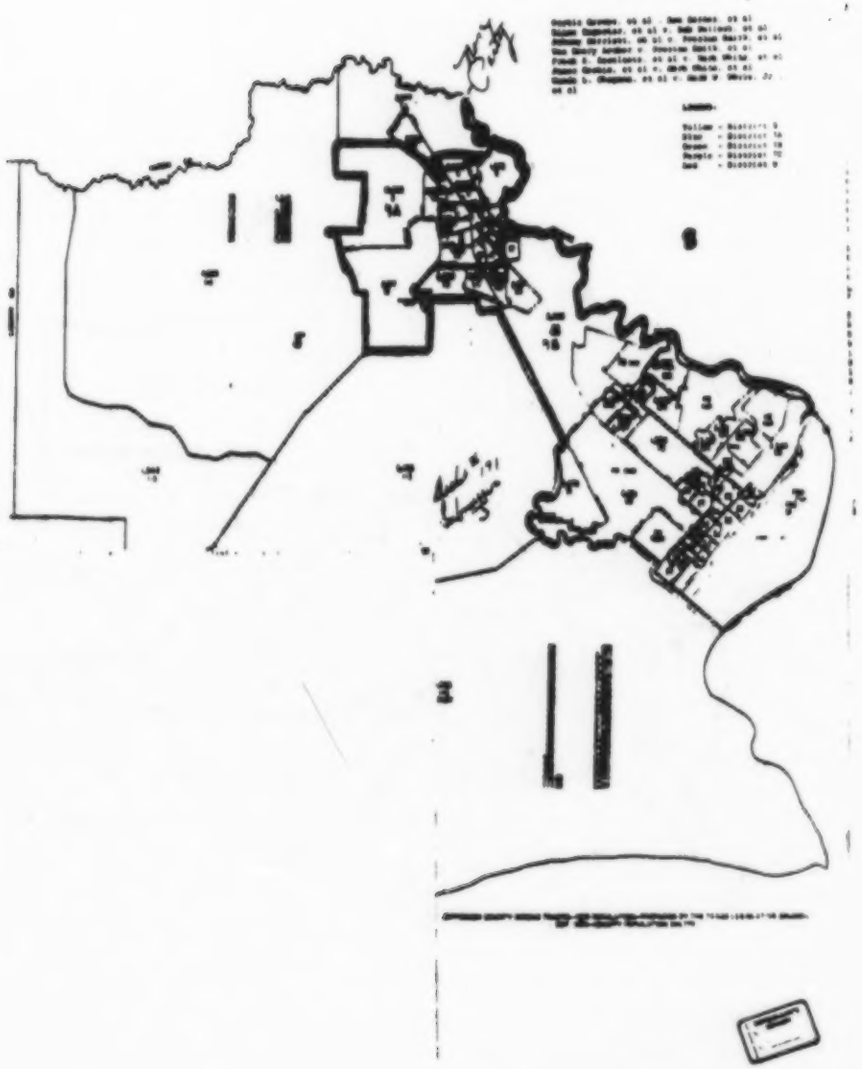
Comparing the districts with the statewide average (74,645), the greatest deviation is District 32G, which is 3.63" over. On the low side, the greatest deviation from the statewide average is District 32E, which is 2.47% under. Combining the two, the difference between these two is 4,546 people, or 6.10% total swing above and below the statewide average.

{D-1-Z}

Exhibit "A"



DEFENDANTS EXHIBIT 47



2280

	Tract#	Total Pop.	Total Black	% Black
	Hardin Co.-All	29,906	4,566	
	Jasper Co.-All	24,602	5,740	
	Jefferson			
	1	5,577	1,761	31.6
	2	3,352	8	0.2
	113	3,453	514	14.9
	114	4,605	1,454	31.6
	115	1,340	311	23.2
	116	1,143	100	8.7
	116.99	341	87	25.4
		75,201	14,541	19.2
	3	15,883	100	0.6
	4	4,003	5	0.1
	5	3,287	834	25.4
	6	8,005	680	8.5
	7	5,150	3,073	59.6
	8	1,876	1,885	98.9
	9	3,569	2,376	66.6
	10	3,832	2,049	53.5
	11	3,759	52	1.4
	12	2,887	418	14.5
	13	8,517	88	1.0
*Tract 14 (Pop. 1,629) Omitted from Census	*14			
	15	1,671	994	59.5
	16	403	111	27.5
	19	3,908	199	5.1
	20	2,598	249	9.6
	21	4,661	2,384	51.1
		74,021	15,497	20.9
	17	4,860	4,412	90.8
	18	3,471	2,669	76.9
	22	4,208	3,995	94.9
	23	6,815	6,309	92.6
	24	3,469	767	22.1
	25	3,836	69	1.8
	26	6,311	96	1.5
	57	1,364	1,362	99.9
	67	3,470	2	0.1
	68	1,975	-	-
	69	4,646	3,636	78.3
	70	1,061	-	-
	71	4,474	3	0.1
	104	3,391	8	0.2
	110.01	4,797	-	-
	110.02	3,817	-	-
	111.01	5,176	7	0.1
	111.02	2,987	1	-
	112	5,419	5	0.1
	112.99	81	12	14.8
		75,561	23,351	30.9

2287

District - 7C	51	1,636	1,630	[illegible]
	51.99	123	28	22.8
	52	488	166	34.0
	53	2,817	1,646	58.6
	54	3,330	1,020	30.6
	55	3,211	26	0.8
	56	3,303	2	0.1
	58	1,649	1,632	99.0
	59	3,060	3,020	98.7
	60	2,073	1,906	91.7
	61	3,859	3,630	91.5
	62	1,760	2,013	72.9
	63	2,772	1,331	47.0
	64	2,152	23	1.1
	65	3,665	3	0.1
	66	3,536	9	0.3
	101	3,567	1	-
	102	2,075	-	-
	103	3,697	2	0.1
	105	4,911	7	0.1
	106	6,056	2	-
	107	3,7 1	-	-
	108	5,929	6	0.1
	109	4,965	-	-
And those parts of Census Tract 112 located bewteen census tracts 108, 109, 104, 107, 106 and 66.		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		74,362	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orange County-All		71,170	[illegible]	[illegible]

It is our conviction and belief that Jefferson County should be divided into compact, concise single member districts which truly reflect appropriate geographical integrity and ethnic composition. In this connection, we are submitting an attached plan with a proposed division of Jefferson County which, in effect, realigns also Districts 5 and 8 by making minimal necessary adjustments. (The adjustments to those districts do not disturb significantly the population deviation nor racial and/or ethnic compositions of Districts 5 and 8.

It is of extreme concern to us that the plans submitted for the Court's consideration seek to arbitrarily create State Representative seats by combining dissimilar areas with dissimilar interests. It is submitted that the true purpose and intent of single member districts is to allow a given geographical area a more viable identity with its own Representative and to allow the people to come to know their own Representative on a personal basis. Of critical importance, is the compactness and conciseness of the district in order that the people living in a given geographical area have some identity of purpose in being in the same district.

The attached plan and map submitted for the Court's consideration best emphasizes the positive aspects of communities of interest. Racial balance is maintained and territorial integrity of city lines is more adequately preserved than on any other plan heretofore submitted to the Court.

We are perfectly willing to submit additional statements if the Court desires and we appreciate the opportunity to have been able to file this plan, pursuant to the Omnibus Order entered by the Managing Judge in this case on October 4, 1971.

Louis V. Nelson
119 W. Circuit Dr., Beaumont, Texas

Anthony G. Brocato
195 Ridgeland, Beaumont, Texas

DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT 48

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
PROPOSED DISTRICT 75A
LUBBOCK COUNTY

Census Tract	Total	Black	%	Mexican-American	%
1	3,311	1	---	906	27
2.01	2,128	36	1.7	1,118	54.03
2.02	3,772	4	.011	1,907	49.8
3	10,859	45	0.4	6,282	57.9
4.01	261	6	2.3	---	---
4.02	4,280	3	0.1	85	1.98
4.03	3,940	18	0.5	129	3.27
5	6,418	27	0.4	102	1.58
6.01	4,303	27	0.6	330	7.66
6.02	2,761	8	0.3	624	22.6
8	3,061	423	13.8	2,448	72.24
9	3,765	1,645	43.7	966	25.65
10	4,529	2,529	59.2	1,530	35.83
15	5,194	16	0.3	124	2.38
16.02	4,653	2	---	67	1.43
19.01	5,981	12	0.2	120	2.0
20	5,575	10	0.2	290	5.2
	74,531	4,826	6.5	17,028	24.19

24.19% of the district's population is Mexican American.

24.19% of the district's population is Mexican American.

Ethnic Analysis of Proposed District 75-B

Census Tract No.	Total Population	Black Total	Black %	Mex.-Amer. Total	Mex.-Amer. %
0007	2,140	301	14.1	395	21.37
0011	2,351	1,068	45.4	720	31.88
12.01	408	368	90.2	-	-
12.02	4,188	4,174	99.7	-	-
0013	3,809	1	-	958	25.15
0014	4,950	11	0.2	207	4.18
16.01	3,506	14	0.4	90	2.56
17.01	666	-*	-	54	8.0
17.02	4,083	7	0.2	77	1.88
17.03	3,320	7	0.2	159	4.7
18.01	7,089	-	-	340	4.79
18.02	1,176	-	-	-	-
19.02	7,287	3	-	219	3.0
0021	6,035	1	-	98	1.6
0022	8,871	7	0.1	264	2.97
0023	4,673	-*	-	254	5.4
0024	7,346	25	0.3	1,903	25.9
0025	2,672	113	4.2	1,045	39.1
Total --	74,570	6,100	8.1	6,783	9.0

9.0% of the district's population is Mexican American

* means under 400

Ethnic analysis of Proposed District 76

Census Tract	Total	Black	%	Mexican-American	%
103	2,829	105	3.7	629	22.23
104	7,335	444	6.1	1,467	20.00
101	4,780	203	4.4	1,312	27.44
102	4,870	324	6.7	1,263	25.9
105	2,624	413	15.7	502	19.13
106	6,583	787	11.9	1,845	28.58
107	1,173	20	1.7	179	13.75
Swisher	10,373	419	14.0	2,200	21.2
Hale	34,137	1,996	5.8	8,382	24.6
Total --	74,704	4,711	6.3	17,779	23.8

23.8% of the district's population is Mexican-American

Pcts. 5,6,10, and 13 are affected by the proposal:

Pct. 5 -- Everything north of the P & SF R.R. and north of Ave. Q are in 75A.

Everything southwest of the P & SF R.R. and south of Ave. Q are in 75 B.

Pct. 6 -- Everything north of the Idalou Highway in 75A.

Everything south of the Idalou Highway in 75B.

Pct. 10 - North of 19th and west of Ave. Q in 75A.

South of 19th and east of Ave. Q in 75B.

Pct. 13 - East of Quaker and south of the P & SF R.R. in 75A.

West of Quaker and north of the P & SF R.R. in 75B.

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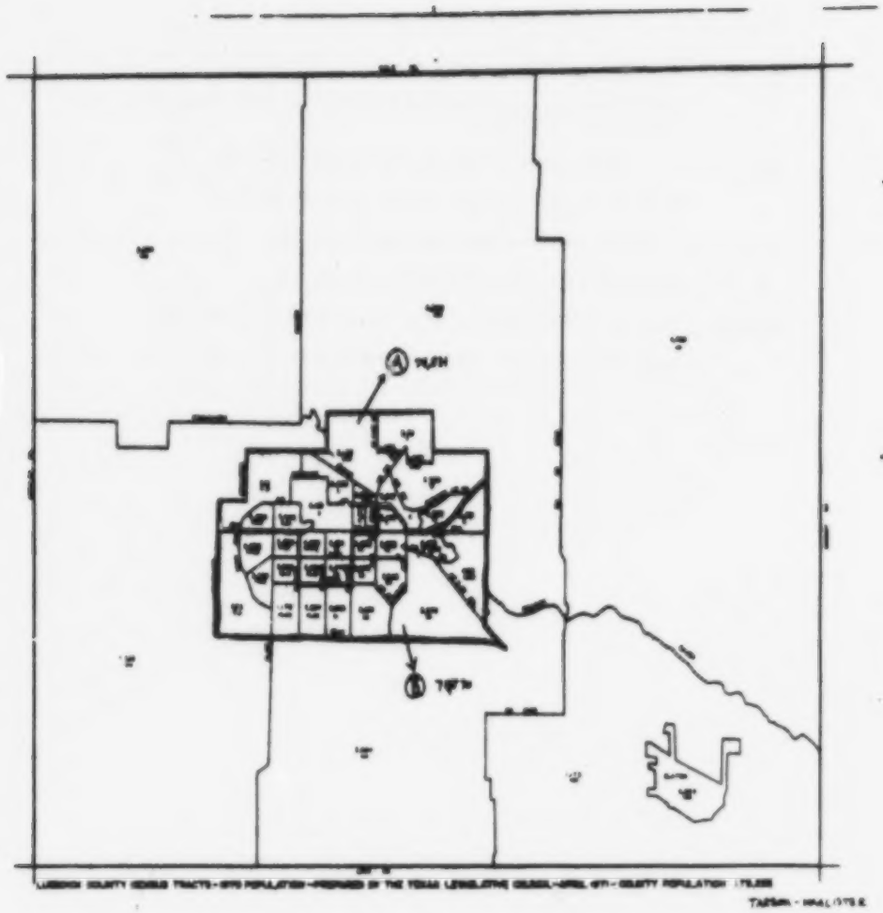
DEFENDANTS
EXHIBIT 49



2294

DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT 51

PROPOSED APPORTIONMENT PLAN

FOR NUECES COUNTY

This plan is based upon census tracts used in the 1970 Federal census and the proposed plan is outlined on a census tract map, Exhibit A, attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Also attached is Exhibit B, listing the division of Nueces County into three districts, with a portion of the county being assigned to another Representative District. District 41 would consist of Aransas and San Patricio Counties, in addition to a portion of Nueces County. District 41 is not changed by this proposal from its present status. At present, the remainder of Nueces County elects three members of the Legislature at large. This portion of Nueces County is divided into three districts in Exhibit B, numbered 48A, 48B and 48C.

Exhibits C, D and E, attached hereto, comply with the Court Order by providing a breakdown of the population of each district by ethnic composition, specifying by census tract and by totals the proportion of Chicano, Anglo and Black. The United States census category labeled "Other" is also included in these exhibits.

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EXHIBIT A

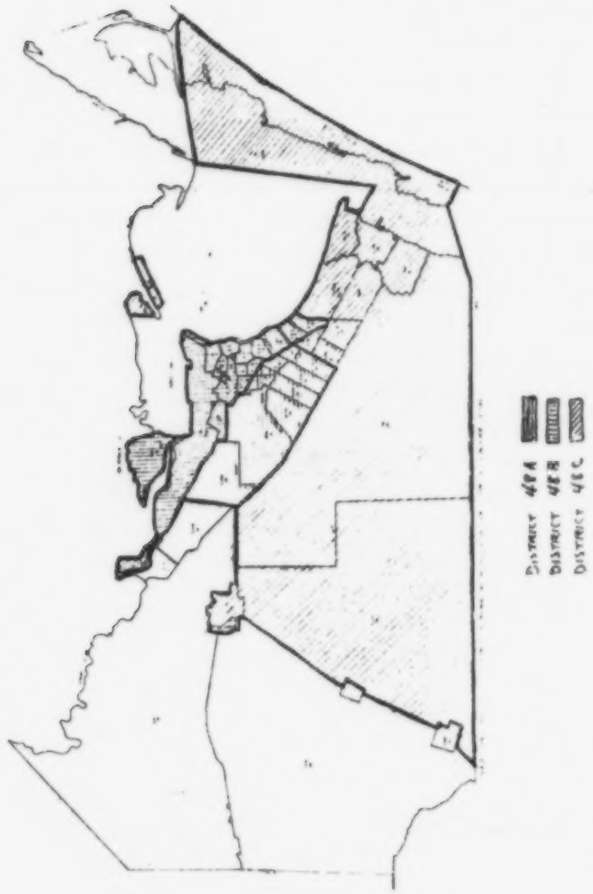

EXHIBIT B

PROPOSED REAPPORTIONMENT OF NUECES COUNTY
INTO LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

41. Aransas and San Patricio counties and that part of Nueces County included in census tracts 36, 37, 58, 59 and 61.....73,678

48A. That part of Nueces County included in census tracts 8, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23 and 35.....73,169

48B. That part of Nueces County included in census tracts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 21, 25, 26 and 40.....74,132

48C. That part of Nueces County included in census tracts 24, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 51, 54, 56, 57 and 60.....71,825

EXHIBIT C

PROPOSED DISTRICT 48A

CENSUS TRACT	MEXICAN AMERICAN	ANGLO	BLACK	OTHER	TOTAL
8	305	519	3	3	830
15	5,138	1,064	8	88	6,298
16	10,670	74	1,430	223	12,397
17	6,000	-----	2,126	---	8,126
18	7,461	299	842	195	8,797
19	6,324	5,057	32	212	11,625
20	3,321	5,215	25	55	8,616
22	1,422	4,644	8	49	6,123
23	2,380	5,744	9	40	8,173
35	1,067	1,107	3	7	2,184
	44,088	23,723	4,486	872	73,169

RECAPITULATION

MEXICAN-AMERICAN	44,088	60.3%
ANGLO	23,723	32.4
BLACK	4,486	6.1
OTHER	872	1.2

EXHIBIT D

PROPOSED DISTRICT 48B

CENSUS TRACT	MEXICAN AMERICAN	ANGLO	BLACK	OTHER	TOTAL
1	220	596	- - -	7	831
2	338	146	7	4	495
3	75	359			434
4	681	8	2,420	69	3,178
5	580	---	2,022	123	2,725
6	3,583	4,641	403	29	8,656
7	918	2,821	3	16	3,758
9	6,126	438	8	26	6,598
10	4,836	444	176	26	5,530
11	3,192	249	232	27	3,555
12	3,571	2,061	57	33	5,724
13	4,014	1,057	16	44	5,131
14	647	4,598	9	33	5,287
21	982	6,150	34	105	7,271
25	219	4,637	6	11	4,873
26	1,565	7,479	6	44	9,094
50	447	535	2	9	993
	31,916	36,218	5,392	606	74,132

RECAPITULATION

MEXICAN-AMERICAN	31,916	43.1%
ANGLO	36,218	48.9
BLACK	5,392	7.3
OTHER	606	1.0

EXHIBIT E

PROPOSED DISTRICT 48C

CENSUS T TRACT	MEXICAN AMERICAN	ANGLO	BLACK	OTHER	TOTAL
24	1,509	6,876	8	89	8,482
27	1,563	12,117	33	115	13,828
29	368	4,185	398	263	5,214
30	779	3,106	44	52	3,981
31	283	2,694	2	39	3,018
32	472	2,250	52	10	2,784
33	935	3,215	4	66	4,224
34	560	7,260	7	10	7,843
51	47	1,273	32	---	1,352
54	1,573	1,212	4	6	2,795
56	8,462	2,152	320	283	11,217
57	5,051	186	5	48	5,290
60	1,580	652	4	11	2,247
	22,742	47,178	913	992	71,025

RECAPITULATION

MEXICAN-AMERICAN	22,742	31.7%
ANGLO	47,178	65.7
BLACK	913	1.3
OTHER	992	1.4

PLAINTIFF WRIGHT EXHIBIT 29

Austin American - 1950

Employment:

1) p. 9, col. 8--"Help Wanted, Female"--"Spanish maid for tourist court"

2) p. 9, col. 8--"Help Wanted, Female"--"Experienced colored girl . ."

Tues., Oct. 3

Housing:

1) p. 20, col. 8--"Houses, Unfurnished"--"Attention Latin-Americans"

2) p. 21, col. 2--"Houses for Sale"--"Attention: Latin Americans"

3) p. 21, col. 6--"Houses for Sale"--"Latin Americans--New Subdivision"

4) p. 21, col. 6--"Houses for Sale"--"Attention Colored"

Employment:

1) p. 19, col. 7--"Help Wanted, Male"--"Wanted Mexican or colored man . . ."

2) p. 19, col. 8--"Help Wanted, Male"--"White or Latin American boy . . ."

3) p. 19, col. 8--"Help Wanted, Female"--"Experienced colored girl"

Austin American - 1960

Sun. Oct. 2

Housing:

1) p. D-11, col. 5--"Apartments, Furnished"--"Efficiency Apartment. . . nice location for Latin students."

2) p. D-12, col. 2--"Houses, Unfurnished"--Ad of Harrison, Wilson, Pearson Realtors has separate entries for "colored"

3) p. D-12, col. 3--"Houses, Unfurnished"--"Latin American--2008 Poquito."

4) p. D-12, col. 3--"Houses, Unfurnished"--Ad of T.E. Wiley Co. has separate entries under "Rentals for Colored"

5) p. D-12, col. 6--"Houses for Sale"--"Colored! 3007 Glenroe"

6) p. D-13, col. 1--"Houses for Sale"--"Latin American Govalle"

7) p. D-13, col. 4--"Houses for Sale"--"Colored $300 down"

8) p. D-13, col. 4--"Houses for Sale"--"Colored - no down payment"

Austin American - 1955

Mon., Oct. 3

Housing:

1) p. 17, col. 2--"Houses for Sale"--"For Colored: new 2 bedroom modern . . ."

2) p. 17, col. 7--"Houses for Sale"--"For Colored Open House . . ."

Employment:

1) p. 15, col. 8--"Help Wanted, Male"-"Wanted - Spanish or Colored boys"

2) p. 15, col. 3--"Help Wanted, Male"--"Wanted: Mexican man . . ."

3) p. 16, col. 1--"Help Wanted, Female"--"Wanted, Colored maid . ."

4) p. 16, col. 1--"Help Wanted, Female"--"Wanted Latin American waitresses . . ."

5) p. 16, col. 1--"Help Wanted, Female"--"Wanted settled colored woman"

6) p. 16, col. 1--"Help Wanted, Female"--"Spanish woman to help make tamales . . ."

7) p. 16, col. 1--"Help Wanted--Male, Female"--"Latin American waiter or waitress"

Tues., Oct. 4

Housing:

1) p. 26, col. 7--"Houses for Sale"--"For Colored: new 2 bedroom modern . . ."

2) p. 26, col. 7--"Houses for Sale"--"Latin Americans. We have 2 almost new . . ."

3) p. 27, col. 1--"Houses for Sale"--"Colored - 1161 Comal - $95 down . . ."

4) p. 27, col. 3--"Houses for Sale"--"Latin American Special . . ."

5) p. 27, col. 6--"Houses for Sale"--"For Colored Open House . . ."

Employment:

1) p. 25, col. 6--"Licensed Agencies"--"Delivery Boy, prefer neat Latin . . ."

2) p. 25, col. 6--"Help Wanted, Male"--"Wanted - Spanish or colored boys . . ."

Austin American - 1955

3) p. 25, col. 6--"Help Wanted, Male"--"Wanted: Mexican man . . ."

4) p. 25, col. 7--"Help Wanted, Female"--"Settled Colored woman . ."

5) p. 25, col. 7--"Help Wanted, Female"--"Spanish Woman to help make tamales . . ."

6) p. 25, col. 7--"Help Wanted--Male, Female"--"Latin American waiter or waitress"

Austin American - 1950

Sun., Oct. 1

Housing:

1) p. 29, col. 3--"Houses, Unfurnished"--"Attention Latin-Americans"

2) p. 30, col. 3--"Houses for Sale"--"Colored Investment - colored: here is a real opportunity . . ."

3) p. 30, col. 7--"Houses for Sale"--"Latin Americans - New Subdivision"

4) p. 30, col. 7--"Houses for Sale"--"Attention Colored . . ."

Employment:

1) p. 27, col. 4--"Help Wanted, Male"--"Two young colored waiters . . loafers do not apply . . ."

2) p. 27, col. 4--"Help Wanted, Female"--"Wanted: colored woman care for child . . ."

3) p. 27, col. 5--"Help Wanted, Female"--"Spanish maid for Tourist Court . . ."

4) p. 27, col. 5--"Help Wanted, Female"--"Experienced colored girl to work at soda fountain . . ."

Mon., Oct. 2

Housing:

1) p. 10, col. 7--"Houses, Unfurnished"--"Attention Latin Americans"

2) p. 11, col. 6--"Houses for Sale"--"Attention Colored"

3) p. 11, col. 6--"Houses for Sale"--"Latin Americans - New Subdivision"

Austin American - 1960

7) same as #6, Oct. 2, 1960, p. 29, col.5

8) p. 29, col. 7--"Houses for Sale"--"Latins Look"

Employment:

1) p. 27, col. 7--same as #1, Oct. 3, 1960.

Sun., Oct. 7

Housing:

1) p. E-5, col. 6--"Houses Furnished"--Ad of T.E. Wiley Co. has separate listing of "Rentals for Colored"

2) p. E-5, col. 7--"Houses, Unfurnished"--"For Colored or Latin Americans one and two bedrooms . . ."

3) p. E-5, col. 8--"Houses for Sale"--"Attention Colored - $150 Down"

4) p. E-5, col. 8--"Houses for Sale"--"Latin Americans--Small G.I. equity"

5) p. E-5, col. 9--"Houses for Sale"--"For Colored--Modern 3-bedroom . . ."

6) p. E-5, col. 9--"Houses for Sale"--"Latins - Open House"

7) p. E-5, col. 9--"Houses for Sale"--"Spanish - $150 Down, $45 Month"

8) p. E-8, col. 1--"Houses for Sale"--"For Latins, 2 bedroom houses . . ."

Employment:

1) p. E-3, col. 5--"Help Wanted, Male"--"Wanted, white man 18-30"

2) p. E-3, col. 5--"Help Wanted, Male"--"white man to work at Sandy's . . ."

3) p. E-3, col. 5-- " " " --"Wanted qualified white service station front man . . ."

4) p. E-3, col. 5--"Help Wanted, Male"--"Need 5 men part-time. White"

5) p. E-3, col. 6-- " " " --"Young Anglo or Latin American . . ."

6) p. E-3, col. 6-- " " Female--"White housekeeper"

7) p. E-3, col. 6-- " " " --"White cook"

Austin American - 1960

8) p. E-3, col. 6--"Help Wanted, Female"--"White girl"

9) p. E-3, col. 6-- " " " --"Neat appearing white waitresses"

10) p. E-3, col. 6-- " " " --"Colored Lady for cafe work"

11) p. E-3, col. 6-- " " " --"Negro Woman to sell nationally known cosmetics"

12) p. E-3, col. 7-- " " " --"Companion Housekeeper, White"

13) p. E-3, col. 7-- " " Male, Female"--"Settled white couple"

Mon., Oct. 8

Housing:

1) p. 18, col. 6--"Houses Unfurnished"--"For Colored or Latin Americans"

2) p. 18, col. 8--"Houses for Sale"--"Attention Colored - $150 Down"

3) p. 18, col. 8-- " " " --"Latin Americans - Small G.I. equity"

4) p. 18, col. 9-- " " " --"Spanish - $50 Down $45 Month"

5) p. 19, col. 1-- " " " --"For Latins"

Employment:

1) p. 17, col. 2--"Help Wanted, Male"--"White man to work at Sandy's"

2) p. 17, col. 2-- " " " --"Wanted qualified white . . . front man"

3) p. 17, col. 2-- " " " --"need 5 men . . . white"

4) p. 17, col. 3-- " " " --"Wanted: White man. 18-30"

5) p. 17, col. 3-- " " " --"Young Anglo or Latin American"

6) p. 17, col. 3-- " " Female"--"White cook"

7) p. 17, col. 3-- " " " --"Neat appearing, white waitresses"

8) p. 17, col. 3-- " " Male, Female"--"Settled white couple"

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Austin American - 1960

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Tues., Oct. 9

Housing:

1) p. 34, col. 5--"Houses for Sale"--"For Colored or Latin Americans"

2) p. 34, col. 8-- " " " --"Latin Americans - small G.I. equity"

3) p. 35, col. 1-- " " " --"For Latins"

4) p. 35, col. 6--"Houses for Sale"--"For Colored"

Employment:

1) p. 32, col. 9--"Help Wanted, Male"--"Wanted qualified white . . . front man"

2) p. 32, col. 9-- " " " --"Mature neat white man"

3) p. 32, col. 9-- " " " --"Experienced colored porter"

4) p. 32, col. 9-- " " " --"Neat white men"

5) p. 32, col. 9-- " " " --"Holiday House No. 1 - Opening for white . . . man"

6) p. 33, col. 1-- " " " --"Colored Dining room men"

7) p. 33, col. 1-- " " " --"Part Time . . . White 18-35"

8) p. 33, col. 1-- " " " --"Wanted: White man"

9) p. 33, col. 1-- Female"--"White counter girl"

10) p. 33, col. 1-- " " " --"Wanted mature colored lady"

11) p. 33, col. 1-- " " " --"Neat appearing white waitresses"

12) p. 33, col. 1-- " " " --"Experienced white female attendants"

13) p. 33, col. 1-- " " Male, Female"--"Settled white couple"

Austin American - 1960

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Sun., Oct. 2

Housing:

1) p. C-9, col. 8--"Houses, Unfurnished"--Ad of T. E. Wiley, Co. has separate listing of "Rentals for Colored"

2) p. C-12, col. 3--"Houses for Sale"--"For Colored 3300 Thompson"

3) p. C-12, col. 6-- " " " --"Latin American - 3 bedroom"

4) p. C-12, col. 7-- " " " --"For Colored"

Employment:

1) p. C-7, col. 1--"Help Wanted, Male"--"Wanted experienced white . . . salesman"

2) p. C-7, col. 2-- " " " --"Experienced colored delivery man"

3) p. C-7, col. 4--"Help Wanted, Female"--"White waitress. 21"

4) p. C-7, col. 4-- " " " --"Middle aged white lady"

5) p. C-7, col. 4-- " " " --"White or Latin American lady"

6) p. C-7, col. 4-- " " " --"Mature White or Latin American woman"

7) p. C-7, col. 4-- " " " --"Wanted . . .reliable lady"

8) p. C-7, col. 4-- " " " --"Wanted--Kitchen help, preferably Latin American"

9) p. C-7, col. 4-- " " " --"White--Managers and helpers"

Mon., Oct. 3

Housing:

1) p. 26, col. 3--"Houses, Unfurnished"--"Latins 2 Bedroom"

2) p. 26, col. 1-- " " --"Latin American - two rooms"

3) p. 27, col. 3--"Houses for Sale"--"For Colored - 3300 Thompson"

4) p. 27, col. 3-- " " " --"Latin American 3 bedroom"

5) p. 27, col. 5-- " " " --"For Colored"

Austin American - 1955

Employment:

1) p. 24, col. 4--"Help Wanted, Male"--"Wanted Experienced White . . . salesman"

2) p. 24, col. 5--"Help Wanted, Female"--"White waitress"

3) p. 24, col. 5-- " " " --"Middle aged white lady"

4) p. 24, col. 5-- " " " --"White or Latin American lady"

5) p. 24, col. 6-- " "Male, Female--"Wanted . . . preferably Latin American"

6) p. 24, col. 6-- " "Male, Female--"White--man wife"

Tues., Oct. 5

Housing:

1) p. 35, col. 8--"Apartments, Unfurnished"--"Attention Colored!"

2) p. 36, col. 2--"Houses, Unfurnished"--"Latin American - 5 room"

3) p. 36, col. 2--"Houses, Unfurnished"--"Latins 2 bedroom"

4) p. 36, col. 3-- " " --Ad of T. H. Wiley Co. has separate entry for "Rentals for Colored"

5) p. 36, col. 3--"Houses for Sale"--"Latin American - 3 bedroom"

Employment:

1) p. 34, col. 5--"Help Wanted, Male"--"Bus Boy-- . . .Latin American"

2) p. 34, col. 6--"Help Wanted, Female"--"White Waitress - 21"

3) p. 34, col. 6-- " " " --"White or Latin American lady"

4) p. 34, col. 6--"Help Wanted, Male, Female"--"Wanted . . . preferably Latin American"

5) p. 34, col. 6-- " " " --"White - Managers"

PLAINTIFF WRIGHT EXHIBIT 30

Waco Times Herald - 1950

1. Sun., Oct. 1

"116-Colored Properties"--pg. 14, Sec. II, bottom right hand corner
"31-Help Wanted Female"--pg. 12, Sec. II, right hand column

2. Tues., Oct. 3

"31-Help Wanted Female"--pg. 16, middle of page

Waco Daily Herald - 1955

1. Sat., Oct. 1

"98-Colored Properties"--pg. 10, left hand upper corner
"Spanish Speaking People . . ."--pg. 10, 2nd column, bottom left corner
"116-Colored Properties"--pg. 11, middle of page

Waco Times Herald - 1960

1. Sat., Oct. 1

"colored ladies"--pg. 9, 2nd column, little below middle
"116-Colored Properties" pg. 11, last column of classifieds, middle of page

2. Sun., Oct. 2

"116-Colored Properties"--last column of classifieds

Waco Times Herald - 1962

1. Mon., Oct. 1

"Housing Headquarters 1231--"Spanish O.K."--p. 17, "97-Houses Unfurnished", right upper corner, 2nd column

"116-Colored Properties"--p. 18, bottom right corner

"31-Help Wanted-Female"--"Wanted at once . . . 4 white ladies" p. 16, middle of page, right side"

"White married . . . machine milker . . .house on lot"--p. 16, middle of page, right side"

"Wanted colored or Latin American porter"--p. 16, last column"

* (can get in one xerox shot)

2. Sun., Oct. 7

"Wanted two girls for lounge work" American or Latin-American--p. 10-B, last column, bottom right hand corner

"116-Colored Properties"--p. 13-B, bottom right hand corner

Waco Times Herald - 1965

1. Fri., Oct. 1

"Wanted-white service station attendant"--p. 8-B, bottom of 1st column

"Wanted-White or Spanish lady"--p. 8-B, 2nd column, middle of page

No "Colored Properties" Section

Waco Times Herald Oct 1, 1963

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Waco Times Herald – Oct 1, 1964

PLAINTIFF WRIGHT EXHIBIT 31

Beaumont Enterprise-Journal - 1955

1. October 1, Page 11, 3rd column:

   "Colored woman to work in Barbecue Pit"
   "White woman to care for children"
   "Single white waitress.."

2. October 2, Page 7B, 3rd Column:

   "Colored man for work in service station."

   October 2, page 8B:

   Classified section subheading: "Colored Property 898"

   October 2, Page 9B:

   Classified Section subheading: "#116 - Colored Properties"

Beaumont Enterprise-Journal - 1960

1. October 1, page 13: "Clas. Sec. Subhead - 898 Colored Rentals"
   October 1, page 15 "Clas. Sec. Subhead - #116 Colored Property"
2. October 2, page 9 - 3 columns from left:

   "White woman to work at Hayseed Tavern"

2313

David Richards - Page 2:

"Colored Lady for housework."
"Wanted white companion for lady."

3. October 3, page 19: Clas. Sec. Subhead: "$116 Colored Properties"

Beaumont Enterprise-Journal - 1962

1. October 1, page 20: "$98 Colored Rentals"

   October 1, page 21: "$116 "Colored Properties"

2. October 2, page 17: "$30 week colored woman with car"

   October 2, page 18: "$98 - Colored Rentals"

   October 2, page 19: "$116 "Colored Properties"

Beaumonet Enterprise-Journal - 1964

1. October 1, page 47 "wanted, white housekeeper"

   October 1, page 48 "$98 Colored Rentals'

   OCTOBER 1, page 49 "$116 Colored Property for Sale"

Oct 1, 1965 — Beaumont Enterprise

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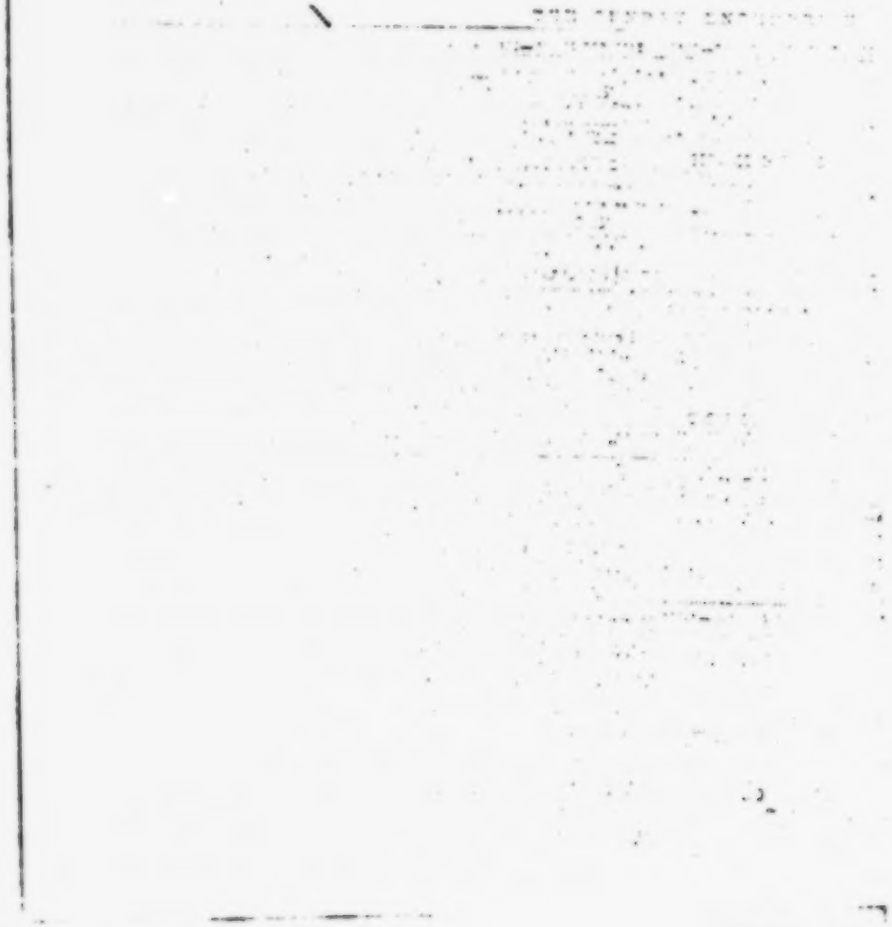
Oct 1, 1966 — Beaumont Enterprise

Sunday, Oct 1, 1967 - Beaumont Enterprise



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PLAINTIFF WRIGHT EXHIBIT 32

Corpus Christi Caller

No paper available for 1950

Saturday, October 1, 1955

page 10B
Column I
(1) Anglo-American-25-30 years of age, must be married with family

C4 HELP WANTED, FEMALE

(1) WANTED Angle American woman for child care and housework. Live on place.

(2) ANGLO AMERICAN or Negro. Experienced cook and housekeeper.

(3) LATIN AMERICAN-housekeeper and care of two children.

(4) Housekeeper and companion. Anglo American

(5) ATTRACTIVE ANGLO AMERICAN woman. 25-45 to sell beautiful exclusive Copper gifts

Column II

(1) ANGLO AMERICAN woman to live on premises, care for two children

Column 5
G9 Apartment Houses, Income Property

(1) LATIN AMERICAN Duplex, three roons in front

G12 Houses South

(1) LATIN AMERICANS beautiful two bedroom home, fenced yard.

(2) LATIN AMERICANS-small down payment and move into this brand new three-bedroom home,

Column 7

G12 Houses, South

(1) LATIN AMERICAN $570 moves you in this two-bedroom, tile and garage.

Page 11B

Column 4

G14 Houses, General

(1) LATIN AMERICAN 2825 Clyde, 2 bedroom, $7,950 FHA

(2) LATIN AMERICAN extra large 3 bedroom home in Hulcen Acres.

page two Corpus Christi Caller

(3) COLORED OR LATIN American-Bargain

(4) LATIN AMERICANS-3 rooms and bath

Column 5

G18 Real Estate Wanted

(1) LATIN AMERICANS- We will pay cash for your propoerty

Column 8

H6, Apartments, Furnished

(1) LATIN AMERICANS- 3 room apartment at 441 Van Cleve

H7, Apartments, Unfurnished

(1) FOR COLORED, 4 room, recently built

Page 12B

Column 7

H12, Houses, Unfurnished

(1) LATIN AMERICANS-Have a 3 room house near Six Points

(2) FOR NEGROS, 3 room house in good condidtion

(3) LATIN AMERICANS 4 room and bath stucco

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1955

Page 6E

Column II

C3 Help Wanted, Male

(1) ANGLO AMERICAN 25-30 years of age

(2) SPANISH SPEAKING salesman and colloector

Column 3

C4 Help Wanted Female

(1) WANTED Anglo American woman

(2) ANGLO AMERICAN OR NEGRO experienced cook and housekeeper

(3) LATIN AMERICAN housekeeper and care of two children

(4) HOUSEKEEPER and companion, Anglo American

(5) ATTRACTIVE Anglo American woman 25-40

(6) ANGLO AMERICAN woman to live on premises

D2 Situations Wanted, Female

(1) ANGLO AMERICAN woman desires employment for child care

(2) COLORED LADY wants day work as housekeeper

Column 9

G9 Apartment Houses, Income Property

(1) LATIN AMERICANS Duplex 3 room in front

Column 10

G12 Houses, South

(1) LATIN AMERICANS beautiful two bedroom home, fenced yard.

Page 7E

Column 2

G12 Houses, South

(1) LATIN AMERICANS $570 moves you in this 2 bedroom tile

Column 8

G14 Houses, General

(1) LATIN AMERICANS extra large 3 bedroom home

(2) COLORED OR LATIN AMERICAN

(3) LATIN AMEIRCANS pretty two bedroom and den

Coloumn 9

(1) COLORED 3 room house

(2) LATIN AMERICANS 3021 Cornwall, 2 bedroom

Page 8E

Column 4

H6, Apartments, Furnished

(1) LATIN AMERICANS 2 room furnished apt.

(2) LATIN AMERICAN 3 room apartment at 441 Van Cleve

Column 7

H7 Apartments Unfurnished

(1) FOR COLORED 4 room, recently built

Column 8

H8 Houses, Furnished

(1) LaTIN AMERICANS Have a three room house

Column 9

H12 Houses, Unfurnished

(1) FOR NEGROS, 3 room houses

(2) LATIN AMERICANS 4room and bath stucco

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1955

Page 8B

Column 9

C3 Help Wanted Male

(1) ANGLO AMERICAN

(2) SPANISH SPEAKING SALESMAN

(3) LATIN AMERICAN CARPENTER-with family to manage and improve 10 rntal units

Page 9B

Column 1

C4 Help Wanted Female

(1) LATIN AMERICAN housekeeper and care of two children
(2) HOUSEKEEPER AND compantion, Anglo American
(3) ATTRACTIVE Anglo American woman
(4) ANGLO AMERICAN woman to live on poremises

page 9B

Column 2

D2 Situations Wanted Female

(1) AN ANGLO AMERICAN woman desires employment

Column 5
G9 Apartment Houses, Income Property

(1) LATIN AMERICANS Duplex, 3 rooms in rear, front

Column 5 G12 Houses, South

(1) LaTIN AMERICANS beautiful 2 bedroom home

Col. 7

G12 Houses, South

(1) LATIN AMERICANS $570 moves you in

Page 10B
Coloumn 4
G14 Houses General

(1) LATIN AMERI CANS extra large 3 bedroom house
(2) LATIN AMERICANS 3 rooms and bath
(3) LATIN AMERI CANS pretty two bedroom and den Near Travis and Christ the King schools
(4) COLORED 3 room house on large lot
(5) LATIN AMERICANS 3021 Cornwall. 2 bedroon GI

Col. 7 H6 Apartments, Furnished

(1) LATIN AMERICANS 2 room furnished apartment
(2) LATIN AMERICAN 3 room aprt.

Col. 9 H7 Apartments Unfurnished

(1) FOR COLORED 4 room recently built

Page 11B
Column 2 H11 Houses, Furnished

(1) LATIN AMERICANS have a 3 room house near Six Points

page 11B H12 H ouses Unfurnished

(1) FOR NEGROS 3 room houses in good condition
(2) LATIN AMERICANS 4 room and bath stucco

Help Wanted, Male

and salesmaenmm, Latin,Average $125 weekly

waiter wanted at 1818 Arlington

Help wanted , Male

1.wanted anglo american boy to work at Giantburger

c-4 Help wanted female

1. wanted anglo american women to work at giantburger

column V

c-4 Help wanted female

1.wanted latin or colored maid to live in

2.wanted anglo woman live in nurse as companion

3. middle aged mexican woman to annant elderly lady

column 6

Situations Wanted Male
D-1
1.single experienced filipino cook wants to work
D-2, Situations wanted , female
1. whit girl with high school and some college desires job

2.Colored woman desires housework 5 days a week

page 7-c

column 3, 69 apt houses, 11 unfurnished

1.latin income 3 and 3 bedroom unfurnished

page 8-c

column 2

613 Houses West

1.latin american home 3 bedroom at 1,595 up in Clarkwood, 275 down

column 3

613 Houses West

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1.latin american 35, down, 35 monthly

2.latin american, 718 francisco, 3 rooms 35 down payment

3.latin american clarkwood, 4 rooms, large lot needs word and permit

column 5

H6 Apts, Furn.

1.latin american small house, 12,50 weekly 5 room apt. 17.50 wekly

column 6.

H6 Apts Fur.

1.latin american clean 4 room duplex, lovely wall system heaters

H7 Apts Unfur.

1. latin american ,12.50 week. Modern 2 bedroom apt.

2.latin american nice 2 bedroom. southmoreland

3.latin american, small house, some furniture if desired

column 7

H7 Apts. Unfur.

1.latin american.4 rooms and bath

page 9c

column I, H12 Houses unfurnished

1.latin american, 3 bedroom. 15 per week. 2 bedroom 10 per week

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1960

Page 12C
Column 8 C3 Help Wanted, Male

(1) TWO COLLECTORS and salesmen, Latin, average $125 weekly

Column 9 C3 Help Wanted Male

(1) LATIN barber
(2) WANTED: Anglo American boy to work at Giantburger

C4 Help Wanted Female

(1) WANTED: Anglo American woman to work at Giantburger
(2) WANTED ANGLO woman to live in home
(3) WANTED LATIN or colored maid to live in
(4) MIDDLE AGED Mexican woman to assist

Page 13C
Col. 1 C4 Help Wanted Female

(1) ANGLO or Spanish lady, middle aged for housework

C5 Help Wanted Male or Female

(1) MIDDLE AGED Anglo couple to assist in operation of motel
(2) MIDDLE AGED Anglo couple for maintenance and maid work

D1 Situations Wanted Male

(1) SINGLE EXPERIENCED Filipino Cook wants to work

Column 2 Situat ions Wanted Female

(1) COLORED WOMAN desires regular job

Col. 7 G9 Apartment Houses, Income Property

(1) LATIN INCOME (8 apartments)

Page 15C
Column 3 G13 Houses, West
(1) LATIN AMERICANS Houses with lots
(2) LATIN AMERICANS $35 down
(3) LATIN AMERICANS 718 Fransica
(4) LATIN AMERICANS Clarkwood

Col. 7 H6 Apartments, Furnished

(1)LATIN AMERICANS Small house, $12.50 weekly

Col. 8 H6 Apartments Furnished

(1) LATIN AMERICANS Clean 4 room duplex
(2) LATINS WELCOME 1311 Santa Fe

H7 Apartments Unfurnished

(1) LATIN AMERICANS $12.50 week Modern 2 bedroom
(2) LATIN AMERICANS nice 2 bedrooms. Southmoreland
(3) LATIN AMERICNS, small house

Col. 9 H7 Apartments Unfurnished

(1) LATIN AMERICANS 4 rooms and bath

Page 16C
Col. 1 H11 Houses, Furnished

(1) FOUR ROOM FURNISHED house, very nice for working or retired people. Anglo American only

Col. 2 H12 Houses Unfurnished

(1) LATIN AMERICAN 3 bedroom $15 per week

Col. 4 H12 Houses, Unfurnished

(1) COLORED PEOPLE reliable tenant, nice 8 rooms

Corpus Christe Caller Mon. Oct. 3, 1960

page 8b

column 2 C3 Help Wnated, Male

1.2 collectors and salesmen, latin

2.latin barber

3.wanted anglo american boy

column 3 C4 Help Wanted Female

1.wanted anglo american woman

2.wanted anglo american woman live in

3.wanrted latin or colored maid

4.middle aged mexican woman

Column 5 Help Wanted Male or Female

1.middle aged anglo couple

2. middle aged anglo couple

column 4 Situations Wanted Male

1.single experienced filipino cocok

page 9B

column I, 69 Apt Houses Income Property

1.latin income (8 apts)

column 7 613 Houses WEst

1.latin american 35 down

2.latin americna718 Francisco

column 8 613 Houses West

1. [illegible]ention latina: 2 bedroom home completely redecorated

column 9 H6 Apts Furnished

1.latin americna small house, 12.50 weekly

page 10b

column I, H6 Apts, Fur.

1.

1. latin american small house 12.50 weekly

page 10B

xolumn I H6 Apts. Furn.

1.Hillcrest. for colored. very nice

2.latins welcome 1311 Sante Fe

H7 Apts Unfurn.

1.latin americans 12.50 week

column 2 H7 apts. Unfur.

1.latin american nice 2 bedrooms

column 5 H11 HOuses, furn.

1.room furnished house very nice for working or retired people, anglo american only

column 8, H12 houses, unfurnished

1.latin american. 3 bedroom 15 per week

2. colored people-reliable tenant

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1962

Page 10B
Col. 4 C4 Help Wanted Female

(1) NEGRO WOMAN to live on place
(2) NEEDED: EXPERIENCED Anglo or Latin for babysittting
(3) LATIN AMERICAN lady or girl for genral housework

Col 6 C4 Help Wanted, Female

(1) LATIN LADY age 30-45 to live in
(2) WANTED ANGLO woman to live in and cook

Page 11B
Col. 7 G12 Houses, South
(1) LATIN AMERICANS large 3 bedroom home Like new condition

Page 12B
Col. 1 G12 Houses South

(1) LATIN AMERICAN large 3 bedroom home, $300 down

Col. 2, G13 Houses, West

(1) LATIN AMERICANS $100 down, Large 3 room house
(2) FOR COLORED $59 down, 3 bedroom house

Col. 3 G18 Real Estate Wanted

(1) LATIN AMERICANS, will pay cash for your property
(2) LATIN AMERICANS, will pay cash for your property or equity

Col. 4 H6 Apartments Furnished

(1) COOL NICELY furnished apartments, Latins welcome
(2) LATINS, 2 room efficiency

Col 5 H6 Apartments, Furnished

(1) COLORED clean, nicely furnished-

Col 4 H7 Apartments Unfurnished

(1) LATIN AMERICANS 3 rooms and bath; refrigerator
(2) LATIN AMERICAN 3 rooms and bath utilities paid

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1962

Page 8C
Col. 6
C4 Help Wanted Female

(1) NEGRO WOMAN to live onplace
(2) NEED EXPERIENCED anglo or latin
(3) LATIN AMERICAN lady or girl for general housework

Page 9C
Col. 4
G12 Houses, South
(1) LATIN AMERICANS large 3 bedroom home

Col. 6 G12 Houses South

(1) LATIN AMERICAN large 3 bedroom home

Col. 8
G13 Houses, West

(1) LATIN AMERICANS $100 down
(2) FOR COLORED $59 down

Col. 9
G14 Houses, General
(1) COLORED, FIVE room houses

G18 Real Estate Wanted

(1) LATIN AMERICANS will pay cash
(2) LATIN AMERICANS will pay cash for your property

Page 10C
Col. 2
H6 Apartments Furnished

(1) LATINS 2 room efficiency
(2) COLORED, CLEAN nicely furnished

Col. 3
H7 Apartments Unfurnished
(1) FIVE ROOM GARAGE APART, Anglo American
(2) LATIN AMERICANS 3 rooms and bath
(3) LATIN AMERICANS 3 rooms and bath

Corpus Christi Caller Wed. Oct 3, 1962

page 10c

column. 1 C4 Help Wanted Female

1. Negro woman to live on place

2.latin american lady or girl

column 3 page 2 Situations Wanted, jFemale

1. colored lady wants morning work

column 9 612 Houses South

1. latin american large 3 bedroom

page 11c

column 4 612 Houses South

1. latin americna large 3 bedroom house

column 7 613 Houses West

1. latin american 100 down

2.for colored 59 down

614 Houses Gen.

1. colored- five rooom house

618 Real Estate Wanted

1.latin american will pay cash

2.latin american will pay cash

column 8 H6 Apts Furn.

1.cool nicely furn apts Latins welcome

col.9 H7 Apts Unfurn.

1.latin americna 3 rooms and bath

page 12 c

column H7 Apts Unfur.

1.latin american 3 rooms

2. latin american nice clean 3 room apt

Corpus Christi Caller

Friday, October 1, 1965

page 9C
Col. 6 C4 Help Wanted Female

(1) Anglo inside and outside help
(2) Dependable young Latin American who loves children
(3) Only willing colored woman
(4) Anglo only: girl wanted

Col. 7 D5 Domestic Work Wanted

(1) Dependable Negro maid wants day work

Page 11C
Col. 1 G13 Houses, West

(1) Latin American $13 moves you in

Col. 2

(1) Latin American 2634 Mimitz

Col. 2 H6 Apartments Furnished

(1) Latin-2 room apartment

Col. 3 H6 Apartments Furnished

(1) Spacious two bedroom apartment, Anglos only

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1965
Page 7C
Col. 7 C4 Female

(1) Anglo inside and outside help
(2) Dependable young Latin

Col. 8 C4 Female

(1) Only willing colored woman
(2) Anglo only
(3) Unencumbered, settled white woman

Col. 9 D5 Domestic Work Wanted

(1) Dependable Negro maid

Page 9C
Col. 7 G13 Houses, West
(1) Latin Americans, $13 moves you in
(2)

Col. 9 H6 Apartments Furnished

(1) Latin, two room apartment
(2) three room apartment, Anglo lady preferred

Page 10C
Col. 1 H6 Apartments Furnished

(1) Redecorated, Newly furnished, Latins welcome
(2) Anglo Westside Large 1 bedroom

Col. 2 H7 Apartments Unfurnished

(1) Latin adults

Col. 3 H12 Houses, Unfurnished

(1) Flour Bluff, Anglo 2 bedrooms
(2) Westside, Anglo couple only

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1965

Page 9C
Col. 8 C4 Female

(1) Anglo inside and outside help
(2) Dependable young Latin American
(3) Only willing colored woman

Col. 9 C4 Female

(1) Anglo only
(2) Unencumbered settled white woman
(3) Moterh helper will consider Anglo or Latin student

Page 10C
Col. 1 D5 Domestic Work Wanted

(1) Dependable Negro wanted
(2) Dependable Negro lady

Page 12C
Col 5 G13 Houses West

(1) Latin Americans, $13 moves you in

Col. 7 H6 Apartments Furnished

(1) Latin 2 room apartment
(2) Three room apartment, Anglo lady preferred

Col. 8 H6 Apartments Furnished

(1) Ayers center, Anglo couple
(2) 1311 Santa Fe, Latins welcome
(3) Redecorated, Latins welcome

Col. 9 H5 Apartments Furnished

(1) Anglo westside

H7 apartments Unfurnished

(1) Latin Adults

IV-3-23

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LANGUAGE ENVIRONMENT AND THE POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION OF MEXICAN AMERICAN CHILDREN*

James W. Lamare
The University of Texas
at El Paso

Although Mexican Americans constitute the second largest non-European minority in the United States, systematic studies into the political socialization of the children of this ethnic group are quite recent and few in number (Garcia, 1973a, 1973b, 1973c; Gutierrez and Hirsch, 1973; Guzman, 1970; and Hirsch, 1973). Indeed, within the general area of socialization little attention has been paid to Mexican Americans; for instance, Goslin's (1969) recent compendium of writings in this field--the chapter entitled "The Socialization of American Minority Peoples" (Young, 1969) notwithstanding--virtually ignores this group.

Why social scientists have been remiss in analyzing the political socialization of Mexican Americans is not crystal clear. Perhaps they have simply been ignorant of the existence and uniqueness of these people. While the vast majority of Mexican Americans is to be found in concentrated sections of five Southwestern states (Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas), most social scientists neither reside in these geographic locales nor are Mexican Americans. Scholarly indifference may have been further based upon the dubious assumption that members of ethnic groups, including Mexican Americans, have blended into the "melting pot" of Americanism and thereby have become invisible as members of distinct cultural groups. Previous studies (for instance, Hess and Torney, 1967) of the political socialization of children did not focus on ethnicity as an important factor and possibly reinforced the impression that homogeneity in political socialization across ethnic groups is the rule. Recent discoveries about the political socialization of Blacks seriously question this congruence perspective, since marked differences between the political orientations of Blacks and Whites, both among adults (Marvick, 1965)

and children (Abramson, 1972; Greenberg, 1970a, 1970b, 1970c; Langton and Jennings, 1968; Laurence, 1970; and Lyons, 1970), are a common occurrence. Furthermore, basic to understanding these racial differences is knowledge about the unique socialization experiences that members of distinct social groups have encountered. Laurence contends that the political socialization of children of minority groups is " . . . best understood in terms of a concept of selective socialization: the socialization of each group is related to the position the group occupies in the American society" (1970, p. 192).

This study is premised upon the supposition that the cultural characteristics of Mexican Americans might influence the political socialization of Chicano children. A formidable problem with this approach is to identify accurately the cultural orientations peculiar to this group. Extant knowledge about Mexican American culture is sparse, fragmentary, contradictory, frequently nothing more than a bundle of impressionistic stereotypes, and, in general, neither entirely valid nor fully reliable (Carter, 1970, ch. 2; Garcia, 1972; Hirsch, 1973; and Romano-V, 1971). Moreover, intracultural variation among Mexican Americans is probably quite extensive. Romano-V has vigorously advised (especially Anglos) against viewing Mexican Americans as a homogeneous entity, since this perspective "means that the historically pluralistic nature of these people is brusquely turned aside, and the pluralistic antecedents plus the pluralistic directions of change experienced by Chicanos never constitute either a theoretical or an analytical baseline for study or interpretation" (1971, p. 21).

The use of the Spanish language is one cultural characteristic unique to Mexican Americans, although variation in communicating in this language

is present within this ethnic group. Many scholars (for instance, Grebler, Moore, and Guzman, 1970, pp. 423-432; Moore, 1970, pp. 119-125; and Sanchez, 1966) have commented upon the tenacity with which Mexican Americans hold to the use of the Spanish language. Glazer in drawing out the implications of an extensive study of language loyalty in the United States among members of non-English-speaking ethnic groups (Fishman, 1966) concludes that " . . . it is the Spanish-speaking of the Southwest who . . . reveal less attrition in the use of their mother tongue than does any other group!" (1966, p. 363).

A major reason for the persistence of the Spanish language among Mexican Americans is isolation from other Americans who speak English. Historically this separation was a product of Mexican American settlement in geographic areas of the Southwest far removed from Anglo contact. Today this isolation is not only a product of rural living, which is steadily on the decline, but also a result of residing in predominantly Mexican American urban enclaves. A continuous flow of migrants from Mexico into these areas reinforces Spanish usage. In addition language loyalty is maintained through the operation of an extensive Spanish speaking public broadcasting system in the United States. Fishman (1966) estimates that as of 1960 two-thirds of the 6,000 hours of non-English language broadcasts aired over 1,600 radio stations in the United States was in Spanish (also Marshauer, 1966). Communication in the intimate environment (family and peers) of many Mexican Americans is frequently in Spanish. Anglo institutions, especially the schools, have in general been unable completely to substitute English usage for Spanish usage. Indeed, Sanchez argues that " . . . Spanish has been retained as a major language primarily by the default of the institutions of social incorporation" (1966, p. 24). Finally, as

Mexican American consciousness rises it is likely that Spanish language retention will be intensely encouraged, for, in the words of Moore, " . . . the Chicano movement . . . with its emphasis on ethnic self-awareness may contribute to a resurgence of the use of Spanish [especially] among young middle class people" (1970, p. 124).

Yet not all Mexican Americans cling to Spanish as their primary language. Urban life especially when coupled with middle class socio-economic status is associated with the erosion of Spanish usage. Moreover, recent efforts, particularly in some public schools, to instill English through bilingual techniques may increase the speaking of English. Grebler and his associates (1970, ch. 18) empirically documented variation in language employed in their investigation of the vernacular utilized in parent-child communications within Mexican American families living in San Antonio and Los Angeles. Thirty-five percent of the adult respondents stated they converse with their children in Spanish, while one-fourth use English and the remaining 40 percent communicate in both languages.[1]

Of particular interest in this paper is the effect of language usage on the political socialization of Mexican American children. More specifically, does variance in the language environment of Chicano children presage heterogeneity in their political orientations? Pertinent to this question is the work of those linguistic analysts concerned with the social and psychological consequences of language.

Some studies (reviewed in Fishman, 1971; Greenfield and Bruner, 1969; Jenkins, 1969; and Miller and McNeill, 1969) point to a strong relationship between language development and an individual's cognitive process. Stated briefly, by Tajfel, some linguists have found " . . . that language molds

our experience of the outside world and determines accordingly the structure of thought and, perhaps, of perception" (1969, p. 371). While this statement might appear obvious, unequivocal acceptance among serious students of language is not present. Controversy abounds in two areas: (1) whether language determines or reinforces cognitive growth; and (2) which aspect of language, for example lexicon, grammer, or syntax, has the greater influence on cognitive development. It is beyond the scope (and expertise) of this author to untangle all of the knotty problems involved in trying to understand the role of language skills in cognitive socialization; rather, we will proceed upon the notion that these two variables are related.

Language skills, especially the recognition of and internalization of words, are most instrumental in learning about stimuli relative to one's environment. Conceptual ordering of the external world appears to be greatly facilitated by the availability of appropriate linguistic symbols, codes and guides. Reflecting upon the necessity of words for cognitive learning, social psychologist Roger Brown writes: "It is as if every linguistic community, parents at home or nationals of another country or teachers of a science, adopts the same policy toward neophytes: 'Let us begin by defining our terms'" (1965, p. 339). Without simple word definitions much of the surrounding world is a maze of confusion and an object of ignorance. Moreover, a person without linguistic referents not only will be unable to develop a complex, sophisticated and interrelated set of beliefs about social matters but also he will have a feeble plank from which to spring to social action.

Those concerned with the assimilation and acculturation of ethnics in the United States have, either explicitly or implicitly, recognized the

importance of inculcating English as the predominate means of communication. Some possible political consequences of learning English are attachment to the American political system and the rise in participatory orientations such as political interest and efficacy as well as voting. The United States Commission on Civil Rights in a report dealing with Mexican Americans argues:

> Perhaps the most important carrier of a Nation's culture is its language. Ability to communicate is essential to attain an education, to conduct affairs of state and commerce, and generally, to exercise the rights of citizenship (1972, p. 13).

Accordingly, the simultaneous increase in the use of English among immigrants--usually by the third generation--and their accretion in political participation might be more than mere coincidence. Furthermore, the continued low levels of political involvement among Mexican Americans, even among some beyond the third generation, take on added meaning in light of the persistence of Spanish and its possible impact on cognitive socialization.

The existence of two language communities within a shared territory may also produce conflict. Tension occurs when members of each language population insist on the primacy of their language to the point of suppressing or excluding the utilization of the other's vernacular. Such a conflict is bound to influence the cognitive and emotional orientations of members of both linguistic groups. Dahl succinctly describes some of reactions to be found among those whose language is a minority and choose to maintain its usage:

> Wherever linguistic differences are rooted in tradition, as in Canada, Belgium, Switzerland, India, and literally dozens

> of other countries, linguistic minorities insist on the right to their own language. To deny this right would, and often does, produce violence: repression could easily lead to civil war. Language, after all, is deeply embedded in the inner recesses of one's personality: to say that the language of my people is inferior to yours is to say that my people are inferior to yours (1970, p. 16).

The English speaking and the Spanish speaking communities of the Southwest have known intense, often violent conflict (see for historical examples McWilliams, 1948). Within recent times much of the conflict has been conducted on the battlefields of the public schools. Most Anglo-dominated public schools have vigorously insisted that Mexican Americans are going to learn and to speak English and not Spanish, even though a large number of Mexican American school children are products of predominantly Spanish speaking intimate environments. Many educators defend the "no Spanish rule" on the grounds that: (1) acculturation and assimilation in "Americanism" are enhanced; (2) bilingualism stunts intellectual growth because it is mentally confusing for a child; (3) the Spanish spoken in the Southwest is an inferior dialect and thus not worth perpetuating; and (4) communication between students and teachers and administrators, most of whom are monolingual in English, is hampered (Carter, 1970, p. 97; and U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1972, p. 14). While the "no Spanish" position seems to be softening these days, there is evidence that it is still enforced in Southwest, especially Texas, public schools. A recent survey of these schools (U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1972, p. 15) estimates that one-third (two-thirds in Texas) discourages the use of

Spanish in the classroom, and 15 percent (more than 33 percent in Texas) frownupon children speaking Spanish on the school grounds.

At present, the "no Spanish rule," where operative, is usually an informal policy of the schools that is enforced through a variety of means, some of which are coercive (Carter, 1970, pp. 97-98; and U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1972, pp. 18-20). Mexican American students have alleged that they have been beaten by school personnel for speaking Spanish in the public schools (U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1972, p. 19). Chronic offenders of the "no Spanish rule" say they have, on occasion, been suspended and expelled from school. "Spanish detention" for an hour after school was the punishment, until 1968, for violators of the rule in an El Paso high school (see the testimony before the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1968, pp. 152-162). These more repressive sanctions for speaking Spanish are reportedly declining in the public schools. Instead schools now discourage Spanish usage through (1) "suggesting that the staff correct those who speak Spanish," (2) requiring staff to correct those who speak Spanish," (3) "encouraging English," (4) "advising students of the advantages of speaking English," and (5) "encouraging other students to correct Spanish speakers" (U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1972, p. 18).

Political orientations of members of both linguistic communities are probably affected because of this conflict. English speakers are likely to feel that Mexican Americans who persist in the use of Spanish are not to be accorded the privileges of American citizenship. A principal of a high school in San Antonio states that he would "fight teaching Spanish past the third grade because it destroys loyalty to America" (U. S. Commission

on Civil Rights, 1972, p. 20). Moreover, English speakers, including Mexican Americans, might be more disposed to feel positive about the practices and processes of the political system in the United States; acceptance of and use of English might be a sign of attachment to American politics. Conversely, Spanish speakers, faced with the hostility of members of the English speaking community, might respond by withdrawing from, ridiculing, hating, or even attacking the political world of the Anglo: in the words of a Chicana graduate of the San Antonio public school system (quoted in Steiner, 1970, pp. 212-213):

> Schools try to brainwash Chicanos. They try to make us forget our history, to be ashamed of being Mexicans, of speaking Spanish. They succeed in making us feel empty, and angry inside.

In sum, there are many reasons to suggest that the persistent use of Spanish among some Mexican Americans, and the negative reaction to this practice on the part of some Anglos, have a bearing on the political cognitions, political affect, and political involvement of Mexican American children. Chicano children who operate predominantly within the Spanish linguistic community are likely to be less aware of stimuli pertinent to the American political system and express more sentiments of alienation, powerlessness, and indifference toward the system than are Anglos and Mexican American children whose language environment is predominantly English. What follows is an empirical investigation of these hypotheses.

STUDY DESIGN

To test these propositions information was collected from all of the children in grades 3 through 7 (N = 785) in an ethnically mixed, albeit

imbalanced, public school located in urban El Paso, Texas. Structured questionnaires were distributed and administered to the children during a regularly scheduled class period under the supervision of personnel associated with the project. All of the information was gathered during the second week of April, 1972.

While children in the higher grades (5th, 6th, and 7th) were able to fill in the questionnaire mostly without assistance, the questions were read aloud to the younger ones. The items were worded and read in English, although bilingual test administrators were present during each data collection session. The English language was purposely chosen since the major focus of the research was to analyze reactions to the Anglo political process. Furthermore, a pre-test among Mexican American children in the Catholic schools in El Paso indicated that the vast majority of these children had little difficulty responding to a questionnaire written in English. Lastly, on the surface, as we shall see, the use of English did not prevent children of a predominantly Spanish speaking environment from meaningfully responding to items on the questionnaire, even though the response was often one of "don't know."

Three measures were designed to distinguish between Mexican American and Anglo children. Put briefly, a Mexican American, for the purpose of this study, is a child who either said his last name was Spanish or preferred to be called a "Mexican," or a "Mexican American," or a "Chicano," or reported that at least one of his parents was born in Mexico; conversely, an "Anglo" is a child who failed to meet any of these three criteria. In total, 38 percent of the sample is classified as Mexican American and the remainder will be labeled Anglo.

The environment of the school chosen to be in this study is primarily oriented to the English speaking student. English is the prime means of communication among the Anglo students, the teachers, and the administrators. School officials have made no attempt to implement a bilingual or bicultural curriculum. While the "no Spanish rule" is not formalized at this school, it appears to be present.

The intimate linguistic environment of the Mexican American child was tapped through a series of questions designed to uncover the language employed or attended to by his family and friends. Three questions asked the respondent to check if his grandparents, parents, and friends, respectively, conversed mostly in English or mostly in Spanish. Three additional inquiries were made into the language media both listened to and viewed by the child's family. In El Paso Spanish is the major means of communication and expression over many radio stations, in music, and on two television stations (both transmitting from Ciudad Juarez, Mexico). The responses to these six questions[2] were used to construct an index covering an area bounded by a person immersed in an all English oriented environment to one who is surrounded by all Spanish language stimuli. Each respondent was given a score on this language continuum and, to facilitate analysis, the Mexican American children are divided into three groups: (1) those who are predominantly embedded in an English linguistic intimate community (32 percent); those whose intimate environment is mostly Spanish language oriented (28 percent); and (3) those in-between (40 percent).

In short, there is variation among the Chicano children in the language that permeates their close, personal surroundings. Differences in language environment of these children are likely to be associated with variance in

their political perspectives. Three general areas of political views will be analyzed to test this assertion. An investigation of the effect of language (1) on political awareness, (2) in evaluating the political process, and (3) on the perceived role of the respondent in the system follows.

LANGUAGE ENVIRONMENT AND POLITICAL AWARENESS

A first step to personal involvement with the political system and to movement beyond a parochial relationship with that system is possessing the cognitive capacity to recognize political actors and political institutions. While these cognitions might contain, or better, come to contain rich, sophisticated and accurate perceptions about the political process and those engaged in it, the beginning of political awareness usually is marked by rather rudimentary and primitive orientations. Hess and Torney note that a person's first encounter with his political system is simply the "identification of political objects, becoming aware of them and recognizing them as part of the political realm" (1967, p. 16, emphasis in the original). Previous research indicates that political awareness commences among children at an early age and grows, both in scope and depth, as a person ages and is stimulated, usually by the schools, to recognize elements of the political system (Easton and Dennis, 1969; and Hess and Torney, 1967, ch. 5).

The children in this study were asked to respond to many items on the questionnaire that were worded to measure political awareness. Twenty-two questions, for instance, were phrased as statements about practices, policies, and the process of the American political system that asked the child to mark if he believed the proposition was "true," "false," or "don't know." Although it is difficult to be exactly sure what a "don't

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know" response means, at the minimum this reaction suggests a lack of familiarity with the item in question. Accordingly, a "don't know" index was constructed by summing the number of don't know responses provided by Anglo children and members of each Mexican American language community and then dividing the score by the total number of individuals in each group (see Hess and Torney, 1967, Appendix C).

As the results displayed in Figure 1 indicate, there is a clear relationship between intimate language environment and political awareness. While Anglos and Mexican Americans who are English oriented have similar low scores on the "don't know" index, Chicanos whose personal environment is Spanish are much more likely to rank high in the number of "don't know" responses given to the twenty-two questions. Considering the strong possibility that the drop-out rate is high among children in this linguistic environment, and since it is likely that age is inversely related to political awareness, the high "don't know" score of the Spanish oriented Chicanos might be nothing more than a reflection of the overabundance of younger students in this group. To investigate this possibility the children were divided into those in the lower (3rd, 4th, and 5th) and those in the higher (6th and 7th) grades,[3] and comparisons were made of each language group across these two grade levels. The results (not shown) point to the same pattern of scores on the "don't know" index as displayed in Figure 1 for each language sample regardless of grade level.

A similar pattern emerges in the responses to questions asking the child "how much do you know about" the policeman, the president, the Mayor of El Paso, the Governor of Texas, the immigration official, Congress, the Supreme Court, and voting and elections. The information in Table 1 points

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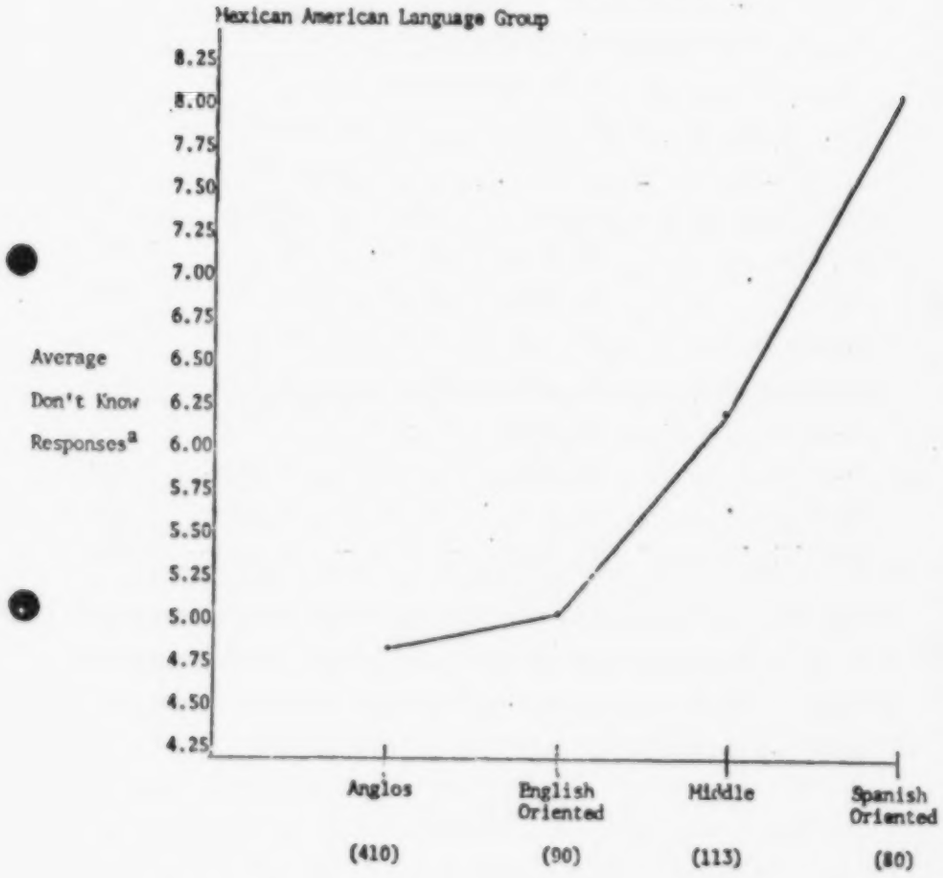
Figure 1

Average Don't Know Responses for Anglos and Each Mexican American Language Group



[a]Based upon responses to twenty-two questions.

Table 1

Comparing Anglo and Mexican American Language Groups in Political Awareness

		MEXICAN AMERICANS							
		Language Environment							
Know About:[a]	Anglos	English		Middle		Spanish	
Policemen	85%	(309)	79%	(73)	76%	(86)	57%	(47)
President	74	(346)	63	(59)	50	(61)	42	(34)
Mayor of El Paso	33	(154)	29	(27)	20	(22)	11	(9)
Governor of Texas	26	(111)	20	(18)	13	(15)	13	(11)
Immigration Official	22	(103)	22	(20)	33	(37)	37	(30)
Congress	35	(163)	31	(29)	19	(22)	16	(13)
Supreme Court	34	(158)	35	(32)	26	(27)	17	(14)
Voting and Elections	68	(318)	67	(55)	58	(66)	49	(40)

[a]"Know about" refers to those respondents who either said that they knew "a lot" about the item or marked that they knew "some." The other possible responses were knew "little" and knew "nothing." Respondents who did not answer the questions were excluded from the data analysis.

again to the congruence in awareness between the Anglo child and his English oriented Mexican American peer and to the lesser recognition of political objects by Chicanos operating in the Spanish linguistic community. In only one instance, involving familiarity with the immigration official, does the Spanish oriented child manifest more awareness than his schoolmates. This finding probably indicates the greater contact that this child's intimate peers, family and friends, have with the immigration official (Grebler, Moore, and Guzman, 1970, ch. 21). Political objects that are not generally observable in the personal environment of the Chicano who is Spanish oriented are not readily recognized.

It might be expected that advancement in school years would produce an increase in the political awareness of children. Over the course of primary school education a pattern of cognitive growth in children that is at least partially the result of the efforts of teachers and the curriculum has been discovered (see Hess and Torney, 1967, p. 248).

On each item presented in Table 2 the Spanish language Mexican American in the lower grades is less aware than his peers. With the exception of a growth in recognizing the immigration official, the gap in political awareness between these Mexican American children and their mates is not closed over the school years. While the Spanish oriented Chicano may increase his familiarity with Congress and with voting, his level of recognition is still a distance from the other older children and his accretion in identifying other political objects is slight, if not reversed. The dramatic rise in knowing about the immigration official among children in the Spanish linguistic community is noteworthy and probably best accounted for not by stimuli that originate from teachers or the curriculum but by cues

Table 2

Comparing Anglo and Mexican American Language Groups in Political Awareness, Controlling for Grade

	Language Environment											
	ANGLOS			English			Middle			Spanish		
Know About:[a]	lower	upper[b]	change	lower	upper[b]	change	lower	upper[b]	change	lower	upper[b]	change
Policemen	87% (172)	84% (227)	- 3%	80% (35)	79% (38)	- 1%	68% (32)	65% (54)	- 3%	58% (19)	56% (28)	- 2%
President	72 (142)	74 (204)	+ 1	51 (26)	66 (33)	+14	51 (22)	48 (39)	- 3	49 (13)	52 (21)	+ 3
Mayor of El Paso	26 (52)	38 (102)	+12	26 (12)	32 (15)	+ 6	15 (6)	23 (16)	+ 8	11 (3)	11 (6)	--
Governor of Texas	20 (36)	30 (75)	+10	14 (7)	22 (11)	+ 8	9 (3)	17 (12)	+ 8	11 (4)	14 (7)	+ 3
Immigration Official	21 (40)	23 (63)	+ 2	24 (10)	21 (10)	- 3	18 (7)	41 (30)	+23	18 (8)	44 (22)	+26
Congress	30 (60)	37 (103)	+ 7	23 (11)	37 (18)	+14	17 (7)	28 (13)	+11	6 (3)	22 (10)	+16
Supreme Court	34 (63)	34 (95)	--	32 (14)	35 (17)	+ 3	29 (10)	24 (15)	- 5	22 (8)	14 (6)	- 8
Voting and Elections	59 (116)	73 (202)	+14	63 (24)	68 (31)	+ 5	59 (25)	55 (41)	- 4	44 (14)	56 (26)	+12

[a]"Know about" refers to those respondents who either said that they knew "a lot" about the item or marked that they knew "some." The other possible responses were knew "little" and knew "nothing." Respondents who did not answer the questions were excluded from the data analysis.

[b]"Lower" and "upper" refer to grade levels. "Lower" includes children in the third, fourth and fifth grades, while "upper" includes children in the sixth and seventh grades.

from intimates in their language environment--a community that well knows la migra.

The distribution of and growth patterns in political awareness among Mexican American children immersed in an English intimate surrounding are very similar to those of the Anglo children. Although knowing about the president is lower among the young Mexican American children of this linguistic community, their older counterparts manifest a recognition score approximately that of the Anglos.

In sum, while the information collected in this study precludes a conclusive judgment concerning the impact of the school on political awareness, there is some suggestion that the greater lack of political recognition among Chicanos who are Spanish language oriented is not offset by the school. Perhaps the overwhelming English language bias in this school, as mentioned above, serves as a hindrance and not an aid in stimulating these children to learn about political objects pertinent to the Anglo-American political world.

LANGUAGE ENVIRONMENT AND POLITICAL AFFECT

One of the best established observations in the political socialization literature is the strong positive orientation that children have toward the American political community and the authorities operating in the political system (see especially Easton and Dennis, 1969; Greenstein, 1965; and Hess and Torney, 1967). There may be some children in certain locales who are not favorably disposed toward political authorities in the United States (Jaros, Hirsch, and Fleron, 1968), and there may be a tempering in blind faith and trust in the American political process as most children grow older, but the great majority of young people are quite attached to the political system in this country.

Overlooked in the political socialization literature is whether children whose intimates retain cultural traits of a non-Anglo origin are positively oriented to the American political process. Our sample was asked if they were "glad to live in the United States." Close to 90 percent of both the Anglos and the English oriented Chicanos agree with this statement, while 20 percent less of the Mexican Americans from a Spanish linguistic environment respond this way. To be sure, children of this latter group are not to the point of disagreeing with this idea; they are simply more unsure of the pleasure of residing in this country. While the school might be inculcating more national pride in these children, in that over the years they increase from 61.1 percent to 78.1 percent who feel glad to be here, even the older Spanish oriented Chicanos are still 12 percent short of the positive orientations of their classmates.

Each child was further asked "how much do you like" the policeman, the president, the Mayor of El Paso, the Governor of Texas, the immigration official, Congress, the Supreme Court, and voting and elections. On each of these items a category of "don't know about it" was provided. While permitting the child to opt out of evaluating the political object lowers the number making a judgment, especially among Chicanos who are Spanish oriented, this procedure avoids the methodological pitfall of encouraging children to make appraisals although lacking familiarity with the item in question. Table 3 presents the feelings of the children who chose to make a judgment.

Only in the case of evaluating the president does language environment appear to have an impact. Children from the Spanish linguistic community are some 14 percent less positive in their feeling about the president than

are their English oriented peers. On every other item the responses are similar for all children and, for the most part, manifest a positive orientation. In light of the previously reported findings about recognizing the immigration official it is interesting to note that the Mexican Americans most familiar with this official--that is those who are Spanish oriented--rate him about the same as their schoolmates.

The reasons for this overall positivism of the Chicano children, particularly those from the Spanish linguistic community, are not easy to pinpoint. Perhaps they may have marked "don't know" to these items when they really wished to say "don't like." This explanation is weakened somewhat by some data (not displayed) about the nature of the "don't know" respondents. Many children who had previously noted ignorance about a political object rated the object positively on the evaluation items, even given the opportunity to check that they knew nothing about the item in question. Moreover, the other children who had earlier admitted no awareness were consistent in responding to the affective item in a similar way. This pattern was found among children in all the language groups. Hence there is little to suggest that ignorance of political objects is a guise for disdain. Perhaps if the Chicano children, especially those who were members of the Spanish oriented community, knew or were taught more about the American political process, their affective scores would move in the opposite direction.

The small number of cases makes comparing the possible impact of the school on the affect toward these political items very risky. The overall pattern that emerges in comparing children in the lower and upper grades points to little effect of the school system upon political evaluation.

Table 3

Comparing Anglo and Mexican American Language Groups

in Political Affect

		MEXICAN AMERICANS		
		Language Environment		
Like[a]	ANGLOS	English	Middle	Spanish
Policemen	93% (413)	97% (89)	91% (94)	94% (74)
President	83 (376)	84 (74)	71 (78)	70 (52)
Mayor of El Paso	70 (253)	76 (55)	82 (66)	74 (46)
Governor of Texas	85 (240)	84 (60)	80 (65)	82 (46)
Immigration Official	65 (214)	74 (43)	72 (43)	67 (42)
Congress	88 (310)	83 (53)	81 (53)	82 (43)
Supreme Court	88 (319)	83 (58)	81 (55)	80 (39)
Voting Elections	93 (398)	91 (77)	85 (71)	82 (59)

[a]"Like" refers to those respondents who said that they liked the person or institution "a lot" or "some." There were three other possible responses: "Don't like very much," "don't like at all," and "don't know about it." The like percentages were computed upon the basis of those who made an evaluation and who also answered the question.

The one item that clearly is the exception is the appraisal that the children at the two grade levels give the president. All of the young children express overwhelming (over 85 percent) positivism toward the president. In the upper grades this favorable response falls off some 10 percent for Anglos and English oriented Mexican Americans, but declines a full 30 percent for Spanish oriented Chicanos. It is plausible that Chicanos operating in a Spanish intimate environment and an English language school environment come to recognize this disjuncture and express general hostility toward one of the most visible symbols of Anglo power, the president. While the information presented here does not allow this conclusion to be decisively drawn, it does suggest the possibility.

In short, language does not appear to be as compelling a factor in evaluating political objects as in becoming aware of them. There were only two instances in which language environment related to political affect. Specifically, compared to their classmates, Spanish oriented Chicanos were not as enthusiastic about the president and living in the United States. The school appears to increase positivism toward residence in the United States, but it does not produce more liking of the president.

LANGUAGE ENVIRONMENT AND THE ROLE OF SELF IN THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

In this last section, our concern is with the impact of language background on the child feeling he is able to influence the world around him, especially the political world. The analysis covers two topics: (1) the attitude that one can control his own life; and (2) the political efficacy of the children.

The psychological disposition that a person can manipulate his surroundings is multifaceted and probably multidimensional. This feeling goes by a variety of names including personal competence, a sense of self, fate control, personal efficacy, and self esteem, among others (much of this literature is reviewed in Greenberg, 1972). A common theme is the perceived ability to chart one's own course through life. In this study, two items tap this attitude: (1) "Have you usually felt pretty sure your life would work out the way you want it to, or have there been times when you haven't been very sure about it?"; and (2) "When you make plans ahead do you usually get to carry out things the way you expected, or do things usually come up to make you change your plans?" The questions were combined to form a personal competence index.[4] Respondents who said they were "sometimes not very sure" how their lives would work out and noted that in making future plans they would usually have to change them were classified as low in personal competence. Table 4 presents the effect of language environment on this feeling with grade controlled.

Operating even partially in a Spanish linguistic community and attending an English oriented school appear to have a drastic effect on a child's sense of personal competence. The younger Mexican American children caught in this conflict are less competent than their peers and, more importantly, this disjuncture widens dramatically over the school years. Anglos and English oriented Chicanos not only feel more competent in the younger grades, this disposition slightly increases as they grow older. The growing lack of personal competence in Chicanos from a Spanish language intimate environment may reflect the realization

Table 4

Comparing Anglo and Mexican American Language Groups Low in Personal Competence, Controlling for Grade Level

	MEXICAN AMERICANS			
		Language Environment		
Grade Level	ANGLOS	English	Middle	Spanish
Lower grades	40%	41%	65%	56%
(3rd, 4th, 5th)	(75)	(18)	(26)	(17)
Upper Grades	35%	35%	70%	73%
(6th and 7th	(108)	(17)	(52)	(37)

that the world they encounter daily at a school that informally has a "no Spanish rule" is hostile to their culture and thus to them as individuals.

Easton and Dennis (1967) have identified five different meanings of political efficacy. In our survey seven questions designed to tap the various shadings of political efficacy (see Easton and Dennis, 1967, p. 29, for question wording) were presented to the respondents. Inter-item correlation indicated that only three of these questions were measuring a common attitude, especially among the Mexican American children.[5] The three related items were:

1. "There are some powerful men in the government who are running the whole thing and they do not care about us ordinary people."
2. "I don't think that people in the government care much what people like my family think."
3. "Citizens don't have a chance to say what they think about running the government."

Each respondent was to mark whether he thought the statement was "true," "false," or "don't know." The answers to these three propositions were summed and converted into an index of political efficacy. Students tending to answer "false" to these items were called high in political efficacy.[6] Table 5 displays the impact of language background on political efficacy, controlling for grade level.

For the younger children language environment influences political efficacy. Young Chicanos from a Spanish oriented environment are not as efficacious as their schoolmates. In the upper grades, however, this gap among language groups is bridged. Efficacy scores are similar for

Table 5

Comparing Anglos and Mexican American Language Groups High in Political Efficacy, Controlling for Grade Level

Grade Level	ANGLOS	English	Middle	Spanish
Lower grades	36%	29%	19%	16%
(3rd, 4th, 5th)	(67)	(13)	(8)	(5)
Upper grades	37%	37%	28%	33%
(6th and 7th)	(104)	(21)	(21)	(17)

all students at this age. Why would personal competence of Spanish oriented children decrease over the years while their political efficacy improves?

Perhaps part of the answer is found in closely observing the wording of the questions used to measure these attitudes. Personal competence was tapped by asking the child to evaluate his relationship with his surrounding world, while the items in the political efficacy index referred to the impact of relatively external factors, such as the "citizens," "ordinary people," and "family," on the government. Maybe the child embedded in a Spanish linguistic community is more likely to accept the idea that others can influence events than to believe that he can control his own life. Unfortunately, items geared to measure the personal political competence of the children were not included in the questionnaire.

CONCLUSION

This study suggests that language environment has a major impact upon the political socialization of Mexican American children regarding orientations about the Anglo American political world.[7] Chicano students sharing the English language environment of Anglos manifest similar political views. Conversely, Mexican Americans in the lower grades whose intimate linguistic community is Spanish oriented and whose school is geared to the child from an English speaking background differ from their schoolmates in many political orientations. These Mexican American children are less likely to be politically aware and politically efficacious, less disposed to be pleased about living in the United States, and more inclined to be low in their sense of personal competence.

Over the school years, this chasm, in most instances, is not closed; indeed, there are empirical signs that the gap widens.

Amelioration of these differences between ethnic groups and within the Mexican American sample would probably begin by teaching English effectively to Chicanos without at the same time damaging their self esteem and cultural identity. Until recently, most social institutions, especially the public school system, approached the teaching of English to Mexican Americans through attempting to eliminate the use of Spanish. While this strategy may have met with some success, it is also quite likely that for some Mexican Americans this zero sum approach to inculcating English has created feelings of cultural denigration, embarrassment, harassment, and, in general, a retreat from the Anglo social and political world and its vernacular.

A start in devising new methods of instruction in English would be to recognize that Spanish is the primary means of communication within many Mexican American intimate environments. To ignore or try to undermine the use of this language is an invitation for these people not to learn or want to learn the English language. Since the public school is an important agent of language socialization, it is important to know how English might be transmitted effectively in the classroom to Mexican Americans without damaging cultural and personal esteem.

Specific new methods of teaching English are varied. The proposals range from introducing into the entire school curriculum both English and Spanish as well as materials familiar to the Anglo, Mexican, and Mexican American culture to simply teaching remedial English without eliminating Spanish as the primary language of the child. The bilingual-

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bicultural approach has in fact been endorsed by the U. S. Office of Education. According to this governmental agency, the teaching of Chicano children should be structured upon:

> . . . the use of two languages, one of which is English, as mediums of instruction for the same pupil population in a well organized program which encompasses part or all of the curriculum and includes the study of history and culture associated with the mother tongue (U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1972, p. 21).

Thus far, however, it is estimated that the Federal government's attempt to stimulate a bilingual-bicultural curriculum has reached only 2.7 percent of the Mexican American population (U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1972, p. 22). Other methods of teaching English without undermining Spanish as the primary mean of communication among some Chicanos have not been made available to many more of these people (see Carter, 1970, chap. 5).

One consequence of these restricted efforts is that there is precious little evidence about the effects of the new ways of teaching English. The Office of Education speculates that a " . . . complete [bilingual-bicultural] program develops and maintains the children's self-esteem and a legitimate pride in both cultures" (U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1972, p. 21). Carter (1970, ch. 5) presents some admittedly impressionistic evidence that substantiates this proposition. It is safe to conclude that a great deal of more work, both in devising and implementing new means of teaching English that also furthers cultural and individual dignity among Mexican Americans and in measuring

the effects of these approaches, is needed. In light of the evidence presented in this paper the attitudinal differences found among Chicano language groups might not emerge in schools where bilingualism is policy.

Lastly it should be noted that some Mexican American children from a predominantly Spanish speaking intimate environment do have the same orientations as their English oriented peers. These findings suggest that socialization agents other than the schools have an impact on the beliefs and feelings of these Chicano children. More than likely parental influence is at work here. Even though their language is primarily Spanish some Mexican American parents are seemingly able to teach their children to be aware of politics, to be positively disposed toward the political system, and to be politically and personally efficacious. What differentiates these parents from others in the Spanish speaking environment who are not effectively transmitting these orientations is beyond the scope of this paper.

NOTES

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1. These figures are recomputed from Grebler et. al. (1970, Table 18.2, p. 246). Also relevant is Patella and Kuvlesky (1973).
2. The questions used in the intimate language environment index were the following:
   1. "What language do your grandparents speak most?"
   2. "What language do your parents speak most?"
   3. "What language do you speak most with your friends?"
   4. "Does your family watch Spanish or English television programs?"
   5. "Does your family listen to Spanish or English radio stations?"
   6. "Does your family listen to Mexican or American music?"

   On each item five answers with five different code numbers were provided. While the wording varied, the answers possible and their numerical weight were: "only Spanish" (1), "more Spanish than English" (2), "half Spanish, half English" (3), "more English than Spanish" (4), and "only English" (5). Respondents who had a summary score between 22 and 30 on these six items were classified as members of a predominantly English oriented language environment. Children scoring between 6 and 14 were called members of a predominantly Spanish oriented linguistic community. Those in-between were included in the middle language group. Respondents not answering one or more of the six language questions were excluded from the analysis, lowering the number of cases from N=785 to N=765.
3. The grades were dichotomized into "lower" and "higher" to maintain a reasonable number of cases at each level.
4. The inter-item (Pearson) correlation of these two items exceeded .53 for both Chicano and Anglo students.
5. For Anglos the range of inter-item (Pearson) correlations ranged from .43 to .50, while for Chicanos the range went from .25 to .41.
6. A "false" answer to each question was coded 3, while a "true" mark was weighted as 1 and "don't know" as 2. Respondents who scored a total of 8 or 9 on the three political efficacy items were called high in political efficacy.
7. For some supportive evidence on the impact of language on the political orientations of Chicano children see Garcia (1973a).

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Friends and fellow citizens - I have this television time tonight and made a copy of this talk to go to the press to reveal information that I consider alarming. I think you will also find it alarming. I urge you to stay tuned and to listen carefully. I have long been deeply concerned as I know you have been over the growing disrespect in our nation for law and order. I am concerned about the divisiveness among our people races against races - I am concerned about hijackings of our planes and crime in our streets. Far more than you know at this moment ladies and gentlemen these are the really hidden before you in Place 4 for State Representative which you will decide at the polls this Saturday - June 3. Now my friends, let me tell you why.

My opponent has been so concerend about my record in the Legislature in trying to find something wrong with it, he just hasn't had time to worry about his own record. He hasn't been in the Legislature to make a record there but believe me he has a record you should know about - then you should decide for yourself if this is the kind of a man with a record that you want sitting in the House of Representatives making your laws and writing your constitution which the next Legislature will do. My opponent has said that he has worked with VISTA in the Rio Grande Valley. He has indeed. Paid by the government to work with local people and cooperative organizations to bring about improved conditions for needy people. I formerly lived in the Valley myself. This is a worthy cause, and it was a great opportunity for Mr. Gonzalo Barrientos to go real good. Lets look at his record. Here ladies and gentleman

is a file from the Texas Council of Churches which undertook to sponsor this particular VISTA project. ----------great difficulty with VISTA volunteer workers, lack of cooperation supercedes racism, undercover meetings, even given assistance on the circulation of a newspaper called La Revolucion that sets race against race and talks hatred and violence and disrespect for law and order. The Council of Churches has worked long and hard and conscientiously and patiently with money on leadership and compassion that nothing seemed to ever get done, nothing that it but trouble. What happened? The Council of Churches was finally given no choice but to withdraw its support. It could find no way to cope with the disruptive, uncooperative and troublemaking American topics of the VISTA workers among them Gonzalo Barrientos was listed by name in the Council minutes time after time. The program collapsed. Deserving people were without help. And how do responsibile people in the Valley feel about him? Let me tell you. I quote know from an editorial that appeared in the McAllen Marker "funding of the program expires in August and then there will be the best hope of getting the volunteers out of the county.----------
President Nixon should be well aware of the situation and if he does nothing in his four years but eliminate VISTA he will have accomplished something" So my friends the high level -------- program collapsed. Lets take a look at the headlines that developed in Del Rio. Request Mayor to oust VISTA. Del Rio Mayor hits organizers and in that article Dr. Alfredo Gutierrez Mayor of Del Rio himself an American of Mexican descent said and I quote "the whole problem started when the VISTA workers joined with MAYO in

printing hatred literature among the Mexican-Americans citizens of Del Rio." Friends remember that reference to MAYO. MAYO stands for Mexican-American Youth Organization. Things got so bad in Del Rio the Mayor found it necessary to appeal to the people from power and temptation in a public statement headlined here. He urged his people not to be mislead by a handful of militant descenters who had decided they were right and the whole City was wrong. In his own words he asked for and I quote again "Brotherhood not Hate, Tolerance not Vengeance, Patience not Vindictiveness." And here is an article that appeared in the midst of Del Rio's attempt to get rid of the VISTAs. The item identified Gonzalo Barrientos as Regional Director of the Minority Mobilization VISTA Program and I quote from that article, "Barrientos stating that he will resign his position as a government employee if necessary to fight for the survival of the program." There is more my friends, much more. But we are running short of time. Let me offer just one more item here. Here is an article that appeared in the National Observer a respected and responsible paper. This article by John Peterson quotes the founder of MAYO from an outburst that he made at a meeting of 10,000 Mexican-Americans in Del Rio Civic Center. These words, Mr. Peterson said rang forth across the crowd and I quote, "we will crush any gringo that gets in our way squashing him like a beetle." Here is another article that appeared in San Angelo Standard Times over the byline of James McClure. "If nothing else works in resolving the problems of the barrios and of the Mexicano, the gringo may have to be eliminated." At least two U. S. Congress-

mens from Texas, both Mexican-American themselves have renounced MAYO. Congressman Henry B. Gonzales has accused MAYO of printing phrases and I quote, "-------- of the Cuban revolution." And Congressman Kike de la Garza also has other criticisms. Now I'll show you my friends a political advertisement that appeared in a newspaper at the University of Texas. This ad is for my opponent Gonzalo Barrientos and at the bottom appeared these words "paid for by MAYO." Surely it is known that Mr. Barrientos and MAYO are working hand and glove.

My friends time is short between now and election day. I urge you to action. If you doubt me find out, I will give you personal inspection of these minutes from the Council of Churches and the clippings from the various newspapers. I urge you to communicate what you have heard here to your friends and urge their concern about the future of this county and the future of our Legislature and their concern about how they will prosper. I urge the press of this county to examine anything that I have in these files and to use their own methods and devices to uncover and bring the truth to the people of this community. This is the job of the responsive press and I am confident that they will want to leave most stones unturned. ----------to decide between the kind of representation we can expect from my opponent - his record is bound with divisiveness, discord, distrust, to set race against race and balance his support among those who spread hate and unrest or the kind of honor, co-operative representation I have tried to bring to all of the people of this county - not white tie, not black tie, not brown power but people power working together for the good of all in descent harmony and brotherhood with law, order

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

and justice. I urge your concern, your prayers and your vote on June 3 for Wilson Foreman as State Representative for Place 4. God Bless You and goodnight.

The preceding program was purchased at regular commercial rates by the citizens for Foreman, Don Righter, Chairman.

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12-3-13
PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT
31
A 71CA142

FROM TOM DUCOTTE

Background music

I am talking now with Tom Ducotte, Independent Candidate for Place 6 in the coming City election. Tom, the question of leadership is important. Give us a run-down on the leadership of the candidates.

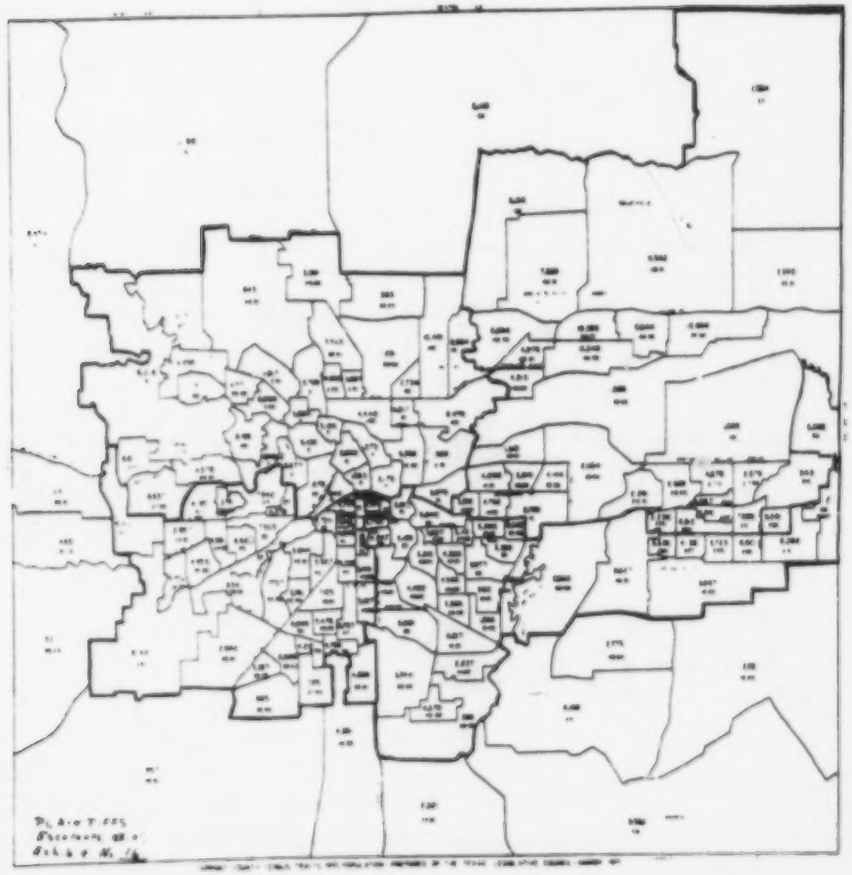
DUCOTTE: I am particularly concerned about the leadership ability of one of my opponents, Tony Canales, who is on the Peoples' Party, but more important I am concerned with who he represents. His uncle, Dr. Hector Garcia, we all know is the powerful leader of the Mexican-American people. He has campaigned hard for my opponent and is one of his political advisors. I am concerned that if he gets on the City Council the leadership will not be his but will be his uncle's, Dr. Hector Garcia. I believe that Corpus Christi needs a different kind of leadership than that. It needs the kind of independent leadership I can give, independent of any family, union or political ties.

PLAINTIFF ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 1a

Plaintiff Escalante Exhibit 1A-Base Map of District 32 (Tarrant County: Large easel-size map not reproducible in a printed appendix. Original map contained in the original record in the clerk's office. Taken from Pl. Escalante Deposition Exhibit 1A).

2378

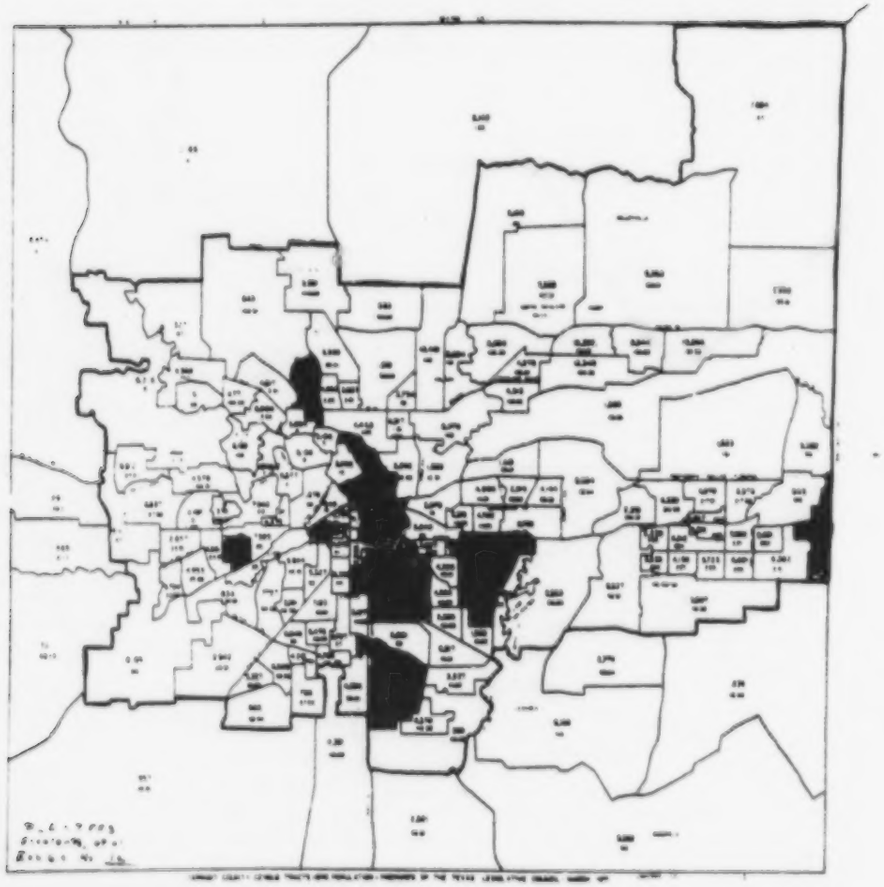
PLAINTIFF ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 1b



Plaintiff Escalante Exhibit 1B-Quandrant Line Map of District 32 (Tarrant County): Large easel-size map not reproducible in a printed appendix. Original map contained in the original record in the clerk's office. (Taken from Pl. Escalante Deposition Exhibit 1B).

2379

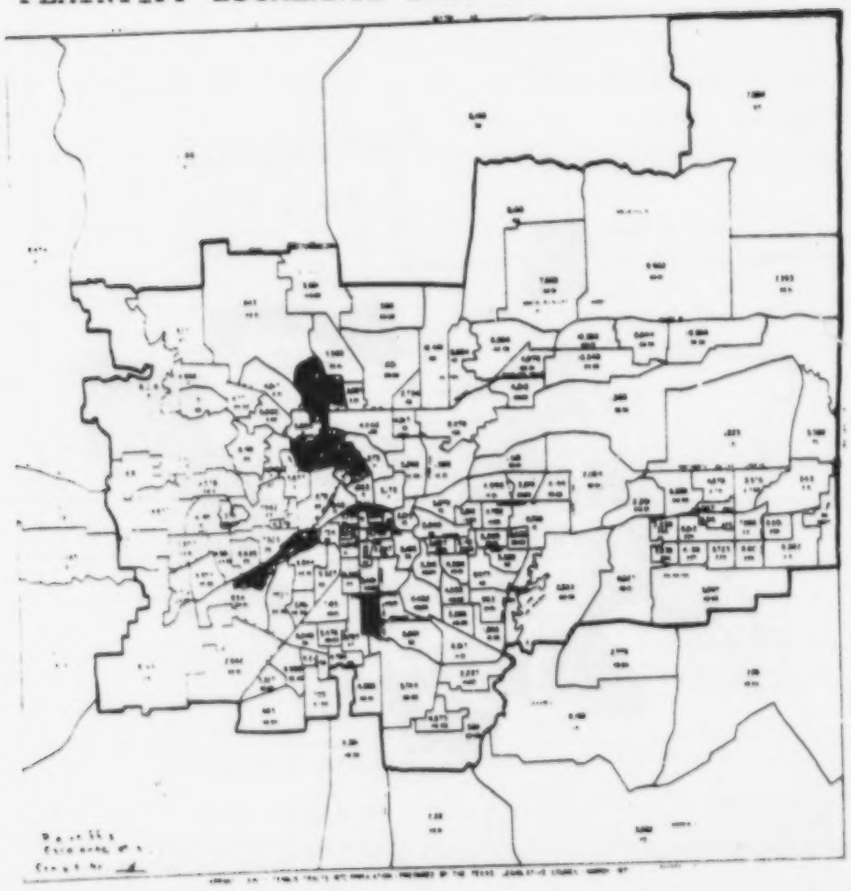
PLAINTIFF ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 1c



Plaintiff Escalante Exhibit 1C-Black Tract Map of District 32 (Tarrant County): Large easel-size map not reproducible in a printed appendix. Original map contained in the original record in the clerk's office. (Taken from Pl. Escalante Deposition Exhibit 1C).

2380

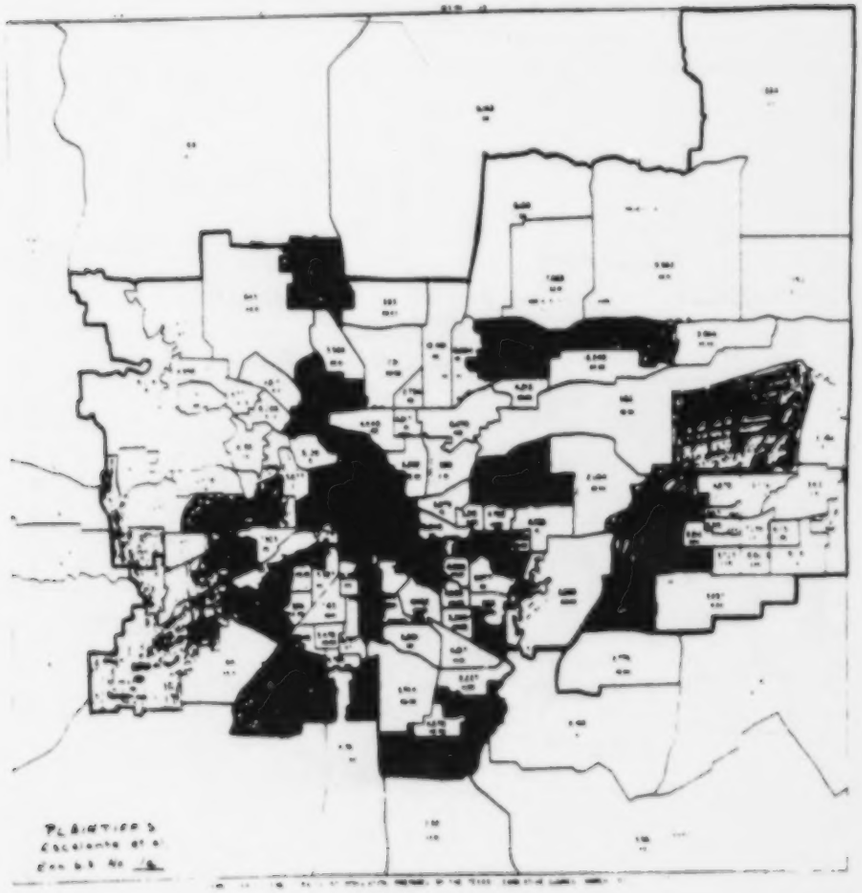
PLAINTIFF ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 1d



Plaintiff Escalante Exhibit 1D-Brown Tract Map of District 32 (Tarrant County): Large easel-size map not reproducible in a printed appendix. Original map contained in the original record in the clerk's office. (Taken from Pl. Escalante Deposition Exhibit 1D.)

2381

PLAINTIFF ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 1e



Plaintiff Escalante Exhibit 1E-Economic Information Map of District 32 (Tarrant County): Large easel-size map not reproducible in a printed appendix. Original map contained in the original record in the clerk's office. (Taken from Pl. Escalante Deposition Exhibit 1E).

2382

PLAINTIFF'S ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 3a (Jurat Omitted)

APPLICATION For Voter Registration Certificate
TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS

APPLICATION MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE REGISTRAR 31 DAYS PRIOR TO ELECTION AT WHICH YOU WISH TO VOTE.
MAIL OR DELIVER APPLICATION PROMPTLY TO COUNTY TAX ASSESSOR-COLLECTOR OF YOUR HOME COUNTY

☐ Check here if serviceman or student

RESIDENCE: I certify that the applicant is 21 years of age or over,* a citizen of the United States, and has resided in Texas more than 1 year and in the county and city more than 6 months preceding the date of this application EXCEPT as listed below.

EXCEPTIONS

Show date of arrival: if	MO.	DAY	YR.
in Texas less than 1 yr.			
in County less than 6 mos.			
in City less than 6 mos.			
*If under 21, show date of birth			

Mail certificate to the following temporary address if not to be mailed to permanent address

32	32	M	4[illegible]-5[illegible]-6[illegible]7		

VOTER NAME & RESIDENCE ADDRESS

EVANS, CHARLES W
801 REDFORD CT W
HURST, TX 76053

DO NOT FOLD, STAPLE, OR MUTILATE

PLAINTIFF ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 3b (Jurat Omitted)

APPLICATION For Voter Registration Certificate
TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS

APPLICATION MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE REGISTRAR 31 DAYS PRIOR TO ELECTION AT WHICH YOU WISH TO VOTE
MAIL OR DELIVER APPLICATION PROMPTLY TO COUNTY TAX ASSESSOR-COLLECTOR OF YOUR HOME COUNTY

☐ Check here if serviceman or student

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EXCEPTIONS

Show date of arrival: if	MO.	DAY	YR.
in Texas less than 1 yr.			
in County less than 6 mos.			
in City less than 6 mos.			
*If under 21, show date of birth			

Mail certificate to the following temporary address if not to be mailed to permanent address

191	42	M	435-16-2562	451-5402

VOTER NAME & RESIDENCE ADDRESS

HILLIARD, BILL
5400 HARRINGTON PL
FORT WORTH, TX 76112

PLAINTIFF ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 3c (Jurat Omitted)

APPLICATION For Voter Registration Certificate
TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS

APPLICATION MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE REGISTRAR 31 DAYS PRIOR TO ELECTION AT WHICH YOU WISH TO VOTE
MAIL OR DELIVER APPLICATION PROMPTLY TO COUNTY TAX ASSESSOR-COLLECTOR OF YOUR HOME COUNTY

☐ Check here if serviceman or student

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EXCEPTIONS

Show date of arrival: if	MO.	DAY	YR.
in Texas less than 1 yr.			
in County less than 6 mos.			
in City less than 6 mos.			
*If under 21, show date of birth			

Mail certificate to the following temporary address if not to be mailed to permanent address

165	47	M	456-07-4923	

VOTER NAME & RESIDENCE ADDRESS

SHERMAN, WINTHROP C SR
5004 STADIUM DR
FORT WORTH, TX 76131

DO NOT FOLD, STAPLE, OR MUTILATE

2383

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PLAINTIFF ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 3d (Jurat Omitted)

APPLICATION For Voter Registration Certificate 72288980
TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS

APPLICATION MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE REGISTRAR 30 DAYS PRIOR TO ELECTION AT WHICH YOU WISH TO VOTE
MAIL OR DELIVER APPLICATION PROMPTLY TO COUNTY TAX ASSESSOR COLLECTOR OF YOUR HOME COUNTY

☐ Check here if serviceman or student

RESIDENCE I certify that the applicant is 21 years of age or over, a citizen of the United States, and has resided in Texas more than 1 year and in the county and city more than 6 months preceding the date of this application EXCEPT as listed below.

EXCEPTIONS

	MO.	DAY	YR.
Show date of arrival if			
in Texas less than 1 yr.			
in County less than 6 mos.			
in City less than 6 mos.			
*If under 21 show date of birth			

Mail certificate to the following temporary address if not to be mailed to permanent address

(STREET) (CITY) (STATE) (ZIP CODE)

SEE ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS ON BACK OF APPLICATION.

		☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Miss			
151					

VOTER NAME & RESIDENCE ADDRESS

NAME OF VOTER (Please Print) (Last) (First) (Middle)

STREET ADDRESS (Daytime Phone Number)

(City) (State) (Zip Code)

I CONSENT THAT ONE OF MY ASSISTANTS MAY SIGN THIS APPLICATION FOR ME AND THAT HE MAY SIGN MY NAME ON A BALLOT.

(Signature of Voter)

THUMBPRINT WIFE FATHER MOTHER SON OR DAUGHTER ONLY
(CIRCLE ONE WHERE APPLICABLE)
AGENT MUST BE QUALIFIED ELECTOR IN COUNTY

DO NOT FOLD, STAPLE, OR MUTILATE

PLAINTIFF ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 3e (Jurat Omitted)

APPLICATION For Voter Registration Certificate
TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS

APPLICATION MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE REGISTRAR 30 DAYS PRIOR TO ELECTION AT WHICH YOU WISH TO VOTE
MAIL OR DELIVER APPLICATION PROMPTLY TO COUNTY TAX ASSESSOR COLLECTOR OF YOUR HOME COUNTY

☐ Check here if serviceman or student

RESIDENCE I certify that the applicant is 21 years of age or over, a citizen of the United States, and has resided in Texas more than 1 year and in the county and city more than 6 months preceding the date of this application EXCEPT as listed below.

EXCEPTIONS

	MO.	DAY	YR.
Show date of arrival if			
in Texas less than 1 yr.			
in County less than 6 mos.			
in City less than 6 mos.			
*If under 21 show date of birth			

Mail certificate to the following temporary address if not to be mailed to permanent address

		☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Miss			
5	24	M	462-82-4446		

VOTER NAME & RESIDENCE ADDRESS

SCHIFFERN, J THOMAS
4400 WILLIAMS BD
FORT WORTH, TX 76115

(Signature of Voter) 0422-71

THUMBPRINT WIFE FATHER MOTHER SON OR DAUGHTER ONLY
(CIRCLE ONE WHERE APPLICABLE)
AGENT MUST BE QUALIFIED ELECTOR IN COUNTY

DO NOT FOLD, STAPLE, OR MUTILATE

PLAINTIFF ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 3f (Jurat Omitted)

APPLICATION For Voter Registration Certificate 72305525
TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS

APPLICATION MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE REGISTRAR 30 DAYS PRIOR TO ELECTION AT WHICH YOU WISH TO VOTE
MAIL OR DELIVER APPLICATION PROMPTLY TO COUNTY TAX ASSESSOR COLLECTOR OF YOUR HOME COUNTY

☐ Check here if serviceman or student

RESIDENCE I certify that the applicant is 21 years of age or over, a citizen of the United States, and has resided in Texas more than 1 year and in the county and city more than 6 months preceding the date of this application EXCEPT as listed below.

EXCEPTIONS

	MO.	DAY	YR.
Show date of arrival if			
in Texas less than 1 yr.			
in County less than 6 mos.			
in City less than 6 mos.			
*If under 21 show date of birth			

Mail certificate to the following temporary address if not to be mailed to permanent address

		☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Miss			
4[illegible]					
164					

VOTER NAME & RESIDENCE ADDRESS

NAME OF VOTER (Please Print) (Last) (First) (Middle)

STREET ADDRESS

(City) (State) (Zip Code)

I CONSENT THAT ONE OF MY ASSISTANTS MAY SIGN THIS APPLICATION FOR ME AND THAT HE MAY SIGN MY NAME ON A BALLOT.

(Signature of Voter)

THUMBPRINT WIFE FATHER MOTHER SON OR DAUGHTER ONLY
(CIRCLE ONE WHERE APPLICABLE)
AGENT MUST BE QUALIFIED ELECTOR IN COUNTY

DO NOT FOLD, STAPLE, OR MUTILATE

PLAINTIFF ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 3g (Jurat Omitted)

APPLICATION For Voter Registration Certificate 67327
TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS

APPLICATION MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE REGISTRAR 31 DAYS PRIOR TO ELECTION AT WHICH YOU WISH TO VOTE
MAIL OR DELIVER APPLICATION PROMPTLY TO COUNTY TAX ASSESSOR COLLECTOR OF YOUR HOME COUNTY

☐ Check here if serviceman or student

RESIDENCE I certify that the applicant is 21 years of age or over, a citizen of the United States, and has resided in Texas more than 1 year and in the county and city more than 6 months preceding the date of this application EXCEPT as listed below.

EXCEPTIONS

	MO.	DAY	YR.
Show date of arrival if			
in Texas less than 1 yr.			
in County less than 6 mos.			
in City less than 6 mos.			
*If under 21 show date of birth			

Mail certificate to the following temporary address if not to be mailed to permanent address

43	38	M	449-44-5295	624-3594

VOTER NAME & RESIDENCE ADDRESS

FINNEY, DAVID R
4815 HOPF DR
FORT WORTH, TX 76114

David Finney 6 01 71
(Signature of Voter) (Month) (Day) (Year)

THUMBPRINT WIFE FATHER MOTHER SON OR DAUGHTER ONLY
(CIRCLE ONE WHERE APPLICABLE)
AGENT MUST BE QUALIFIED ELECTOR IN COUNTY

DO NOT FOLD, STAPLE, OR MUTILATE

PLAINTIFF ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 3h (Jurat Omitted)

APPLICATION For Voter Registration Certificate
TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS

APPLICATION MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE REGISTRAR 31 DAYS PRIOR TO ELECTION AT WHICH YOU WISH TO VOTE
MAIL OR DELIVER APPLICATION PROMPTLY TO COUNTY TAX ASSESSOR COLLECTOR OF YOUR HOME COUNTY

☐ Check here if serviceman or student

RESIDENCE I certify that the applicant is 21 years of age or over, a citizen of the United States, and has resided in Texas more than 1 year and in the county and city more than 6 months preceding the date of this application EXCEPT as listed below.

EXCEPTIONS

	MO.	DAY	YR.
Show date of arrival if			
in Texas less than 1 yr.			
in County less than 6 mos.			
in City less than 6 mos.			
*If under 21 show date of birth			

Mail certificate to the following temporary address if not to be mailed to permanent address

115	64	F	323-27-6574	

VOTER NAME & RESIDENCE ADDRESS

MILLER, DOROTHY J
3528 RIDGMAR BLVD APT23
FORT WORTH, TX 76116

(Signature of Voter)

THUMBPRINT WIFE FATHER MOTHER SON OR DAUGHTER ONLY
(CIRCLE ONE WHERE APPLICABLE)
AGENT MUST BE QUALIFIED ELECTOR IN COUNTY

DO NOT FOLD, STAPLE, OR MUTILATE

PLAINTIFF ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 3i (Jurat Omitted

APPLICATION For Voter Registration Certificate [illegible]239
TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS

APPLICATION MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE REGISTRAR 31 DAYS PRIOR TO ELECTION AT WHICH YOU WISH TO VOTE
MAIL OR DELIVER APPLICATION PROMPTLY TO COUNTY TAX ASSESSOR COLLECTOR OF YOUR HOME COUNTY

☐ Check here if serviceman or student

RESIDENCE I certify that the applicant is 21 years of age or over, a citizen of the United States, and has resided in Texas more than 1 year and in the county and city more than 6 months preceding the date of this application EXCEPT as listed below.

EXCEPTIONS

	MO.	DAY	YR.
Show date of arrival if			
in Texas less than 1 yr.			
in County less than 6 mos.			
in City less than 6 mos.			
*If under 21 show date of birth			

Mail certificate to the following temporary address if not to be mailed to permanent address

				134 yyrs
161	63	M	455-62-5208	

VOTER NAME & RESIDENCE ADDRESS

WILLIS, COYLE
3216 BROWNING CT
FORT WORTH, TX 76111

(Signature of Voter)

THUMBPRINT WIFE FATHER MOTHER SON OR DAUGHTER ONLY
(CIRCLE ONE WHERE APPLICABLE)
AGENT MUST BE QUALIFIED ELECTOR IN COUNTY

DO NOT FOLD, STAPLE, OR MUTILATE

PLAINTIFF'S ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 4 (Jurat Omitted)

Nº 15971

OFFICIAL BALLOT

Vote for the candidate of your choice in each race by scratching or marking out all other names in that race.

Democratic Party

PLEDGE—I am a Democrat and pledge myself to support the nominee of this primary.

Nº 15971

May 9th, 1960

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION

NOTE: Voter's Signature to Be Affixed on the Reverse Side.

For Governor:
JACK COX of Stephens County
PRICE DANIEL of Liberty County

For Lieutenant Governor:
BEN RAMSEY of San Augustine County
[illegible] of Hardin County

For Attorney General:
WAGGONER CARR of Lubbock County
[illegible] of Travis County
WILL WILSON of Dallas County

For Chief Justice, Supreme Court:
ROBERT W. CALVERT of Hill County
ROBERT G. HUGHES of Van Zandt County

For Judge, Court of Criminal Appeals:
JIM D. BOWMER of Bell County
DAVID W. DAVIDSON of Travis County
W. T. McDONALD of Bexar County

For Comptroller of Public Accounts:
ROBERT S. CALVERT of Travis County
V. L. (BO) RAMSEY of Panola County

For Commissioner of General Land Office:
BILL ALLCORN of Brown County
JERRY SADLER of Anderson County

For United States Senate:
LYNDON B. JOHNSON of Blanco County

For Associate Justice of Supreme Court (Place 1):
CLYDE E. SMITH of Tyler County

For Associate Justice of Supreme Court (Place 2):
JOE GREENHILL of Travis County

For Railroad Commissioner:
KENNET O. THOMPSON of Potter County

For State Treasurer:
JESSE JAMES of Travis County

For Commissioner of Agriculture:
JOHN C. WHITE of Wichita County

For Associate Justice, 2nd Supreme Judicial District:
THOMAS J. RENFRO of Tarrant County

For Congress, 12th Texas Congressional District:
JIM WRIGHT of Tarrant County

For State Board of Education, District No. 13:
VERNON BAIRD of Tarrant County

For Judge, 17th District Court:
JACK M. LANGDON

For Judge, 48th District Court:
ROBERT B. YOUNG

For Judge, 67th District Court:
HARRIS BREWSTER

For Judge, 86th District Court:
FISHER T. DENNY

For Judge, 153rd District Court:
HAROLD CRAIK

For Judge, Criminal District Court No. 3:
DAVID McGEE

For Tax Assessor-Collector:
[illegible]

For State Senate:
DOYLE WILLIS
CLAUDE H. LATSON

For House of Representatives, Place 1:
WAYNE K. ROBERTS
[illegible]

For House of Representatives, Place 2:
[illegible]
[illegible]
DAVID MINTERT
[illegible]

For House of Representatives, Place 3:
[illegible]
[illegible]

For House of Representatives, Place 4:
[illegible]
[illegible]

For House of Representatives, Place 5:
TOMMY SHANNON
A. H. "ART" SCHWAUCH

For House of Representatives, Place 6:
HOWARD GREEN
JACK ZACHARY
TOM KENT

For House of Representatives, Place 7:
ANDY DUEWALL
J. W. (SALTY) STEVENS
W. C. (RED) COWEN
MARJORIE BROWN

For Sheriff:
LON EVANS
BUSTER LARY
HARLON WRIGHT

For County Democratic Chairman:
T. C. KYLE
DAVEY O'BRIEN

For County Commissioner, Precinct 1:
J. A. (JIM) CHILDERS
BRYAN HENDERSON

For Justice of the Peace, Precinct 1, Place 1:
WHIT BOYD

For Constable, Precinct 1:
DIAL STONE
J. W. (JIM) OWENS

For Chairman, County Executive [illegible]:
ROSCOE POOL

Nº 107599

OFFICIAL BALLOT

Vote for the candidate of your choice in each race by scratching or marking out all other names in that race.

Democratic Party

PLEDGE—I am a Democrat and pledge myself to support the nominee of this primary.

Nº 107599

May 6, 1960

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION

NOTE: Voter's Signature to Be Affixed on the Reverse Side.

For Governor:
EDWIN A. WALKER of Kerr County
WILL WILSON of Dallas County
JOHN CONNALLY of Tarrant County
MARSHALL FORMBY of Hale County
PRICE DANIEL of Liberty County
DON YARBOROUGH of Harris County

For Lieutenant Governor:
CRAWFORD MARTIN of Hill County
ROBERT BAKER of Harris County
PRESTON SMITH of Lubbock County
JARRARD SECREST of Bell County
JAMES A. "JIMMY" TURMAN of Panola County

For Attorney General:
LES PROCTER of Travis County
TOM JAMES of Dallas County
WAGGONER CARR of Lubbock County
W. T. McDONALD of Bosque County
BOB LOONEY of Travis County
TOM REAVLEY of Travis County

For Congressman at Large:
RUSSELL T. VAN KEUREN of Harris County
PHIL WILLIS of Kaufman County
JOE POOL of Dallas County
WOODROW WILSON BEAN of El Paso County
WARREN G. MOORE of Smith County
MANLEY HEAD of Travis County
CHARLES H. STEVENSON, JR., of Nueces County

For Associate Justice of Supreme Court, Place No. 1:
JESSE OWENS of Potter County
MEADE F. GRIFFIN of Hale County

For Associate Justice of Supreme Court, Place No. 2:
JAMES R. NORVELL of Bexar County

For Associate Justice of Supreme Court, Place No. 3:
ZOLLIE STEAKLEY of Travis County
WILLARD G. "BILL" STREET of Lamb County

For Judge, Court of Criminal Appeals:
W. A. MORRISON of Milam County
OTIS T. DUNAGAN of Smith County

For Railroad Commissioner:
WILLIAM J. MURRAY, JR., of Travis County

For Railroad Commissioner (Unexpired Term):
BEN RAMSEY of San Augustine County
KEITH WHEATLEY of Jones County

For State Representative, Place Three:
JACK "ZACK" ZACHARY
RAY WORLEY
HUGH PARMER
JACK B. MAULDIN
JOHN ELLIS

For State Representative, Place Four:
GEORGE "SKEET" RICHARDSON
JAMES A. "OTTIE" CRIBBS

For State Representative, Place Five:
TOMMY SHANNON
CLARENCE E. FARMER

For State Representative, Place Six:
HOWARD GREEN
GEORGE S. STOTT
MARION MASSEY

For State Representative, Place Seven:
VERNON JOHNSON
ANDY DUEWALL
VINCENT P. FRUERSORN
J. W. "SALTY" STEVENS
A. B. GRIFFITH
DIAL STONE
DAVE FINNEY

For Judge, Criminal District Court:
BYRON MATTHEWS
J. E. "DUTCH" WINTERS

For Judge, Court of Domestic Relations:
CLYDE ASHWORTH
EVA BARNES

For District Attorney:
DOUG CROUCH
IRVIN W. SHELMAN
GEORGE THOMPSON, JR.

For County Judge:
MARVIN B. SIMPSON, JR.

For Probate Judge:
WM. H. GILMARTIN
TED LONG
A. L. CROUCH

For Judge, County Court at Law:
DREW S. CLIFTON

For Judge, County Criminal Court:
J. C. DUVALL

For Comptroller of Public Accounts:
ROBERT S. CALVERT of Travis County

For State Treasurer:
JESSE JAMES of Travis County

For Commissioner of General Land Office:
JERRY SADLER of Andersen County

For Commissioner of Agriculture:
JOHN C. WHITE of Wichita County
MARVIN HALEY, JR., of Haskell County

For Associate Justice, Court of Civil Appeals, 2nd Supreme Judicial District:
JACK M. LANGDON of Tarrant County

For U. S. Congress, 12th Texas Congressional District:
JIM WRIGHT

For State Senator:
DON KENNARD
DOYLE WILLIS

For State Representative, Place One:
JACK McLAUGHLIN
SPENCER OLIVER
DOYLE FINE
TED CUE
MARSHALL S. GAFFORD
JOE T. LANKFORD
JOHN A. WOOD
CARLOS MOORE

For State Representative, Place Two:
DON GLADDEN
ANDY GOOLSBY

For Judge, County Criminal Court No. 1:
WELDON BRADLEY

For District Clerk:
GEORGE JOHNSON
BOB BLEVINS
BUSTER LARY

For County Clerk:
W. C. "RED" COWEN
ROY TARWATER

For County Surveyor:
R. D. HAYES
HENRY M. "HANK" DICKSON, JR.

For County Treasurer:
W. S. "BILL" GURLEY

For County Democratic Chairman:
SCOTT SAYERS
BILL WILLS

For Justice of the Peace, Precinct Seven:
WILLIAM MIKE WOOLDRIDGE
PRESTON SHEFFIELD

For Chairman, Precinct 86:
J. W. MAXWELL

(Scratch or mark out one statement so that the one remaining shall indicate the way you wish to vote.)

PROPOSITION NO. 1

FOR the Legislature to submit a Constitutional Amendment to legalize parimutuel wagering on horse races.

AGAINST the Legislature submitting a Constitutional Amendment to legalize parimutuel wagering on horse races.

PROPOSITION NO. 2

FOR the Legislature to enact a law legalizing parimutuel wagering on horse races with the State and the track sharing fourteen (14) per cent of the parimutuel pool, the home-county receiving two (2) per cent of the total pool, and all other counties receiving one-half of the net State share on the basis of population. No racing on Sunday.

AGAINST the Legislature enacting a law legalizing parimutuel wagering on horse races with the State and the track sharing fourteen (14) per cent of the parimutuel pool, the home-county receiving two (2) per cent of the total pool, and all other counties receiving one-half of the net State share on the basis of population. No racing on Sunday.

PROPOSITION NO. 3

FOR the Legislature to submit a Constitutional Amendment to abolish the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting.

AGAINST the Legislature submitting a Constitutional Amendment to abolish the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting.

1964

District 59:	
Alonzo W. Jamison, Jr.	7,796
District 60 - Place 1:	
Jack McLaughlin	77,271
District 60 - Place 2:	
Jim Carson	6,920
Charles Dickens	8,364
Joe Shannon, Jr.	35,576
Billy Todd	1,556
John Wood	9,314
Chris Miteff	11,728
	73,458
District 60 - Place 3:	
Hugh Parmer	35,279
W. C. Sherman	38,795
	74,074
District 60 - Place 4:	
George Richardson	60,197
Harold Valderas	13,721
	73,918
District 60 - Place 5:	
Tommy Shannon	51,577
Reubin Jenkins	9,411
Marshall Gafford	11,793
	72,781
District 60 - Place 6:	
Howard Green	56,803
Michael Patrick	14,876
	71,679
District 60 - Place 7:	
Dave Finney	77,230
District 61:	
Jack Crain	8,418
Anthony Fenoglio	6,347
	14,765
District 62:	
James M. Cotten	5,666
T. n Holmes	6,083
	11,749
District 63:	
Wayne Gibbens	11,905
Roger Q. Evans	4,731
	16,636
District 64:	
Ben Barnes	15,276
Write In	668
	15,944
District 65:	
Terry Townsend	9,238
Tom Henry	4,897
	14,135
District 66:	
James E. Nugent	11,397
Jerry N. Shurley	135
	11,532
District 67:	
H. O. Niemeyer	3,907
D. C. Howard	4,821
Virginia Hunnicutt	2,110
	10,838

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

№ 5863

OFFICIAL BALLOT

Vote for the candidate of your choice in each race by scratching or marking out all other names in that race.

Democratic Party

PLEDGE--I am a Democrat and pledge myself to support the nominee of this primary.

For Governor:
STANLEY C. WOODS of Harris County
JOHN CONNALLY of Travis County
JOHNNIE MAE HACKWORTHE of Washington County

For Lieutenant Governor:
PRESTON SMITH of Lubbock County
BILL HOLLOWELL of Van Zandt County

For United States Senator:
JOHN B. (JACK) WILLOUGHBY of Harris County
WAGGONER CARR of Lubbock County

For Attorney General:
GALLOWAY CALHOUN of Smith County
CRAWFORD C. MARTIN of Hill County
FRANKLIN SPEARS of Bexar County

For Commissioner of Agriculture:
JOHN C. WHITE of Wichita County

For Commissioner of General Land Office:
JERRY SADLER of Anderson County
FRED WILLIAMS of Val Verde County

For Comptroller of Public Accounts:
ROBERT S. CALVERT of Travis County

For State Treasurer:
JESSE JAMES of Travis County

For Railroad Commissioner:
BYRON TUNNELL of Smith County
P. S. (PUSS) ERVIN of Dallas County
PAUL B. HARING of Goliad County

For Supreme Court of Texas:
(Chief Justice)
ROBERT W. CALVERT of Travis County

For Supreme Court of Texas:
(Associate Justice, Place 1)
CLYDE E. SMITH of Tyler County

For Supreme Court of Texas:
(Associate Justice, Place 2)
JOE GREENHILL of Travis County

For Court of Criminal Appeals:
(Judge)
JOHN F. (JACK) ONION of Bexar County
W. T. McDONALD of Brazos County

For Court of Civil Appeals, 3rd Supreme Judicial District:
(Associate Justice)
THOMAS J. RENFRO of Tarrant County

For U.S. Representative, District 12:
JIM WRIGHT

For State Senator, District 10:
DOYLE WILLIS
DON KENNARD

For State Board of Education, District 12:
VERNON BAIRD

For State Representative, Place 1:
JACK McLAUGHLIN
DEAN BUTLER
LARRY H. MEEKER

For State Representative, Place 2:
JOE SHANNON, JR.
VERNON JOHNSON

For State Representative, Place 3:
W. C. (BUD) SHERMAN
GEORGE McMANUS

For State Representative, Place 4:
GEORGE "SKEET" RICHARDSON

For State Representative, Place 5:
TOMMY SHANNON

For State Representative, Place 6:
DON DAVIS
DON GLADDEN

For State Representative, Place 7:
DAVE FINNEY
C. J. "BRAD" BRADLEY

For State Representative, Place 8:
CORDELL HULL
GORDON GRAY
RICHARD T. (DICK) ANDERSEN

For Judge Criminal District Court:
BYRON MATTHEWS

For Judge, Criminal District Court No. 3:
JOHN A. BRADY
CHARLES W. LINDSEY

For District Attorney:
FRANK COFFEY
GEORGE THOMPSON, JR.

For Judge, Domestic Relations Court No. 1:
EVA BARNES

For Judge, Domestic Relations Court No. 2:
SCOTT MOORE

For District Clerk:
GEORGE JOHNSON

For County Democratic Chairman:
J. C. WILLIAMS
DON WINTERS
WILLIAM S. (BILL) POTTS

For County Clerk:
W. C. "RED" COWEN

For County Court at Law of Tarrant County:
DREW S. CLIFTON

For County Criminal Court No. 1:
J. C. DUVALL

For County Criminal Court No. 2:
WELDON BRADLEY

For County Criminal Court No. 3:
R. WRIGHT ARMSTRONG, JR.

For Probate Judge:
WILLIAM T. (BILL) McGEE
A. L. CROUCH

For County Judge:
HOWARD GREEN
MARVIN H. SIMPSON, JR.

For County Treasurer:
W. B. "BILL" GURLEY

For County Surveyor:
B. D. HAYES

For County Commissioner, Precinct 4:
ROSCO MINTON
ARVEL MATHIS
CLYDE SELLERS

For Justice of Peace, Precinct 1, Place 2:
J. W. (JIM) BOORMAN

For Chairman, Precinct 65:
J. O. BROWN
E. L. "GENE" TULLIS
PHILIP C. McGAHEY

2390

№ 5863

May 7, 1968
DEMOCRATIC
PRIMARY
ELECTION

Note: Voter's signature to be affixed on reverse side.

Candidates 1968

We are breaking 7% of 1 year salary except Legislature and Warren Longshoreman for 1 year

	ANNUAL SALARY	DEPOSIT	FILING FEE 7%
Representative			
6th Congressional District			
Olin Teague	30000.	50 =	1405 = 1
12th Congressional District			
John Wright	30000.	50 =	4200 = 2
State Representatives Runs			
Place 1			
Jack McLaughlin	1968	FEE	300 = 23
Dean Butler	1968	FEE	300 = 31
Larry Meeker	1968	FEE	300 = 25
Place 2			
Joe Shannon Jr.	1968	FEE	300 = 21
Place 3			
Bud Sherman	1968	FEE	300 = 27
George George	1968	FEE	300 = 23
Place 4			
Skeet Richardson	1968	FEE	300 = 29
Ed Parker	1968	FEE	300 = 31
Place 5			
Tommy Shannon	1968	FEE	300 = 31
Place 6			
Doyle Willis	1968	FEE	300 = 32
Don Kennard	1968	FEE	300 = 33
Place 7			
Dave Finney	1968	FEE	300 = 27
Hugh Parmer	1968	FEE	300 = 26
Place 8			
Cordell Hull	1968	FEE	300 = 34
D. L. Watson	1968	FEE	300 = 27
R. Ramsey	1968	FEE	300 = 25
3rd Justice Court of Civil Appeals			
Jack M. Pangburn		75 STATE OR COUNTY	
District Judge			
17th District			
Charles J. Murray	25000.	50 =	6720 = 3
48th District			
Walter Jordan	24000.	50 =	6720 = 4
67th District			
Theresa Brewster	24000.	50 =	6720 = 5

2391

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	ANNUAL SALARY	DEPOSIT	FILING FEE 2%
4th District Joe Sprinkle	24,000.	50=	6720 = 6
1st District Harrell Cusick	24,000	50=	6720 = 7
Criminal District Judge 1st District J.E. "Dutch" Winters	24,000.	50=	6720 = 8
County Criminal Judge 2nd Court Victoria B. Simpson Jr.	16,000.	50=	4490 = 9
Domestic Relations Judge 3rd Court Joe H. Eidson Jr.	24,000.	50=	6720 = 10
Sheriff Jon Evans	15,400.	50=	4150 = 11
County Tax Assessor Collector Reed Stewart	16,200.	50=	4536 = 12
County Commissioner Precinct 1 Bryan Henderson	14,400.	50=	4032 = 13
Elvis Anderson	14,400.	50=	4032 = 14
Precinct 3 Dick Lewis	14,400.	50=	4032 = 15
Justice of Peace Precinct 1, Place 1 2nd Ct. "Bill" Matthews	10,000.	50=	2801 = 16
Precinct 8 Lee Pope 2 years	466		466 = 17
Constable Precinct 1 2nd Ct. "Ben" Owens	10,000.	50=	2800 = 18
Precinct 2 J.O. Bell	4,822.	50=	1356 = 19
Precinct 3 Floyd Tillery	4,822	50=	1356 = 20
Precinct 4 Bruce Lee	1,337	50=	374 = 21
Precinct 5 B.B. "Red" Barton	4,051	50=	1134 = 22

	NOTE	ANNUAL SALARY	DEPOSIT	FILING FEE 2%
Precinct 6 Herman Daniel	(Refunded 1974)	9822.	50=	1236 = 23
Precinct 7 Will "Hub" Wolbrueck	15.67	9252.	50=	1230 = 24
Precinct 8 Joe Johnston	241.80	2544.	50=	712 = 25
The following withdrew after paying deposit				
County Commissioner Precinct 1 Ken E. Barton	Refunds 1695		50=	50=
Precinct 3 Joe Brown	1695		50=	50=
Constable Precinct 2 Howard W. Vaughan	1695		50=	50=
TOTAL				93617=

Nº 9613

DEMOCRATIC PARTY
FIRST PRIMARY ELECTION
Tarrant County, Texas
May 2, 1970

OFFICIAL BALLOT

INSTRUCTIONS:
Vote for the candidate of your choice in each race by placing an "X" in the square beside the candidate's name.
I am a Democrat and pledge myself to support the nominees of this primary.

For United States Senator:
- ☐ RALPH W. YARBOROUGH
- ☐ LLOYD BENTSEN

For United States Representative, District No. 12:
- ☐ JIM WRIGHT

For Governor:
- ☐ PRESTON SMITH

For Lieutenant Governor:
- ☐ BEN BARNES

For Attorney General:
- ☐ CRAWFORD C. MARTIN
- ☐ DAVID M. BROWN

For Comptroller of Public Accounts:
- ☐ ROBERT S. CALVERT

For State Treasurer:
- ☐ JESSE JAMES

For Commissioner of General Land Office:
- ☐ BOB ARMSTRONG
- ☐ JERRY SADLER
- ☐ FRED WILLIAMS

For Commissioner of Agriculture:
- ☐ JOHN C. WHITE

For Railroad Commissioner:
- ☐ BEN RAMSEY
- ☐ CONNIE LAWSON

For Supreme Court of Texas (Associate Justice, Place 1):
- ☐ JACK POPE

For Supreme Court of Texas (Associate Justice, Place 2):
- ☐ RUEL C. WALKER

For Supreme Court of Texas (Associate Justice, Place 3):
- ☐ JAMES G. DENTON
- ☐ MATT DAVIS
- ☐ HAWTHORNE PHILLIPS

For Court of Criminal Appeals (Presiding Judge):
- ☐ JOHN F. (JACK) ONION, JR.

For State Representative, Place 6:
- ☐ ROBERT L. (HOB) STRICKLAND
- ☐ BOB WACO
- ☐ JOE SPURLOCK II
- ☐ JACK (ZACK) ZACHARY

For State Representative, Place 7:
- ☐ DAVE FINNEY

For State Representative, Place 8:
- ☐ CORDELL HULL

For Judge, 67th Judicial District (unexpired term):
- ☐ CLYDE B. ASHWORTH

For Judge, 141st Judicial District:
- ☐ JAMES E. WRIGHT

For Judge, Criminal District Court No. 1:
- ☐ BYRON MATTHEWS

For Judge, Criminal District Court No. 2:
- ☐ CHARLES W. LINDSEY

For Judge, Criminal District Court No. 4:
- ☐ GORDON GRAY

For Judge, Court of Domestic Relations No. 1:
- ☐ EVA BARNES

For Judge, Court of Domestic Relations No. 2:
- ☐ SCOTT MOORE

For Judge, Court of Domestic Relations No. 4:
- ☐ ROBERT L. (BOB) WRIGHT

For District Attorney:
- ☐ FRANK COFFEY

For County Judge:
- ☐ MIKE FISHER
- ☐ HOWARD GREEN
- ☐ THEODORE H. WISCHKAEMPER

For Judge, County Court-at-Law:
- ☐ DREW S. CLIFTON

For Judge, County Criminal Court No. 1:
- ☐ J. C. DUVALL

For Judge, County Criminal Court No. 2:
- ☐ WELDON BRADLEY

For Judge, County Criminal Court No. 3:
- ☐ MARVIN B. SIMPSON, JR.

Nº 9613

DEMOCRATIC PARTY
FIRST PRIMARY ELECTION
Tarrant County, Texas
May 2, 1970

NOTE: Voter's Signature to Be Affixed on the Reverse Side.

For Court of Criminal Appeals (Judge):
- ☐ TRUMAN ROBERTS
- ☐ EARL W. SMITH

For Court of Civil Appeals, Second Supreme Judicial District (Chief Justice):
- ☐ FRANK A. MASSEY

For Court of Civil Appeals, Second Supreme Judicial District (Associate Justice—unexpired term):
- ☐ HARRIS BREWSTER

For State Senator, District No. 10:
- ☐ JOE SHANNON, JR.
- ☐ DOYLE WILLIS
- ☐ DON KENNARD

For State Representative, Place 1:
- ☐ MIKE MONCHIEF
- ☐ DAVE E. MASSEY
- ☐ DAVID F. FARRIS
- ☐ HAROLD HAMMETT

For State Representative, Place 2:
- ☐ BILL HILLIARD
- ☐ BOB PHILLIPS

For State Representative, Place 3:
- ☐ W. C. (BUD) SHERMAN

For State Representative, Place 4:
- ☐ ROBERT M. (BOB) BURNETT
- ☐ GIBSON D. "GIB" LEWIS

For State Representative, Place 5:
- ☐ TOMMY SHANNON

For Judge, County Probate Court:
- ☐ WM. T. (BILL) McGEE

For District Clerk:
- ☐ GEORGE JOHNSON

For County Clerk:
- ☐ W. C. "RED" COWEN

For County Treasurer:
- ☐ W. B. "BILL" GURLEY

For County Surveyor:
- ☐ E. D. HAYES

For County Commissioner, Precinct No. 3:
- ☐ CLAYTON B. THOMPSON
- ☐ JACK McLAUGHLIN
- ☐ JERRY MEBUS

For Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 3:
- ☐ JOHN H. FORBES

For Public Weigher
- ☐ MRS. VERNON B. (DICK) WINTERS
- ☐ PEARCE SCOTT

For County Democratic County Chairman:
- ☐ J. D. TOMME, JR.
- ☐ DENNING SCHATTMAN
- ☐ _____

For Precinct Chairman, Precinct 188:
- ☐ MRS. DEBBIE DEMARES
- ☐ _____

- ☐ LAURO CRUZ
- ☐ JESSE JAMES
- ☐ ODIS A. WELDON
- ☐ BAKER RUDOLPH
- ☐ ERIC SMYLIE
- ☐ NOLAN ROBNETT

For Commissioner Of General Land Office:
- ☐ BOB ARMSTRONG

For Commissioner Of Agriculture:
- ☐ CARL A. BELL
- ☐ JOHN C. WHITE

For Railroad Commissioner:
- ☐ BYRON TUNNELL
- ☐ CONNIE LAWSON
- ☐ GENE B. WEST

For Supreme Court Of Texas (Chief Justice):
- ☐ JOE GREENHILL

For Supreme Court Of Texas (Associate Justice, Place 1)
- ☐ PRICE DANIEL

For Supreme Court Of Texas (Associate Justice, Place 3)
- ☐ SAM JOHNSON

For Court Of Criminal Appeals:
- ☐ WENDELL A. ODOM

For State Senator, District No. 12:
- ☐ WALTER E. STEIMEL
- ☐ MIKE MONCRIEF

For State Representative District 92, Place 1
- ☐ N. BOB CUMMINGS
- ☐ DAN DIPERT
- ☐ CHARLES EVANS
- ☐ A. L. PURVIS

For State Representative District 92, Place 2
- ☐ BILL HILLIARD
- ☐ RUSS BARGER

For State Representative District 92, Place 3
- ☐ W. C. (BUD) BRERMAN
- ☐ JOHN CHIDGEY

For State Representative District 92, Place 4
- ☐ LOU HANCOCK
- ☐ GIBSON D. "GID" LEWIS

For State Representative District 92, Place 5
- ☐ TOM DUFFEY
- ☐ ROBIN G. WEBBER
- ☐ TOMMY SHANNON
- ☐ TOMMY R. BECK

For County Probate Judge
- ☐ ROBERT M. (BOB) BURNETT

For County Clerk
- ☐ BOB WACO
- ☐ ROBERT E. LEE
- ☐ JACK MASSEY
- ☐ E. L. TOMMY THOMPSON
- ☐ JACKIE RENIARD
- ☐ ED LOFTIN
- ☐ WAYNE BURT
- ☐ MRS. INA IRBY MOORE

For Sheriff:
- ☐ LON EVANS
- ☐ HERSHEL ROBERTS SR.
- ☐ IVAN STINE
- ☐ CECIL DOUGLAS

For Tax Assessor-Collector
- ☐ REED STEWART

For Constable, Precinct 2
- ☐ J. B. BELL
- ☐ HAROLD (SARGE) WHITE
- ☐ E. L. (ED) NELSON
- ☐ JOHN H. "JOHNNIE" STAMM

For County Democratic Chairman
- ☐ ESTIL A. VANCE, JR.
- ☐ _____

For Precinct Chairman, Precinct 150:
- ☐ DESSIE DEMASES
- ☐ RAYMOND DUKE
- ☐ _____

- ☐ FOR
- ☐ AGAINST

Six public school student shall, because of his race, creed, or color, be assigned to or required to attend a particular school, nor shall any other action be taken to affect the right of any public school students and guarantee the equal quality education for all public school students.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY
FIRST PRIMARY ELECTION
Tarrent County, Texas
May 6, 1972

Nº 6535

OFFICIAL BALLOT

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTER:
Vote for the candidate of your choice in each race by placing an "X" in the square beside the candidate's name.
I am a Democrat and pledge myself to support the nominees of this primary.

For United States Senator:
- ☐ THOMAS M. CAVILDGE
- ☐ HUGH WILSON
- ☐ ALFONSO (AL) VELOZ
- ☐ RALPH W. YARBOROUGH
- ☐ BAREFOOT SANDERS

For Congress, 12th District
- ☐ JESSE PRICE
- ☐ DOROTHY BACH
- ☐ JESSE A. COFFEY
- ☐ LON RAYBURN WILLIAMS
- ☐ MIKE McKOOL
- ☐ DALE MILFORD
- ☐ LEE GOODMAN, JR.
- ☐ JIM GILLEY

For Governor:
- ☐ GORDON P. WILLS
- ☐ BEN BARNES
- ☐ WILLIAM H. (BILL) POSEY
- ☐ PRESTON SMITH
- ☐ MRS. FRANCES "SISSY" FARENTHOLD
- ☐ ROBERT EVERETT L. LOONEY
- ☐ DOLPH BRISCOE

For Lieutenant Governor:
- ☐ WAYNE W. CONNALLY
- ☐ RALPH M. HALL
- ☐ BILL JONES
- ☐ JOE CHRISTIE
- ☐ TROY SKATES
- ☐ JOHN ARMSTRONG STANDLEA
- ☐ ROBERT E. McCORD
- ☐ BILL HOBBY

For Attorney General:
- ☐ WILLIAM FATE
- ☐ JOHN HILL
- ☐ CRAWFORD MARTIN

For Comptroller Of Public Accounts:
- ☐ VERNON (GENE) SMITH
- ☐ R. G. (RANDY) PENDLETON
- ☐ DALLAS BLANKENSHIP
- ☐ WILLIAM J. ROBERTSON
- ☐ ROBERT S. CALVERT
- ☐ STANFORD S. SMITH
- ☐ JAMES (JIM) WILSON

For State Treasurer:

For State Representative District 92, Place 6
- ☐ JOE SPURLOCK II

For State Representative District 93, Place 7
- ☐ DAVE FINNEY
- ☐ CLIFFORD W. ENGEL

For State Representative District 93, Place 8
- ☐ CHRIS MILLER
- ☐ CORDELL HULL

For State Representative District 93, Place 9
- ☐ DOYLE WILLIS
- ☐ VIVIAN J. ZIEGELMEYER
- ☐ JAMES T. GASKIN

For Member, State Board Of Education, District 54
- ☐ CARLISLE CRAVENS

For Court Of Civil Appeals, Second Supreme Judicial District (Associate Justice):
- ☐ HARRIS BREWSTER

For Judge, 17th Judicial District
- ☐ CHARLES J. MURRAY

For Judge, 48th Judicial District
- ☐ PETE PEREZ
- ☐ WALTER E. JORDAN

For Judge, 67th Judicial District
- ☐ CLYDE R. ASHWORTH

For Judge, 96th Judicial District
- ☐ JOE SPURLOCK

For Judge, 153rd Judicial District
- ☐ ARDELL M. YOUNG

For Judge, Criminal District Court No. 1
- ☐ J. E. "DUTCH" WINTERS

For Judge, Domestic Relations Court No. 1
- ☐ JOE H. RIDSON, JR.

For Criminal District Attorney
- ☐ TIM CURRY
- ☐ DOUG CROUCH

For Judge, County Criminal Court No 1
- ☐ CHARLES DICKENS
- ☐ GEORGE McMANUS

For Judge, County Criminal Court No. 2
- ☐ DON E. BURDETTE

2395-A

DEMOCRATIC PARTY
FIRST PRIMARY ELECTION
Tarrent County, Texas
May 6, 1972

Nº 6535

NOTE: Voter's Signature to Be Affixed on the Reverse Side.

PLAINTIFF'S ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 5

CANDIDATES LISTED ON REPUBLICAN PRIMARY BALLOT - 1972

U. S. SENATOR

John G. Tower

U. S. Representative, Dist. 24

Don Reeves
Rosa Vernon
George Arias
Courtney Roberts
James Bond

GOVERNOR

Albert Bel Fay
B. Thomas McElroy
John A. Hall
Henry C. (Hank) Grover
David Reagan
Joseph Alton Jenkins

STATE TREASURER

Maurice Angly, Jr.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER

Jim Segrest

STATE SENATOR, 12TH DIST.

Mrs. Betty Andujar

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DIST. 42

Ben Long, Jr.

SHERIFF

Jerry Owens

CONSTABLE, Pct. 8

T. H. (Tommy) Smith

STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DIST. 32

Place 1 - Roy C. Brooks
Place 3 - C. A. Holliday
Place 8 - R. G. (Rusty) Russell
Place 9 - Don Hurd

COUNTY COMMISSIONER, PCT. 3

Michael Williams

STATE SENATOR, DIST. 10

Charlie L. Ritchie

COUNTY COMMISSIONER, PCT. 1

Bill Fink
Tom A. McCann, Jr.

CANDIDATES LISTED ON REPUBLICAN PRIMARY RUN-OFF BALLOT - 1972

U. S. Representative, Dist. 24

Don Reeves
Courtney Roberts

Governor

Albert Bel Fay
Henry C. (Hank) Grover

CANDIDATES LISTED ON REPUBLICAN PRIMARY BALLOT - 1970

U. S. SENATOR

George Bush
Robert Morris

GOVERNOR

Paul Eggers
Roger Martin

LT. GOVERNOR

Byron Fullerton

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Edward M. Yturri

STATE TREASURER

Robert F. Koennecke

COMPTROLLER

S. L. Abbott

LAND COMMISSIONER

Harry Trippet

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

Daniel C. Heath

STATE LEGISLATURE, 52nd DIST.

Place 1 - Norman Darwin
Place 2 - Mrs. Betty Andujar
Place 4 - James Bond
Place 6 - Dan Connelly
Place 7 - Nathan "Nat" Davis
Place 8 - Blake Bailey

COUNTY COMMISSIONER, PCT. 2

Claude H. Devenport
Ellis Hiett

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Pct. 7

T. H. "Tom" Duncan

CANDIDATES LISTED ON REPUBLICAN PRIMARY BALLOT - 1968

Governor:

Wallace Sisk
Paul Eggers
John Trice

Lt. Governor:

Douglas DeCluitt

Attorney General

Sproessor Wynn

Comptroller of Public Affairs

John Bennett

State Treasurer

Manuel Sanchez

Commissioner of General Land Office

Millard Neptune

Commissioner of Agriculture

E. H. Schuhart

Railroad Commissioner

Jim Segrest

Judge 96th Dist. Court

Odell McBrayer

State Legislature

Place 4 - Cliff Baker
Place 6 - Norman Darwin
Place 7 - John G. Elstrand

County Commissioner Pct. 1

Art Hoera, Jr.

Constable Pct. 7

J. H. LaFavor

Constable Pct. 8

R. L. "Bob" French

County Commissioner Pct. 3

Virgel Daniels

Constable Pct. 4

Bill Traylor

CANDIDATES LISTED ON REPUBLICAN PRIMARY BALLOT - 1966

U. S. CONGRESSMAN, 12th DIST.

Fred Dielman

STATE SENATOR

Theodore H. Wischkaemper
Joe L. Matthews

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

Place 1 - Travis Lee Petty
Place 2 - Wallace Eddings
Place 3 - Garland Tnrelkeld
Place 4 - Robert W. Davis
Place 6 - W. L. Godsey
Place 7 - Eddie Brookshire

JUDGE, CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT NO. 2

Bill Hutcheson

County COMMISSIONER, PRECINCT 1

James Henley Morgan

COUNTY COMMISSIONER, PRECINCT 3

Earl Keaton

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CANDIDATES LISTED ON REPUBLICAN PRIMARY BALLOT - 1964

STATE SENATOR

Joe Matthews

STATE LEGISLATURE

Place 1 - Travis Lee Petty
Place 2 - Wallace Eddings
Place 3 - Garland Threlkeld
Place 4 - Robert Davis
Place 6 - Bill Godsey
Place 7 - Will Jones

COUNTY COMMISSIONER, PRECINCT 3

Jim Morgan
Ed Grimm

JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT NO. 2

Bill Hutcheson

U. S. CONGRESSMAN, 12th DISTRICT

Fred Dielman

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CANDIDATES LISTED ON REPUBLICAN PRIMARY BALLOT - 1962

GOVERNOR

Roy Whittenburg
Jack Cox

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Kellis Dibrell
O. W. "Bill" Hayes

STATE RAILROAD COMMISSIONER

Bernold M. Hanson

STATE COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Albert B. Fay

STATE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

Harry J. Hubbard

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, AT-LARGE

Joe B. Phillips
Giles Miller
Desmond A. Barry

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS 12TH DISTRICT

Del Barron

STATE SENATOR

Wayne Roberts

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

Place 1 - Fred Dielman
Place 2 - John S. Howell
Place 3 - R. M. Hazelwood
Place 4 - Earl King
Place 5 - John M. Anderson
Place 6 - William A. Horan
Place 7 - Robert L. Hoyt

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Sam Day

(See Page 2)

DISTRICT CLERK

W. L. Godsey

COUNTY JUDGE

E. S. Williams

COUNTY CLERK

Billie J. Hutson

DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT JUDGE

Eugene Biddle

PROBATE COURT JUDGE

Bill Hutcheson

COUNTY TREASURER

W. F. Tucker

COUNTY COMMISSIONER, PRECINCT 2

Ben Winder

COUNTY COMMISSIONER, PRECINCT 4

C. C. (Corky) Makarwich

STATE OF TEXAS

COUNTY OF TARRANT

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That I, ANNA MOWERY, in my capacity as Vice Chairman of the Republican Party of Tarrant County, Texas, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing Eight (8) pages is a true and correct copy of the primary ballots of the Republican Party of Texas for the elections held in Tarrant County, Texas, during the period 1960 A.D. to 1972 A. D. as found in the official files of the Republican Party of Tarrant County, Texas, at 1216 Pennsylvania, Ft. Worth, Tarrant County, Texas, 76104, same being true and correct copies of the actual primary ballots in said elections to my best knowledge and belief.

Anna Mowery

ANNA MOWERY
VICE CHAIRMAN
REPUBLICAN PARTY OF TARRANT
COUNTY, TEXAS.

STATE OF TEXAS

COUNTY OF TARRANT

BEFORE ME, THE UNDERSIGNED AUTHORITY, on this day personally appeared ANNA MOWERY, in her capacity as Vice Chairman of the Republican Party of Tarrant County, Texas, who, having been by me first duly sworn, upon oath, deposes and says that she is the Affiant as above stated and that the matters stated in the above and foregoing affidavit are true and correct.

Anna Mowery

ANNA MOWERY
VICE CHAIRMAN
REPUBLICAN PARTY OF TARRANT
COUNTY, TEXAS.

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED TO BEFORE ME, by the said ANNA MOWERY, on this the 26th day of October, A. D., 1973, to certify which witness my hand and seal of office.

Carla Stapleton

NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR
TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS

PLAINTIFF ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 6a (Jurat Omitted)

APPLICATION For Voter Registration Certificate
TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS

APPLICATION MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE REGISTRAR 31 DAYS PRIOR TO ELECTION AT WHICH YOU WISH TO VOTE
MAIL OR DELIVER APPLICATION PROMPTLY TO COUNTY TAX ASSESSOR COLLECTOR OF YOUR HOME COUNTY

☐ Check here if serviceman or student

RESIDENCE: I certify that the applicant is 21 years of age or over,* a citizen of the United States, and has resided in Texas more than 1 year and in the county and city more than 6 months preceding the date of this application EXCEPT as listed below.

EXCEPTIONS

	MO.	DAY	YR.
Show date of arrival: If			
in Texas less than 1 yr.			
in County less than 6 mos.			
in City less than 6 mos.			
*If under 21 show date of birth			

Mail certificate to the following temporary address if not to be mailed to permanent address

106					534-7861
106	40	M	457-36-8756		

VOTER NAME & RESIDENCE ADDRESS

GRAYS, CHARLES
4616 EASTLAND
FORT WORTH, TX 76119

Charles Grays 10-6-72

SIGNATURE OF VOTER (JURAT)

DO NOT FOLD, STAPLE, OR MUTILATE

PLAINTIFF ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 6b (Jurat Omitted)

APPLICATION For Voter Registration Certificate
TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS

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EXCEPTIONS

	MO.	DAY	YR.
Show date of arrival: If			
in Texas less than 1 yr.			
in County less than 6 mos.			
in City less than 6 mos.			
*If under 21 show date of birth			

Mail certificate to the following temporary address if not to be mailed to permanent address

03	24	M	456-56-7452

VOTER NAME & RESIDENCE ADDRESS

ARMIER, HOBBY D
2630 EVANS AVE
FORT WORTH, TX 76164

DO NOT FOLD, STAPLE, OR MUTILATE

CORRECTIONS TO VOTING CERTIFICATES

APPLICATION: 4-12-1927 CERTIFICATE: SOCIAL SECURITY:

ZIP CODE 76119

TO PCT: BIRTHDATE: SEX: FROM PCT:

PLAINTIFF ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 6c (Jurat Omitted)

APPLICATION For Voter Registration Certificate
TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS

APPLICATION MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE REGISTRAR 31 DAYS PRIOR TO ELECTION AT WHICH YOU WISH TO VOTE
MAIL OR DELIVER APPLICATION PROMPTLY TO COUNTY TAX ASSESSOR COLLECTOR OF YOUR HOME COUNTY

☐ Check here if serviceman or student

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EXCEPTIONS

	MO.	DAY	YR.
Show date of arrival: If			
in Texas less than 1 yr.			
in County less than 6 mos.			
in City less than 6 mos.			
*If under 21 show date of birth			

Mail certificate to the following temporary address if not to be mailed to permanent address

72	46	M	251-64-4572

VOTER NAME & RESIDENCE ADDRESS

GASKIN, JAMES T
1005 E HARVEY
FORT WORTH, TX 76104

2406

DO NOT FOLD, STAPLE, OR MUTILATE

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PLAINTIFF ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 7a (Jurat Omitted)

1968 DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION RETURNS — MAY 4 PLACE 3 State Representative Tarrant County

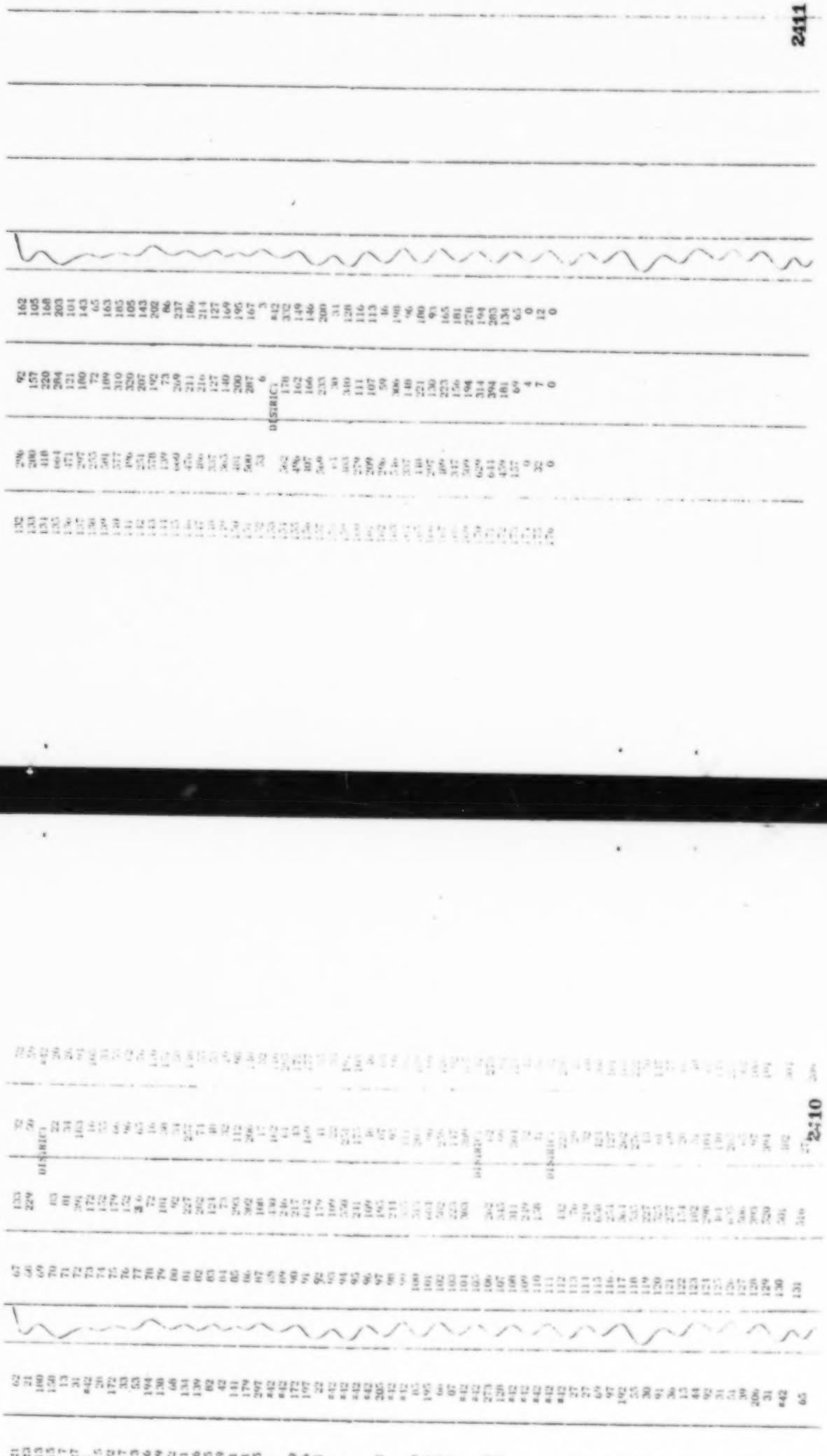
PRECINCT NUMBER	CHARLES GRAYS	W.C. BUD SHERMAN
1	82	44
2	27	86
3	68	100
4	1	6
5	128	5
6	24	51
7	31	56
8	16	66
9	1	1
10	85	47
11	81	270
12	170	456
13	167	476
14	223	602
15	163	454
16	117	390
17	129	319
18	136	269
19	54	114
20	264	493
21	274	721
22	270	905
23	51	192
24	37	155
25	403	435
26	257	706
27	67	147
28	87	141
29	86	193
30	19	56
31	9	44
32	198	424
33	114	313
34	62	140
35	70	155
36	378	707
37	55	103
38	71	195
39	32	79
40	99	262
41	221	568
42	209	510
43	17	42
44	10	50
45	63	185
46	99	334
47	34	69
48	38	78
49	70	65
50	200	48
51	173	359
52	233	584
53	27	40
54	110	90
55	29	88
56	53	15
57	20	41
58	171	7
59	308	11
60	50	102
61	51	16
62	89	162
63	217	548
64	45	98
65	54	130
66	105	285
67	62	120
68	84	191
69	23	65
70	38	85
71	20	82
72	58	106
73	247	15
74	43	74
75	64	201
76	67	185
77	77	247
78	94	39
79	273	25
80	63	62
81	153	529
82	89	238
83	71	129
84	18	74
85	164	264
86	83	417
87	37	92
88	185	468
89	439	43
90	324	34
91	171	456
92	72	138
93	46	74
94	227	707
95	83	450
96	76	118
97	90	257
98	140	273
99	99	283
100	244	471
101	290	718
102	193	414
103	90	325
104	281	598
105	133	430
106	400	51
107	107	188
108	135	373
109	84	212
110	40	153
111	8	33
112	88	254
113	42	87
114	98	178
115	44	164
116	82	350
117	163	612
118	302	1012
119	199	13
120	568	62
121	102	202
122	67	127
123	51	108
124	67	302
125	156	366
126	197	533
127	668	65
128	146	264
129	186	689
130	324	1313
131	285	867
132	231	231
133	271	984
134	183	582
135	195	1474
136	172	422
137	73	401
138	86	177
139	315	623
140	223	584
141	166	557
142	234	908
143	394	751
144	149	297
145	452	987
146	305	958
147	461	1203
148	131	297
149	125	276
150	165	535
151	142	426
152	8	25
153	23	70
154	202	307
155	239	651
156	261	678
157	206	433
158	7	19
159	212	493
		2407

PLAINTIFF ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 7b (Jurat Omitted)

State Representative Place Five (Con't)
1972 - District 32

PRECINCT NUMBER	TOM SCHIEFFER	BOBBY G. WEBBER	TOMMY SHANNON	TOMMY R. BECK
1	20	113	17	12
2	41	22	28	14
3	366	201	166	104
4	21	129	97	100
5	37	67	3	0
6		DISTRICT	20	15
9	12	90	42	16
10	45	156	26	85
11	27	111	27	9
12	160	96	13	43
13	426	249	47	146
14	265	111	120	122
15	210	132	69	91
16	111	194	182	90
17	256	169	77	90
18	255	103	103	104
19	69	226	47	47
20	111	103	306	164
21	210	179	96	215
22	88	93	47	104
23	257	103	104	90
24	111	76	221	90
25	427	DISTRICT	94	104
26	111	200	103	110
27	111	200	111	94
28	111	200	110	111
29	111	200	111	121
30	111	200	111	110
31	111	200	111	110
32	111	200	111	110

PLAINTIFF ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 7c (Jurat Omitted)
State Representative Place Nine
1972 - District 32



PLAINTIFF'S ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 8a (Jurat Omitted)

Qualified Voters by Precinct for the 1968 Election

1	670	31	148	61	319	91	2,517	121	1,145	151	1,532				
2	549	32	2,196	62	556	92	779	122	1,062	152	142				
3	591	33	1,728	63	2729	93	558	123	776	153	232				
4	33	34	624	64	593	94	2824	124	1027	154	1940				
5	419	35	1,109	65	744	95	1380	125	2041	155	3,029				
6	424	36	4,562	66	1354	96	630	126	2,173	156	3362				
7	416	37	675	67	589	97	1195	127	2,554	157	2,670				
8	370	38	1,125	68	988	98	1,502	128	1741	158	119				
9	04	39	560	69	279	99	1,217	129	2,380	159	2449				
10	686	40	1,107	70	454	100	2732	130	4,306		242,693				
11	1,112	41	2884	71	403	101	3231	131	3749						
12	1,816	42	2,497	72	752	102	2821	132	2,189						
13	2,377	43	168	73	898	103	1105	133	3353						
14	2,852	44	253	74	841	104	2741	134	2312						
15	1,785	45	1,014	75	925	105	1,650	135	2347						
16	1,541	46	1,719	76	826	106	2,551	136	1851						
17	1,934	47	345	77	1047	107	1188	137	1703						
18	1,485	48	538	78	602	108	1,634	138	1,455						
19	688	49	521	79	1220	109	1,165	139	4015						
20	2,705	50	1,089	80	712	110	438	140	2,660						
21	3,037	51	2,054	81	1,720	111	119	141	2341						
22	3,656	52	3,090	82	1,094	112	1077	142	3225						
23	931	53	312	83	756	113	373	143	4454						
24	473	54	471	84	461	114	1,111	144	1,386						
25	1,451	55	354	85	1113	115	587	145	597						
26	3,635	56	389	86	1464	116	1,296	146	3521						
27	851	57	243	87	417	117	2033	147	530						
28	783	58	723	88	1976	118	4689	148	1914						
29	1,218	59	993	89	1674	119	697	149	1823		2112				
30	228	60	589	90	1445	120	2236	150	2047						

PLAINTIFF'S ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 8b (jurat omitted)

Qualified Voters by Precinct for 1970 Election

1	709	31	160	61	336	91	2185	121	1167	151	1642				
2	534	32	2396	62	496	92	741	122	947	152	143				
3	2027	33	1577	63	2478	93	681	123	874	153	277				
4	1150	34	696	64	594	94	2511	124	942	154	2001				
5	413	35	1136	65	821	95	1306	125	2036	155	2200				
6	347	36	3022	66	1185	96	559	126	2404	156	1549				
7	359	37	753	67	605	97	1236	127	2716	157	2639				
8	249	38	1348	68	1076	98	1628	128	1443	158	330				
9	1660	39	586	69	228	99	1186	129	2428	159	2353				
10	591	40	1156	70	359	100	2553	130	2708	160	1688				
11	991	41	3220	71	341	101	2025	131	2310	161	1162				
12	1758	42	2311	72	1254	102	2611	132	2442	162	918				
13	2360	43	177	73	840	103	1015	133	1191	163	2345				
14	2932	44	233	74	699	104	2566	134	2175	164	1332				
15	1770	45	903	75	789	105	1566	135	2520	165	1351				
16	1346	46	1897	76	755	106	2791	136	1619	166	1378				
17	1725	47	420	77	897	107	1290	137	1355	167	1862				
18	1470	48	529	78	696	108	1387	138	1446	168	1670				
19	751	49	635	79	1251	109	1003	139	2367	169	2447				
20	2245	50	1217	80	735	110	583	140	2587	170	1817				
21	1807	51	1727	81	1734	111	119	141	2202	171	3250				
22	3649	52	1744	82	991	112	1883	142	1306	172	1922				
23	1251	53	249	83	767	113	372	143	2707		244,941				
24	571	54	359	84	367	114	1049	144	1276						
25	2191	55	650	85	1410	115	2545	145	3633	Comm Exhibit					
26	2412	56	346	86	1419	116	1173	146	1746	1.	60,683				
27	1521	57	179	87	472	117	1847	147	2546	2.	62,901				
28	893	58	802	88	1756	118	2696	148	1961	3.	60,878				
29	1300	59	971	89	1911	119	655	149	2036	4.	60,519				
30	445	60	520	90	1769	120	2522	150	2164		2413				

PLAINTIFF'S ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 8c
(Jurat Omitted)

Qualified Voters by Precinct for April 17, 1972 Election
Voter Registration System
PRECINCT COUNTS

PCT	UNDER 21	OVER 20	TOTAL
001	21	481	502
002	13	479	492
003	158	2,225	2,383
004	109	1,569	1,678
005	17	411	428
006	15	441	456
007	4	119	123
008	27	317	344
009	138	1,724	1,862
010	51	601	652
011	60	884	944
012	130	2,137	2,267
013	142	2,267	2,409
014	69	1,245	1,314
015	93	1,652	1,745
016	45	1,279	1,324
017	77	1,470	1,547
018	115	1,752	1,867
019	22	717	739
02R	0	1	1
020	159	2,310	2,469
021	139	1,976	2,115
022	341	3,909	4,250
023	83	2,216	2,299
024	37	590	627
025	157	2,544	2,701
026	180	2,371	2,551
027	134	2,846	2,980
028	27	462	489
029	113	1,632	1,745
030	31	692	723
031	16	239	255
032	194	2,783	2,977
033	87	1,929	2,016
034	42	838	880
035	81	1,202	1,283
036	226	3,436	3,662
037	51	1,022	1,073
038	65	1,327	1,392
039	52	786	838
040	62	1,256	1,318
041	257	3,864	4,121
042	158	2,350	2,508
043	20	250	270
044	13	237	250
045	29	323	352
046	107	1,858	1,965
047	25	523	548
048	33	454	487
049	31	490	521
050	80	1,184	1,264
051	127	1,585	1,712
052	296	1,936	2,232
053	36	585	621

Exhibit 8c, continued
Voter Registration System
PRECINCT COUNTS

PCT	UNDER 21	OVER 20	TOTAL
054	19	[illegible]	543
055	62	1,[illegible]	1,250
056	31	32[illegible]	354
057	3	130	133
058	29	787	816
059	35	911	946
060	19	436	455
061	19	286	305
062	30	484	514
063	118	2,351	2,469
064	22	471	493
065	41	852	893
066	53	1,168	1,221
067	36	498	534
068	33	813	846
069	28	404	432
070	18	336	354
071	18	335	353
072	90	1,844	1,934
073	37	757	794
074	35	649	684
075	33	732	765
076	41	749	790
077	31	859	890
078	61	823	884
079	67	1,074	1,141
080	20	543	563
081	341	1,669	2,010
082	39	945	984
083	34	691	725
084	11	321	332
085	82	1,430	1,512
086	68	1,367	1,435
087	16	358	374
088	104	1,891	1,995
089	112	1,708	1,820
090	119	1,607	1,726
091	129	2,229	2,358
092	23	678	701
093	41	568	609
094	124	2,309	2,433
095	51	1,238	1,289
096	30	502	532
097	62	967	1,029
098	52	1,191	1,243
099	73	1,219	1,292
100	222	2,472	2,694
101	111	1,958	2,069
102	157	2,658	2,815
103	34	919	953
104	173	2,481	2,654
105	5	48	53
106	166	2,254	2,420
107	128	1,825	1,953

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Exhibit 8c, continued

PRECINCT COUNTS

PCT	UNDER 21	OVER 20	TOTAL
100	113	1,391	1,504
109	43	918	961
110	18	549	567
111	3	135	138
112	180	2,626	2,806
113	15	235	250
114	66	895	961
115	184	3,114	3,298
116	39	1,047	1,086
117	78	1,748	1,826
118	118	2,456	2,574
119	44	646	690
120	167	2,523	2,690
121	47	966	1,013
122	40	684	724
123	53	740	793
124	38	894	932
125	120	2,016	2,136
126	157	2,681	2,838
127	205	2,376	2,581
128	95	1,474	1,569
129	174	2,381	2,555
130	206	2,775	2,981
131	165	2,415	2,580
132	121	2,038	2,159
133	69	1,170	1,239
134	105	2,129	2,234
135	184	2,776	2,960
136	87	1,554	1,641
137	59	1,313	1,372
138	63	1,159	1,222
139	197	2,370	2,567
140	230	2,687	2,917
141	138	2,299	2,437
142	107	1,194	1,301
143	216	2,849	3,065
144	56	819	875
145	256	3,739	3,995
146	118	1,817	1,935
147	148	2,374	2,522
148	138	1,890	2,028
149	128	2,143	2,271
150	140	1,796	1,936
151	117	1,914	2,031
152	11	159	170
153	6	62	68
154	197	2,851	3,048
155	103	2,077	2,180
156	143	1,886	2,029
157	222	3,177	3,399
158	23	394	417
159	182	2,449	2,631
160	152	1,766	1,916
161	165	1,032	1,197

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Exhibit 8c, continued

PRECINCT COUNTS

PCT	UNDER 21	OVER 20	TOTAL
162	69	850	919
163	159	2,269	2,428
164	81	1,417	1,498
165	133	1,809	1,942
166	126	1,545	1,671
167	139	1,771	1,910
168	142	1,827	1,969
169	218	2,737	2,955
170	163	2,728	2,891
171	251	3,439	3,690
172	170	2,026	2,196
173	36	731	767
174	2	17	19
175	23	167	190
176	1	3	4
	16,313	248,508	264,821

PLAINTIFF'S ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 8d (Jurat Omitted)

QUALIFIED VOTERS FOR NOVEMBER 7, 1972 ELECTION

VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION SYSTEM
PRECINCT COUNTS

11/07/72

PCT	UNDER 21	OVER 20	TOTAL
001	20	651	671
002	22	604	626
003	459	2,784	3,243
004	166	1,938	2,104
005	21	527	548
006	20	501	521
007	7	140	147
008	32	413	445
009	195	1,905	2,100
010	56	769	825
011	63	987	1,050
012	161	2,453	2,614
013	470	2,519	2,989
014	64	1,339	1,403
015	447	1,803	2,250
016	66	1,493	1,559
017	114	2,765	2,879
018	100	2,341	2,441
019	33	891	924
020	422	2,345	2,767
021	476	2,305	2,781
022	963	4,002	5,165
023	429	2,779	3,208
024	43	639	682
025	217	2,922	3,139
026	223	2,781	3,004
027	155	3,016	3,171
028	40	245	285
029	223	1,743	1,966
030	99	709	808
031	17	276	293
032	207	3,201	3,408
033	111	2,791	2,902
034	85	941	1,026
035	116	1,922	2,038
036	330	4,209	4,539
037	17	1,274	1,291
038	50	1,533	1,583
039	20	254	274
040	87	1,992	1,979
041	300	4,271	4,571
042	432	2,562	2,994
043	27	265	292
044	19	280	299
045	30	344	374
046	127	2,050	2,177
047	31	537	568
048	34	173	207
049	40	191	231
050	99	1,032	1,131
051	147	1,571	1,718
052	426	2,303	2,729
053	47	122	169
054	27	826	853
055	94	1,602	1,696

Exhibit 8d, continued

VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION SYSTEM
PRECINCT COUNTS

11/07/72

PCT	UNDER 21	OVER 20	TOTAL
056	40	782	822
057	7	177	184
058	46	976	1,022
059	30	1,121	1,151
060	35	949	984
061	42	883	925
062	35	982	1,017
063	182	2,582	2,764
064	29	591	620
065	45	954	999
066	67	1,279	1,346
067	49	773	822
068	43	910	953
069	93	992	1,085
070	32	419	451
071	20	408	428
072	111	2,100	2,211
073	99	939	1,038
074	44	714	758
075	20	682	702
076	30	886	916
077	97	952	1,049
078	50	1,240	1,290
079	96	1,339	1,435
080	31	821	852
081	414	1,703	2,117
082	67	1,753	1,820
083	43	842	885
084	40	382	422
085	162	1,763	1,925
086	172	1,334	1,506
087	61	821	882
088	101	2,631	2,732
089	49	720	769
090	27	724	751
091	171	2,712	2,883
092	66	1,311	1,377
093	43	282	325
094	79	1,706	1,785
095	74	1,324	1,398
096	137	1,781	1,918
097	494	2,536	3,030
098	153	2,159	2,312
099	417	2,921	3,338
100	67	1,796	1,863
101	444	2,267	2,711
102	9	88	97
103	434	2,903	3,337
104	103	2,219	2,322
105	100	1,279	1,379
106	50	1,762	1,812
107	28	822	850

Exhibit 8d, continued

[illegible] PRECINCT COUNTS

PCT	UNDER 21	OVER 20	TOTAL
111	6	190	196
112	230	3,222	3,452
113	29	309	338
114	61	1,096	1,157
115	207	3,002	4,102
116	63	1,220	1,283
117	120	1,772	2,092
118	165	2,909	3,074
119	49	722	771
120	212	2,910	3,122
121	60	1,039	1,139
122	25	894	919
123	62	1,015	1,277
124	47	903	1,390
125	174	2,304	2,283
126	234	3,169	3,203
127	262	2,719	2,111
128	134	1,693	1,828
129	294	2,745	2,[illegible]
130	274	3,115	3,389
131	292	4,078	4,[illegible]
132	172	2,617	2,[illegible]
133	192	1,902	1,[illegible]
134	134	2,236	2,[illegible]
135	221	3,679	3,[illegible]
136	132	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
137	62	1,266	1,[illegible]
138	62	1,243	1,276
139	230	2,730	2,[illegible]
140	213	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
141	147	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
142	193	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
143	310	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
144	12	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
145	363	4,[illegible]	[illegible]
146	134	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
147	193	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
148	221	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
149	160	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
150	170	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
151	174	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
152	13	164	177
153	7	94	[illegible]
154	271	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
155	124	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
156	140	2,150	2,[illegible]
157	320	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
158	31	221	252
159	427	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
160	213	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
161	237	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
162	85	731	1,[illegible]
163	201	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
164	130	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
165	175	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]

Exhibit 8d, continued

[illegible] PRECINCT COUNTS

PCT	UNDER 21	OVER 20	TOTAL
166	[illegible] 170	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
167	174	2,911	2,[illegible]
168	201	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
169	207	3,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
170	242	3,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
171	327	4,[illegible]	4,[illegible]
172	220	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
173	39	901	1,[illegible]
174	2	22	24
175	20	213	293
176	1	3	4
	23,169	294,474	317,033

PLAINTIFF ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 9, Jurat Omitted

DEMOCRATIC

PCT #	PRIMARY ELECTION			GENERAL ELECTION		
	1968	1970	1972	1968	1970	1972
20	1180	604	1080	1868	1215	1741
21	1152	456	912	2426	1090	1761
24	1197	677	1101	2850	1425	2040
32	501	497	1255	1783	1514	2544
48	173	178	207	342	205	341
49	166	200	196	359	221	358
50	292	380	444	783	453	727
59	372	348	440	741	480	663
63	935	803	1149	2057	1385	1937
67	228	201	250	420	257	390
77	381	270	398	781	483	683
81	775	645	905	1375	1127	2065
87	157	134	166	291	197	261
89	634	529	829	1380	822	1175
106	566	578	808	1832	1019	1696
107	379	295	687	818	518	1284
110	222	208	262	468	319	413
118	1520	890	1159	3501	1583	2142
120	892	821	1151	1811	1305	1971
124	1404	572	1009	2813	1074	1581

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION

PCT #	1968	1970	1972
20	comb w/113	24	31
21	163	80	72
24	220	97	111
32	90	55	99
43	comb w/124	0	0
49	comb w/92	0	0
50	comb w/92	0	0
59	7	5	7
63	69	46	46
67	31	2	4
77	comb w/97	29	32
81	126	145	139
87	comb w/67	0	0
89	comb w/90	0	0
106	comb w/132	4	6
107	comb w/55	9	14
110	comb w/67	9	14
118	207	140	131
120	comb w/94	3	6
124	191	94	81

PLAINTIFF'S ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 10a
(Jurat Omitted)

STATE OF TEXAS

County of Tarrant

In compliance with the requirements of V. A. T. S. Election Code Art. 14.08, regulating the expenditure of money by or for persons for nomination for office in primary elections,

I, Charles EVANS
(Candidate—Campaign Manager—or any Authorized Agent)

for and on behalf of Same.
(Myself or Name of Candidate)

candidate for the office of State Rep. Place 1

of Tarrant County, Texas, do hereby present and file the following itemized statement of expenses incurred in my candidacy for nomination to said office before the May Primary Election to be held on the 6 day of May 19 72 to-wit:

DATE		MONEY PAID, ITEMIZED (SEE OVER FOR ITEMS ALLOWED BY LAW)	TOTAL AMOUNT
		Traveling Expense	
		Assessment Executive Committee Name on Ticket	
		Clerical or Stenographic Work	
		Telegraph, Telephone, Postage, Freight or Express Paid	71.00
		Printing and Stationery	247.84
		Newspaper and Other Advertising Publicity	144.17
		Filing Fee	10.00
		TOTAL	473.01

*MONEY RECEIVED FROM WHAT SOURCE (IF LOAN, SO STATE)

3	72	Al Bow Kelley	15.00
3	72	Bob Ivy	25.00
3	72	Gary Hickel	3.00
4	72	John Foster	5.00
4	72	T. R. Moss	1.00
		Personal	
		TOTAL	49.00

*DISBURSEMENTS OF MORE THAN $100

2	72	Citizens Against Drug Abuse (Advertising)	144	17
3	72	AD Icons (Listing Fee)	107	00
2	72	Citizens Against Drug Abuse (AD)	21	00
3	72	Postal Instant Prints (Printing)	24	00
3	72	Miles Match	12	00
3	72	Branch Smith Inc (Penny Ads)	21	00
3	72	Ft. Worth Press (AD)	3	00
		(Post)		
		TOTAL	347	17

*Use Separate Sheet, Like in Reverse Hand and Attach.

STATE OF TEXAS

County of Tarrant

In compliance with the requirements of V. A. T. S. Election Code Art. 14.08, regulating the expenditure of money by or for persons for nomination for office in primary elections,

I, Charles EVANS
(Candidate—Campaign Manager—or any Authorized Agent)

for and on behalf of Myself
(Myself or Name of Candidate)

candidate for the office of State Representative

of Tarrant County, Texas, do hereby present and file the following itemized statement of expenses incurred in my candidacy for nomination to said office before the General Primary Election to be held on the 6 day of May 19 72 to-wit:

DATE		MONEY PAID, ITEMIZED (SEE OVER FOR ITEMS ALLOWED BY LAW)	TOTAL AMOUNT
		Traveling Expense	
		Assessment Executive Committee Name on Ticket	
		Clerical or Stenographic Work	
		Telegraph, Telephone, Postage, Freight or Express Paid	554.75
		Printing and Stationery	500.00
		Newspaper and Other Advertising Publicity	913.40
		Pulso	100.00
		Precinct Workers Banquet	100.00
		Tarrant County Democratic Women's Club	197.40
		TOTAL	6,715.53

*MONEY RECEIVED FROM WHAT SOURCE (IF LOAN, SO STATE)

4	72	Edwin L. Evans	200.00
4	72	John McMath	200.00
		TOTAL	400.00

*DISBURSEMENTS OF MORE THAN $100

5	72	U S Postmaster	2,091	53
4	72	Thurman Printing	500	00
5	72	Ft. Worth Press	38	00
5	72	Ft Worth Star Telegram	324	50
5	72	KAMC-Radio	50	00
	72	[illegible] (Listed over above)		
		TOTAL	3,003	03

*Use Separate Sheet, Like in Reverse Hand and Attach.

**Space for one candidate for Primary or General Election. Duplicate sent would not duplicate.

STATE OF TEXAS

County of TARRANT

In compliance with the requirements of V. A. T. S. Election Code Art. 14.08, regulating the expenditure of money by or for persons for nomination for office in general* primary elections,

I, Charles Evans
(Candidate—Campaign Manager or one Authorized Agent)

for and on behalf of Myself
(Myself or Name of Candidate)

candidate for the office of State Representative

of TARRANT County, Texas, do hereby present and file the following itemized statement of expenses incurred in my candidacy for nomination to said office before the 2nd General* Primary Election to be held on the 3 day of June 1972, to-wit:

DATE		MONEYS PAID, ITEMIZED (SEE OVER FOR ITEMS ALLOWED BY LAW)	TOTAL AMOUNT	
		Traveling Expense		
		Assessment Executive Committee Name on Ticket		
		Clerical or Stenographic Work		
		Telegraph, Telephone, Postage, Freight or Express Paid	783	50
		Printing and Stationery	97	41
		Newspaper and Other Advertising Publicity	[illegible]	
			1363	[illegible]
		TOTAL	[illegible]	

*MONEY RECEIVED FROM WHAT SOURCE (IF LOAN, SO STATE)

5	10	B E Godbey	Fort Worth Texas	200
5	10	H. E. Chicks	Ft. Worth Texas	3
5	12	Col B. Cobb	Ft. Worth Texas	
5	12	Larry B. Hoover	Greenville Texas	
5	12	[illegible]	Fort Worth Texas	
		(See Attached)	TOTAL	[illegible]

*DISBURSEMENTS OF MORE THAN $10.00

5	10	Southwest Mailing Co.	Ft. Worth Texas	[illegible]
5	10	News Tribune	Ft. Worth Texas	2
5	20	Fairmont Telegram	Arlington Texas Area	15
5	20	Ft. Worth Star Telegram	Ft. Worth Texas Area	25
5	20	Mid Cities Daily News	Hurst Texas	[illegible]
5	23	Hotel Tarrant Pipes	Richland Texas	[illegible]
5	20	Arlington Motels Co	Arlington, Texas	[illegible]
			TOTAL	

*To report contributions, loans or expenses made and incurred.

*Please fill in and return within five (5) days after Primary or General Election. Strike out words not applicable.

STATE OF TEXAS

County of TARRANT

In compliance with the requirements of V. A. T. S. Election Code Art. 14.08, regulating the expenditure of money by or for persons for nomination for office in general* primary elections,

I, Charles Evans
(Candidate—Campaign Manager or one Authorized Agent)

for and on behalf of Myself
(Myself or Name of Candidate)

candidate for the office of State Representative

of TARRANT County, Texas, do hereby present and file the following itemized statement of expenses incurred in my candidacy for nomination to said office before the 2nd General* Primary Election to be held on the 3rd day of June 1972, to-wit:

DATE		MONEYS PAID, ITEMIZED (SEE OVER FOR ITEMS ALLOWED BY LAW)	TOTAL AMOUNT	
		Traveling Expense		
		Assessment Executive Committee Name on Ticket		
		Clerical or Stenographic Work		
		Telegraph, Telephone, Postage, Freight or Express Paid	2051	25
		Printing and Stationery	1421	75
		Newspaper and Other Advertising Publicity	1711	00
		TOTAL	5184	00

*MONEY RECEIVED FROM WHAT SOURCE (IF LOAN, SO STATE)

See Attached "A"

TOTAL

*DISBURSEMENTS OF MORE THAN $10.00

See Attached "B"

TOTAL

*To report contributions, loans or expenses made and incurred.

*Please fill in and return within five (5) days after Primary or General Election. Strike out words not applicable.

"A" Charles Evans 07 16-13-72

EXPENDITURES

DATE	PAYEE/FOR	AMOUNT
5-15-72	News Tribune Advertising	$ 28.80
5-15-72	Republic Match Co.	32.30
5-23-72	Postal Instant Press Precinct Chairman Letters	5.33
5-23-72	Republic Match Co. Matches	19.00
5-24-72	Computer Monitoring Inc.	292.45
5-26-72	Postal Instant Press Envelopes (Realtors)	21.53
5-26-72	Millet the Printer Invitations	143.23
5-26-72	Jerry Grimes Typeset on brochure	16.00
5-26-72	Ed's Rubber Stamp Name Stamps for Election Mailer	33.00
5-26-72	KIER Lumber for signs	9.36
5-27-72	Postal Instant Press Letters, etc.	106.58
5-30-72	Forbes Public Relations Agency. Advertising	4,692.04
5-30-72	Post Master Postage Stamps	200.00
5-31-72	Post Master	2,876.65
6-2-72	Thurman Printing Printing	351.92
6-12-72	Thurman Printing Printing	100.00
6-12-72	Millet the Printer Invitations, Sample Ballots, etc.	363.78
	Total	$9,291.97

"B" Charles Evans 07 16-13-72

CONTRIBUTIONS

Mr. B. E. Godfrey Fort Worth, Texas	5-10-72	$ 200.00
Mr. H. E. Chiles Fort Worth, Texas	5-10-72	500.00
Hayden Kimbley Arlington, Texas	5-31-72	200.00
Hunter McLean Fort Worth, Texas	6-1-72	100.00
Wm. O. Calloway, Jr. Fort Worth, Texas	6-1-72	75.00
Meto Mitiff Fort Worth, Texas	5-25-72	100.00
Bayard Friedman Fort Worth, Texas	5-25-72	100.00
Walter Mischer, Trustee Political Action Committee of Texas P. O. Box 534796 Houston, Texas 77052	5-22-72	500.00
Ed B. Collett Fort Worth, Texas	5-15-72	125.00
Bob Ivy Fort Worth, Texas	5-22-72	250.00
J. W. Sifford Pasadena, Texas	5-22-72	200.00
Mr. & Mrs. Larry Henry Georgetown, Texas	5-22-72	100.00
		$2,450.00

Charles W. Evans

For the Period October 31, 1972 through November 13, 1972

TOTALS

Contributions (Including Gifts of Money and Other Valuable Things) Received

This Reporting Period	$ 721.00
Prior to this Report	
Cumulative (Add)	721.00

Loans (of Money and Other Valuable Things) Received

This Reporting Period	$
Prior to this Report	
Cumulative (Add)	

Expenditures (Including Gifts, Loans, and Payments) Made

This Reporting Period	$ 846.94
Prior to this Report	318.39
Cumulative (Add)	1,165.83

Debts or Obligations Incurred and Owed
This Reporting Period $

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Charles W. Evans

For the Period 6-15-72 through 10-28-72

TOTALS

Contributions (Including Gifts of Money and Other Valuable Things) Received

This Reporting Period	$ 950.00
Prior to this Report	—
Cumulative (Add)	950.00

Loans (of Money and Other Valuable Things) Received

This Reporting Period	$
Prior to this Report	
Cumulative (Add)	

Expenditures (Including Gifts, Loans, and Payments) Made

This Reporting Period	$ 318.39
Prior to this Report	-0-
Cumulative (Add)	318.39

Debts or Obligations Incurred and Owed
This Reporting Period $

FILED
Oct 31 1 33 PM '72
COUNTY CLERK

PLAINTIFF'S ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 10b
Jurat Omitted

STATE OF TEXAS

County of Tarrant

In compliance with the requirements of V. A. T. S. Election Code Art. 14.08, regulating the expenditure of money by or for persons for nomination for office in ~~primary~~ General elections,

I, Dan Dipert
(Candidate—Campaign Manager—or any Authorized Agent)

for and on behalf of myself
(Myself or Name of Candidate)

candidate for the office of State Representative, Place one

of Tarrant County, Texas, do hereby present and file the following itemized statement of expenses incurred in my candidacy for nomination to said office before the General Primary Election to be held on the 6 day of May 19 72 to-wit:

DATE	MONEYS PAID, ITEMIZED (SEE OVER FOR ITEMS ALLOWED BY LAW)	TOTAL AMOUNT
	Traveling Expense	55 42
	Assessment Executive Committee Name on Ticket	100.00
	Clerical or Stenographic Work	
	Telegraph, Telephone, Postage, Freight or Express Paid	78.21
	Printing and Stationery	247.96
	Newspaper and Other Advertising Publicity	316.91
	Lumber for signs	277.83
	office machine rental	43.31
	car top signs	93.75
	office rent	150.00
	TOTAL	1563.39

*MONEY RECEIVED FROM WHAT SOURCE (IF LOAN, SO STATE)

see attachment no. I	
TOTAL	1367.00

*DISBURSEMENTS OF MORE THAN $10.00

see attachment No. 2	
TOTAL	1563.39

*If Space Insufficient, Use on Separate Sheet and Attach.

*Form to be used either for Primary or General Election. Strike out word not applicable.

2432

STATE OF TEXAS

County of Tarrant

In compliance with the requirements of V. A. T. S. Election Code Art. 14.08, regulating the expenditure of money by or for persons for nomination for office in primary elections,

I, Dan Dipert , Candidate,
(Candidate—Campaign Manager—or any Authorized Agent)

for and on behalf of myself
(Myself or Name of Candidate)

candidate for the office of State Representative, Place One

of Tirrant County, Texas, do hereby present and file the following itemized statement of expenses incurred in my candidacy for nomination to said office before the Run-Off Primary Election to be held on the 3rd day of June 19 72 to-wit:

DATE	MONEYS PAID, ITEMIZED (SEE OVER FOR ITEMS ALLOWED BY LAW)	TOTAL AMOUNT
	Traveling Expense	
	Assessment Executive Committee Name on Ticket	
	Clerical or Stenographic Work	210.00
	Telegraph, Telephone, Postage, Freight or Express Paid	428.20
	Printing and Stationery	
	Newspaper and Other Advertising Publicity	4,01[illegible].89
	Balance from Previous Report	1,[illegible].37
	TOTAL	[illegible]

*MONEY RECEIVED FROM WHAT SOURCE (IF LOAN, SO STATE)

Balance from Previous Report	$1,36[illegible].00
See attachment No. One	$1,010.05
TOTAL	[illegible]

*DISBURSEMENTS OF MORE THAN $10.00

Balance from Previous Report	1,[illegible].39
See attachment No. Two	4,6[illegible].05
TOTAL	[illegible]

*If Space Insufficient, Use on Separate Sheet and Attach.

2433

STATE OF TEXAS

County of Tarrant

In compliance with the requirements of V. A. T. S. Election Code Art. 14.08, regulating the expenditure of money by or for persons for nomination for office in General* primary elections,

I, Dan Dipert, Candidate
(Candidate—Campaign Manager—or any Authorized Agent)

for and on behalf of myself
(Myself or Name of Candidate)

candidate for the office of State Representative, Place One

of Tarrant County, Texas, do hereby present and file the following itemized statement of expenses incurred in my candidacy for nomination to said office before the General* Primary Election to be held on the 3rd day of June 19 72, to-wit:

DATE	MONEYS PAID, ITEMIZED (SEE OVER FOR ITEMS ALLOWED BY LAW)	TOTAL AMOUNT
	Traveling Expense	
	Assessment Executive Committee Name on Ticket	
	Clerical or Stenographic Work	21 00
	Telegraph, Telephone, Postage, Freight or Express Paid	21 21
	Printing and Stationery	94 40
	Newspaper and Other Advertising Publicity	1,200 95
	Rent	150 00
	Balance from Previous Report	6,213 54
	TOTAL	7,709 10

*MONEY RECEIVED FROM WHAT SOURCE (IF LOAN, SO STATE)

Balance from Previous Report	2,377 65
See attachment # One	810 00
TOTAL	3,187 65

*DISBURSEMENTS OF MORE THAN $10.00

Balance from Previous Report	6,213 54
See attachment # Two	1,555 56
TOTAL	7,709 10

*If None Indicate, Use no Separate Sheet nor Attach.

*Items on the report listed for Primary or General Election. Strike out word not applicable.

2434

STATE OF TEXAS

County of Tarrant

In compliance with the requirements of V. A. T. S. Election Code Art. 14.08, regulating the expenditure of money by or for persons for nomination for office in General* primary elections.

I, Don Dipert
(Candidate—Campaign Manager—or any Authorized Agent)

for and on behalf of myself
(Myself or Name of Candidate)

candidate for the office of State Representative, Place 1

of Tarrant County, Texas, do hereby present and file the following itemized statement of expenses incurred in my candidacy for nomination to said office before the General* Primary Election to be held on the day of 19, to-wit:

DATE	MONEYS PAID, ITEMIZED (SEE OVER FOR ITEMS ALLOWED BY LAW)	TOTAL AMOUNT
	Traveling Expense	176 46
	Assessment Executive Committee Name on Ticket	
	Clerical or Stenographic Work	21 00
	Telegraph, Telephone, Postage, Freight or Express Paid	391 80
	Printing and Stationery	750 76
	Newspaper and Other Advertising Publicity	3411 76
	Misc.	8 40
	Balance from previous report	7760 10
	TOTAL	12520 04

*MONEY RECEIVED FROM WHAT SOURCE (IF LOAN, SO STATE)

Balance from previous report	3187 65
See attachment #one	2200 10
TOTAL	5387 75

*DISBURSEMENTS OF MORE THAN $10.00

Balance from previous report	7760 10
See attachment #two	4759 26
TOTAL	12,519 36

*If None Indicate, Use no Separate Sheet nor Attach.

*Items on the report listed for Primary or General Election. Strike out word not applicable.

2435

PLAINTIFF'S ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 11a
(Jurat Omitted)

STATE OF TEXAS

County of Tarrant

SUPPLEMENTAL

In compliance with the requirements of V. A. T. S. Election Code Art. 14.08, regulating the expenditure of money by or for persons for nomination for office in primary elections,

I, W. C. (Bud) Sherman
(Candidate—Campaign Manager—or any Authorized Agent)

for and on behalf of myself
(Myself or Name of Candidate)

candidate for the office of State Representative, District 32, Place 3,

of Tarrant County, Texas, do hereby present and file the following itemized statement of expenses incurred in my candidacy for nomination to said office before the Democratic Primary Election to be held on the 6th day of May, 19 72, to-wit:

DATE	MONEYS PAID, ITEMIZED (SEE OVER FOR ITEMS ALLOWED BY LAW)	TOTAL AMOUNT
	Traveling Expense	
	Assessment Executive Committee Name on Ticket	
	Clerical or Stenographic Work	
	Telegraph, Telephone, Postage, Freight or Express Paid	
	Printing and Stationery	
April 26	Newspaper and Other Advertising Publicity Crosby Typesetting Co./- Advertising	2
April 27	Fort Worth Star-Telegram - Fort Worth	7
May 9	Furlow Advertising Agency - Fort Worth	43
	TOTAL	1

*MONEY RECEIVED FROM WHAT SOURCE (IF LOAN, SO STATE)

See Exhibit "A"

TOTAL

*DISBURSEMENTS OF MORE THAN $10.00

April 26 Crosby Typesetting Co., Fort Worth - Advertising
April 27 Fort Worth Star-Telegram - Fort Worth
May 9 Furlow Advertising Agency - Fort Worth

TOTAL

*If more insufficient, list on Separate Sheet and Attach.

**Forms to be used either for Primary or General Election. Strike out word not applicable.

2136

STATE OF TEXAS

County of Tarrant

In compliance with the requirements of V. A. T. S. Election Code Art. 14.08, regulating the expenditure of money by or for persons for nomination for office in primary elections,

I, W. C. (Bud) Sherman
(Candidate—Campaign Manager—or any Authorized Agent)

for and on behalf of myself
(Myself or Name of Candidate)

candidate for the office of State Representative, District 32, Place 3,

of Tarrant County, Texas, do hereby present and file the following itemized statement of expenses incurred in my candidacy for nomination to said office before the Democratic Primary Election to be held on the 6th day of May, 19 72, to-wit:

DATE 1972	MONEYS PAID, ITEMIZED (SEE OVER FOR ITEMS ALLOWED BY LAW)	TOTAL AMOUNT	
	Traveling Expense		
Feb. 28	Assessment Executive Committee Name on Ticket	100	00
	Clerical or Stenographic Work		
	Telegraph, Telephone, Postage, Freight or Express Paid		
Fee	Printing and Stationery	48	14
Exhibit "B" for dates	Newspaper and Other Advertising Publicity	2502	65
	TOTAL	2650	79

*MONEY RECEIVED FROM WHAT SOURCE (IF LOAN, SO STATE)

See Exhibit "A"

TOTAL

*DISBURSEMENTS OF MORE THAN $10.00

See Exhibit "B"

TOTAL

*If more insufficient, list on Separate Sheet and Attach.

**Forms to be used either for Primary or General Election. Strike out word not applicable.

2437

W C Sherman

For the Period ~~Sept.~~ Oct. 1, 1972 through October 29, 1972

TOTALS

Contributions (Including Gifts of Money and Other Valuable Things) Received

This Reporting Period	$ 200.00
Prior to this Report	2893.19
Cumulative (Add)	3093.19

Loans (of Money and Other Valuable Things) Received

This Reporting Period	$ NONE
Prior to this Report	NONE
Cumulative (Add)	NONE

Expenditures (Including Gifts, Loans, and Payments) Made

This Reporting Period	$ None
Prior to this Report	3840.52
Cumulative (Add)	3840.52

Debts or Obligations Incurred and Owed

This Reporting Period	$ NONE

W. C. S.

136 AB
BY
DEPUTY CLERK
P.M. JEFFRIN
OCT 30 11 33 AM '72
FILED

W C. Sherman

For the Period Oct. 30, 1972 through Nov. 7, 1972

TOTALS

Contributions (Including Gifts of Money and Other Valuable Things) Received

This Reporting Period	$ 350.00
Prior to this Report	3093.19
Cumulative (Add)	3443.19

Loans (of Money and Other Valuable Things) Received

This Reporting Period	$ NONE
Prior to this Report	NONE
Cumulative (Add)	NONE

Expenditures (Including Gifts, Loans, and Payments) Made

This Reporting Period	$ NONE
Prior to this Report	3840.52
Cumulative (Add)	3840.52

Debts or Obligations Incurred and Owed

This Reporting Period	$ NONE

PLAINTIFF'S ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 11b
(Jurat Omitted)

STATE OF TEXAS

County of Tarrant

In compliance with the requirements of V. A. T. S. Election Code Art. 14.08, regulating the expenditure of money by or for persons for nomination for office in ~~primary~~ general elections,

I, John Chidgey
(Candidate—Campaign Manager—or any Authorized Agent)

for and on behalf of myself
(Myself or Name of Candidate)

candidate for the office of State Representative, District 32, Place 3

of Tarrant County, Texas, do hereby present and file the following itemized statement of expenses incurred in my candidacy for nomination to said office before the ~~General~~ Primary Election to be held on the 6th day of may 19 72, to-wit:

DATE	MONEYS PAID, ITEMIZED (SEE OVER FOR ITEMS ALLOWED BY LAW)	TOTAL AMOUNT
2/3-4/27,72	Traveling Expense	800. 80
2/28 '72	Assessment Executive Committee Name on Ticket	100. 00
	Clerical or Stenographic Work	
12/20/71 4/20/72	Telegraph, Telephone, Postage, Freight or Express Paid	203. 67
2/2-4/14,72	Printing and Stationery	1,004. 33
7/1/71-4/25/72	Newspaper and Other Advertising Publicity	978. 64
	TOTAL	3,087.XX

*MONEY RECEIVED FROM WHAT SOURCE (IF LOAN, SO STATE)

2/10/72	Leon Mitchell	Fort Worth,Texas	50.00
3/2/72	Hugh Parmer	Fort Worth, Texas	250.00
3/3/72	Lawyers Involved For Texas	Austin, Texas	250.00
3/6/72	Dr. Earnestine Clark	Fort Worth, Texas	50.00
3/18/72	Betty Quimby	Fort Worth, Texas	10.00
4/4/72	George Armstrong	Fort Worth, Texas	100.00
	See attached sheet for remaining....		
		TOTAL	710.00

*DISBURSEMENTS OF MORE THAN $100

7/1/71	Louis Bull Advertising	61.62
12/22/71	Southwest Printing Co.	18.9
1/5/72	Bell Telephone Co.	14.00
2/2/72	Clampitt Paper Co.	19.73
2/2/72	Dana Adams and Friends, Co.	40.00
2/7/72	Filing Fee Democratic Executive Committee	100.00
2/9/72	Page-a-Phone Corp.	18.50
2/10/72	Bell Telephone Co.	11.90
2/10/72	Page-a-Phone Corp.	18.50
2/22/72	Clampitt Paper Co.	13.50
	See Attached Sheet....	
	TOTAL	2,540.00

*If None Installment, List as Separate Sheet and Attach.

*Form to be used either for Primary or General Election, Strike out word not applicable.

2140

STATE OF TEXAS

County of Tarrant

In compliance with the requirements of V. A. T. S. Election Code Art. 14.08, regulating the expenditure of money by or for persons for nomination for office in ~~primary~~ general elections,

I, John Chidgey
(Candidate—Campaign Manager—or any Authorized Agent)

for and on behalf of Myself
(Myself or Name of Candidate)

candidate for the office of State Representative, District 32, Place 3

of Tarrant County, Texas, do hereby present and file the following itemized statement of expenses incurred in my candidacy for nomination to said office before the ~~General~~ Primary Election to be held on the 6th day of May 19 72, to-wit:

DATE	MONEYS PAID, ITEMIZED (SEE OVER FOR ITEMS ALLOWED BY LAW)	TOTAL AMOUNT
	Traveling Expense ***Supplemental Financial Statement***	
	Assessment Executive Committee Name on Ticket	
	Clerical or Stenographic Work	
	Telegraph, Telephone, Postage, Freight or Express Paid	20. 00
	Printing and Stationery	8. 40
	Newspaper and Other Advertising Publicity	822. 20
	TOTAL	850. 60

*MONEY RECEIVED FROM WHAT SOURCE (IF LOAN, SO STATE)

April 24,'72	Crawford Bullington	25. 00
May 1,'72	William Dubose	100. 00
May 1,'72	Hugh Parmer	100. 00
May 1,'72	John P. Johnson	25. 00
May 2,'72	Hugh Parmer	100. 00
May 2,'72	George Wilson	25. 00
May 2,'72	Harriet Griffin	10. 00
May1 ,'72	Bruno Csajkowski (loan)	300. 00
	TOTAL	685. 00

*DISBURSEMENTS OF MORE THAN $100

May2,'72	Fort Worth Linotype	8. 40
May2,'72	Fort Worth Star Telegram	334. 00
May1,'72	Postage	20. 00
May 4'72	Fort Worth Star Telegram	486. 60
	TOTAL	850. 60

*If None Installment, List as Separate Sheet and Attach.

*Form to be used either for Primary or General Election, Strike out word not applicable.

2141

PLAINTIFF'S ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 12a
(Jurat Omitted)

STATE OF TEXAS

County of Tarrant

In compliance with the requirements of V. A. T. S. Election Code Art. 14.08, regulating the expenditure of money by or for persons for nomination for office in primary elections,

I, Chris Miller
(Candidate—Campaign Manager—or Any Authorized Agent)

for and on behalf of Myself
(Myself or Name of Candidate)

candidate for the office of State Representative, Place 8

of Tarrant County, Texas, do hereby present and file the following itemized statement of expenses incurred in my candidacy for nomination to said office before the Democratic General* Primary Election to be held on the 6th day of May 19 72, to-wit:

DATE	MONEYS PAID, ITEMIZED (SEE OVER FOR ITEMS ALLOWED BY LAW)	TOTAL AMOUNT
thru 4/26	Traveling Expense	6177 60
Feb. 4	Assessment Executive Committee Name on Ticket	100 00
thru 4/26	Clerical or Stenographic Work	1526 80
thru 4/26	Telegraph, Telephone, Postage, Freight or Express Paid	488 76
thru 4/26	Printing and Stationery	3618 49
thru 4/26	Newspaper and Other Advertising Publicity	3832 01
thru 4/26	Miscellaneous . . . see attached list	
	TOTAL	11155 56

*MONEY RECEIVED FROM WHAT SOURCE (IF LOAN, SO STATE)

thru 4/26	see attached list	1327 65
	TOTAL	

*DISBURSEMENTS OF MORE THAN $10.00

thru 4/26	see attached list	11155 56
	TOTAL	11155 56

(If more insertions, list on Separate Sheet and Attach.

*Form to be used either for Primary or General Election. Strike out word not applicable.

2442

STATE OF TEXAS

County of Tarrant

Supplemental Statement

In compliance with the requirements of V. A. T. S. Election Code Art. 14.08, regulating the expenditure of money by or for persons for nomination for office in primary elections,

I, Chris Miller
(Candidate—Campaign Manager—or Any Authorized Agent)

for and on behalf of myself
(Myself or Name of Candidate)

candidate for the office of State Representative, Place 8

of Tarrant County, Texas, do hereby present and file the following itemized statement of expenses incurred in my candidacy for nomination to said office before the General* Primary Election to be held on the 6th day of May 19 72, to-wit:

DATE	MONEYS PAID, ITEMIZED (SEE OVER FOR ITEMS ALLOWED BY LAW)	TOTAL AMOUNT
4/27 - 5/9	Traveling Expense	40 00
	Assessment Executive Committee Name on Ticket	
4/27 - 5/9	Clerical or Stenographic Work	422 50
4/27 - 5/9	Telegraph, Telephone, Postage, Freight or Express Paid	1194 09
4/27 - 5/9	Printing and Stationery	405 49
4/27 - 5/9	Newspaper and Other Advertising Publicity	782. 76
4/27 - 5/9	Miscellaneous	99 47
	TOTAL	2944 31

*MONEY RECEIVED FROM WHAT SOURCE (IF LOAN, SO STATE)

4/27 - 5/9	see attached list	404 78
	TOTAL	

*DISBURSEMENTS OF MORE THAN $10.00

4/27 - 5/9	see attached list	2944 31
	TOTAL	2944 31

(If more insertions, list on Separate Sheet and Attach.

*Form to be used either for Primary or General Election. Strike out word not applicable.

2443

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Chris Miller

For the Period 10/30/72 through * 11/10/72

TOTALS

Contributions (Including Gifts of Money and Other Valuable Things) Received

This Reporting Period	$ 1180.00
Prior to this Report	3249.73
Cumulative (Add)	4429.73

Loans (of Money and Other Valuable Things) Received

This Reporting Period	$ -0-
Prior to this Report	-0-
Cumulative (Add)	-0-

Expenditures (Including Gifts, Loans, and Payments) Made

This Reporting Period	$ 1726.37
Prior to this Report	19,029.60
Cumulative (Add)	20,755.97

Debts or Obligations Incurred and Owed

This Reporting Period	$ 150.00

Difference between expenditures & contributions from Chris Miller's personal savings: $16,486.24

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Chris Miller

For the Period 5/10/72 through 10/29/72

TOTALS

Contributions (Including Gifts of Money and Other Valuable Things) Received

This Reporting Period	$ 1527.10
Prior to this Report	1722.63
Cumulative (Add)	3249.73

Loans (of Money and Other Valuable Things) Received

This Reporting Period	$ 0
Prior to this Report	0
Cumulative (Add)	0

Expenditures (Including Gifts, Loans, and Payments) Made

This Reporting Period	$ 4929.73
Prior to this Report	14099.87
Cumulative (Add)	19029.60

Debts or Obligations Incurred and Owed

This Reporting Period - estimate	$ 500.00

Difference between expenditures and contributions come from Chris Miller's personal savings - $15,279.87

Chris Miller

VOLUNTARY SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT

For the Period 11/9/72 through 12/7/72

TOTALS

Contributions (Including Gifts of Money and Other Valuable Things) Received

This Reporting Period	$ 26.00
Prior to this Report	4429.73
Cumulative (Add)	4455.73

Loans (of Money and Other Valuable Things) Received

This Reporting Period	$
Prior to this Report	
Cumulative (Add)	

Expenditures (Including Gifts, Loans, and Payments) Made

This Reporting Period	$ 196.90
Prior to this Report	20,755.97
Cumulative (Add)	20,952.87

Debts or Obligations Incurred and Owed

This Reporting Period	$

PLAINTIFF'S ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 12b
(Jurat Omitted)

STATE OF TEXAS

County of

In compliance with the requirements of V. A. T. S. Election Code Art. 14.08, regulating the expenditure of money by or for persons for nomination for office in primary elections,

I, Cordell Hull
(Candidate—Campaign Manager—or Any Authorized Agent)

for and on behalf of Myself
(Myself or Name of Candidate)

candidate for the office of State Representative

of Denton County, Texas, do hereby present and file the following itemized statement of expenses incurred in my candidacy for nomination to said office before the Democratic Primary Election to be held on the 6 day of May 19 72, to-wit:

DATE		MONEYS PAID, FURNISHED (SEE OVER FOR ITEMS ALLOWED BY LAW)	TOTAL AMOUNT	
		Traveling Expense		
		Assessment Executive Committee Name on Ticket		
		Clerical or Stenographic Work		
		Telegraph, Telephone, Postage, Freight or Express Paid		
		Printing and Stationery		
		Newspaper and Other Advertising Publicity		
5/1		Star Telegram	596	00
4/22	72	Wise County News	28	56
"		Carrington Citizens	30	24
"		Bowie Herald	28	56
"		Sanger Courier	26	40
5/6		Denton Record	24	00
"		Federal Envelope	36	00
"		Common Sense	11	00
		TOTAL	739	16

*MONEY RECEIVED FROM WHAT SOURCE (IF LOAN, SO STATE)

5/2	72	John Thompson	500	00
5/2	72	Real Estate Breakfast Club	100	00
5/2	72	Bill Russell, (Cash in mail) no return address	31	50
5/6	"	Wade Nadine, 932 Taylor St. Ft. Worth	200	00
5/2	"	Bill Morris, Sajeco-Tyler	250	00
		TOTAL	1081	50

*DISBURSEMENTS OF MORE THAN $10.00

		TOTAL		

*If Space Insufficient, List on Separate Sheet and Attach.

*Form to be used either for Primary or General Election. Strike out words not applicable.

STATE OF TEXAS

County of Tarrant

In compliance with the requirements of V. A. T. S. Election Code Art. 14.08, regulating the expenditure of money by or for persons for nomination for office in ~~primary~~ General elections,

I, Cordell Hull
(Candidate—Campaign Manager—or any Authorized Agent)

for and on behalf of Myself
(Myself or Name of Candidate)

candidate for the office of State Representative

of Tarrant County, Texas, do hereby present and file the following itemized statement of expenses incurred in my candidacy for nomination to said office before the ~~Primary~~ General Election to be held on the 6 day of May 19 72, to-wit:

DATE		MONEYS PAID, ITEMIZED (SEE OVER FOR ITEMS ALLOWED BY LAW)		TOTAL AMOUNT
		Traveling Expense		
		Assessment Executive Committee Name on Ticket		100 00
		Clerical or Stenographic Work		150 00
		Telegraph, Telephone, Postage, Freight or Express Paid		
		Printing and Stationery		
		Newspaper and Other Advertising Publicity		
2-17	72	Branch-Smith	(files)	72 00
2-22	72	Politico	(matches)	231 50
2-22	72	"	(signs)	97 75
3-9	72	Worth Engravers		29 93
3-24	72	Sigma Delta Chi		2
3-24	72	Overseas Veteran		32
3-27	72	Lewis Tape & Label (Bumper Stickers)		75
3-27	72	Forbes Public Relations Agency		20 00
		TOTAL		

*MONEY RECEIVED FROM WHAT SOURCE (IF LOAN, SO STATE)

2-15	72	Richard Dale - 1 Summit Ave. - Fort Worth, Texas	15 00
3-27	72	Middie Chiles - 2525 Ridgmar Blvd., Fort Worth, Texas	500 00
4-14	72	John T. Bailey - 3100 White Settlement Road - Fort Worth	100 00
4-20	72	Dick Craig - Perry Brooks Bldg., Austin, Texas	35
4-27	72	Robert Fleming - 210 West 4th, Fort Worth, Texas	100 00
		TOTAL	

*DISBURSEMENTS OF MORE THAN $10.00

		TOTAL	

*If None Indicate, Use an Separate Sheet and Attach.

PLAINTIFF'S ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 13a
(Jurat Omitted)

STATE OF TEXAS

County of Tarrant

In compliance with the requirements of V. A. T. S. Election Code Art. 14.08, regulating the expenditure of money by or for persons for nomination for office in ~~primary~~ General elections,

I, Tom Schieffer
(Candidate—Campaign Manager—or any Authorized Agent)

for and on behalf of myself
(Myself or Name of Candidate)

candidate for the office of ~~state representative place 5 district 32~~

of Tarrant County, Texas, do hereby present and file the following itemized statement of expenses incurred in my candidacy for nomination to said office before the ~~Primary~~ General Election to be held on the 3rd day of June 19 72, to-wit:

DATE		MONEYS PAID, ITEMIZED (SEE OVER FOR ITEMS ALLOWED BY LAW)	TOTAL AMOUNT
5/20	72	Traveling Expense	64 50
		Assessment Executive Committee Name on Ticket	
5/19	72	Clerical or Stenographic Work	135 50
		Telegraph, Telephone, Postage, Freight or Express Paid	
5/16	72	Printing and Stationery	135 92
5/15/25/72		Newspaper and Other Advertising Publicity	2,976 85
		TOTAL	3,312 77

*MONEY RECEIVED FROM WHAT SOURCE (IF LOAN, SO STATE)

see attached

TOTAL

*DISBURSEMENTS OF MORE THAN $10.00

5/15	72	Larry Morrell Advertising	1,131
5/19	72	Southwest Mailing	135
5/20	72	World Service Life	
5/20	72	gasoline	16
5/25	72	Larry Morrell Advertising	1,845
5/26	72	Futura Press	133
		TOTAL	

*If None Indicate, Use an Separate Sheet and Attach.

STATE OF TEXAS

County of Tarrant

In compliance with the requirements of V. A. T. S. Election Code Art. 14.08, regulating the expenditure of money by or for persons for nomination for office in ~~primary~~ general elections,

I, Tom Schieffer
(Candidate—Campaign Manager—or any Authorized Agent)

for and on behalf of myself
(Myself or Name of Candidate)

candidate for the office of state representative district 32 place 5

of Tarrant County, Texas, do hereby present and file the following itemized statement of expenses incurred in my candidacy for nomination to said office before the ~~General~~ Primary Election to be held on the 6 day of May 19 72, to-wit:

DATE	MONEYS PAID, ITEMIZED (SEE OVER FOR ITEMS ALLOWED BY LAW)	TOTAL AMOUNT
	Traveling Expense	
	Assessment Executive Committee Name on Ticket	
	Clerical or Stenographic Work	
	Telegraph, Telephone, Postage, Freight or Express Paid	
	Printing and Stationery	
	Newspaper and Other Advertising Publicity	
	Supplemental statement	
May 2,3	Larry Morrell Advertising	1343 39
May 3	Southwest Mailing	42 72
	Total this statement	1386 11
	Previous statement	5198 72
	Total to date	6584 83
	TOTAL	

*MONEY RECEIVED FROM WHAT SOURCE (IF LOAN, SO STATE)

	Previous statement		4115 00
5/1 72	R.E.Johnson	2724 Harlanwood	50 00
5/1 72	R.Johnson	2724 Harlanwood	200 00
5/2 72	W.V.Darcik	6008 El Campo --6123 Curzon	25 00
5/4 72	E.W.Sampson,Jr.	Fort Worth National Bank Bldg.	250 00
5/6 72	X.G.Ware	1501 Thomas Place	50 00
5/6 72	M.Miteff	Moncrief Bldg.	100 00
5/2 72	B.L.Schieffer	Chevy Chase Maryland loan	10000 00
	TOTAL		

*DISBURSEMENTS OF MORE THAN $10.00

TOTAL

(1) Space insufficient, List on Separate Sheet and Attach.

*Words to be used either for Primary or General Election. Strike out Words not applicable.

2:50

STATE OF TEXAS

County of Tarrant

In compliance with the requirements of V. A. T. S. Election Code Art. 14.08, regulating the expenditure of money by or for persons for nomination for office in ~~primary~~ general elections,

I, Tom Schieffer
(Candidate—Campaign Manager—or any Authorized Agent)

for and on behalf of myself
(Myself or Name of Candidate)

candidate for the office of State Representative Distric 32, Place 5

of Tarrant County, Texas, do hereby present and file the following itemized statement of expenses incurred in my candidacy for nomination to said office before the ~~General~~ Primary Election to be held on the 3rd day of June 19 72, to-wit:

DATE	MONEYS PAID, ITEMIZED (SEE OVER FOR ITEMS ALLOWED BY LAW)	TOTAL AMOUNT
	Traveling Expense	
	Assessment Executive Committee Name on Ticket	
6/1/72	Clerical or Stenographic Work (C.Rios)	50 00
	Telegraph, Telephone, Postage, Freight or Express Paid	
	Printing and Stationery	
	Newspaper and Other Advertising Publicity	
	Gasoline expense	60 00
6/4/72	World Service Life (parking)	28 00
6/4/72	B.L.Schieffee -repayment of loan	1000 00
	Total this Statement	1,338 00
	total premious statement	6,584 79
	Total to date	7,922 79
	TOTAL	XXXXXXXX

*MONEY RECEIVED FROM WHAT SOURCE (IF LOAN, SO STATE)

	Previous statement		6840 00
5/30/72	Mrs. J.B. Loveley,	4800 Williams Road	10 00
5/30/72	Dr.J.L. Bussey	1201 West Presidio	25 00
5/30/72	G.Turbeville	P.O.Box 70	10 00
5/30/72	R.C.Findley	1405 W.Mayfield,Rd.,Arlington	100 00
	(see attached for additional) TOTAL		

*DISBURSEMENTS OF MORE THAN $10.00

TOTAL

(1) Space insufficient, List on Separate Sheet and Attach.

*Words to be used either for Primary or General Election. Strike out Words not applicable.

2:51

Tom Schiffer

For the Period Oct. 31, 1972 through Nov. 10, 1972

TOTALS

Contributions (Including Gifts of Money and Other Valuable Things) Received

This Reporting Period	$ 350 00
Prior to this Report	10,700 00
Cumulative (Add)	$ 11,050

Loans (of Money and Other Valuable Things) Received

This Reporting Period	$ 0
Prior to this Report	800
Cumulative (Add)	$ 800

Expenditures (Including Gifts, Loans, and Payments) Made

This Reporting Period	$ 467 25
Prior to this Report	11,656 35
Cumulative (Add)	$ 12,123 60

Debts or Obligations Incurred and Owed
This Reporting Period $ 0

Tom Schiffer

For the Period JUNE 13, 1972 through Oct. 30, 1972

TOTALS

Contributions (Including Gifts of Money and Other Valuable Things) Received

This Reporting Period	$ 300 00
Prior to this Report	10,400 00
Cumulative (Add)	10,700 00

Loans (of Money and Other Valuable Things) Received

This Reporting Period	$ 0
Prior to this Report	800
Cumulative (Add)	$ 800

Expenditures (Including Gifts, Loans, and Payments) Made

This Reporting Period	$ 331 00
Prior to this Report	11,325 35
Cumulative (Add)	11,656 35

Debts or Obligations Incurred and Owed
This Reporting Period $ 0

FILED
Oct 31 11 38 AM '72
E M LOFTIN
COUNTY CLERK
BY _____ DC

CANDIDATE'S STATEMENT OF EXPENSE WITH OATH ATTACHED (Election Code)

THE STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF TARRANT

This statement is made in accordance with the requirements of the Texas Election Code, and concerns the candidacy of TOM SCHIEFFER for the office of STATE REPRESENTATIVE

This statement is for TOM SCHIEFFER

GIFTS OR THINGS OF VALUE RECEIVED

AMOUNT	DATE RECEIVED	NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON MAKING GIFT
		SEE ATTACHED

LOANS OR THINGS OF VALUE BORROWED

AMOUNT	DATE RECEIVED	NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON MAKING LOAN OR LENDING THING OF VALUE
$1,000	4/10/72	B.L.Schieffer, 7510 Maple Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md.

GIFTS MADE

AMOUNT	DATE GIFT MADE	IF GIFT ABOVE $25 FILL IN THESE COLUMNS: NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON RECEIVING GIFT	PURPOSE
		SEE ATTACHED	

LOANS MADE

AMOUNT	DATE LOAN MADE	IF LOAN ABOVE $25 FILL IN THESE COLUMNS: NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON RECEIVING LOAN	PURPOSE
		NONE	

PAYMENTS MADE

AMOUNT	DATE OF PAYMENT	IF PAYMENT ABOVE $25 FILL IN THESE COLUMNS: NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON RECEIVING PAYMENT	PURPOSE
		SEE ATTACHED	

DEBTS AND OBLIGATIONS MADE, INCURRED OR CONTRACTED FOR

AMOUNT	DATE	IF DEBT ABOVE $25 FILL IN THESE COLUMNS: NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON TO WHOM DEBT IS OWED	PURPOSE
		NONE	

THE TOTAL AMOUNT TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT OF ALL GIFTS AND LOANS RECEIVED AND ALL GIFTS, LOANS, AND PAYMENTS MADE AND DEBTS INCURRED IN CONNECTION WITH THE CANDIDACY OF THE CANDIDATE NAMED ABOVE FOR THE OFFICE NAMED ABOVE IS AS FOLLOWS:

TOTAL GIFTS RECEIVED TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $ 4,115.00

TOTAL LOANS RECEIVED TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $ 1,000.00

TOTAL GIFTS MADE TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $ none

TOTAL LOANS MADE TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $ none

TOTAL PAYMENTS MADE TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $ 5,192.70

TOTAL DEBTS INCURRED TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $ none

Tom Schieffer
Name of Candidate

TOM SCHIEFFER

CANDIDATE'S STATEMENT OF EXPENSE
With Oath Attached

TOM SCHIEFFER
Candidate

For Office of State Representative, Dist.32
Place 5 in the Democratic Primary Election
Held on the 6th day of May 19 72

Filed for record this 28 day of April 19 72
With Secretary of State
By Tom Schieffer

I do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement, filed herewith, is in all things true and correct, and fully shows all gifts and loans of money or other things of value received by me, my campaign manager, or my assistant campaign managers, not previously reported in a sworn statement heretofore filed, and all persons making such gifts and loans, and such statement fully shows all previously unreported gifts, loans, and payments made and all debts incurred by me, my campaign manager, or assistant campaign managers or by any other person with my knowledge and consent, in behalf of my candidacy for the nomination for (or election to) the office of State Rep. Dist.32, Place 5 and that I will before the (Primary, special, or general) election on the date of May 6, and that I have neither directly nor indirectly arranged or assented to, encouraged or connived at receiving, borrowing, giving, or making any money or anything of value other than as shown in said statement, and that I have not, so far as I know, violated any provision of the laws of Texas governing elections in letter or in spirit.

Tom Schieffer
Signature of Candidate

Sworn to and subscribed before me by TOM SCHIEFFER

this the 28th day of April, 19 72, to certify which, witness my hand and seal.

Notary Public, Tarrant County, Texas

CONTRIBUTIONS

AMOUNT	DATE	NAME & ADDRESS	
$100	1/3/72	E.R.Hudson, Sr.	First Natl.Bk. Ft. Worth
$300	1/4/72 & 4/18/72	T.W.Reilly	1st Life Bldg., Ft. Worth
100	1/7/72	J.W.Shields	1212 Long, Ft. Worth
10	2/2/72	W.E.Robertson	Cont.Natl.Bk. Ft.Worth
10	2/2/72	H.C.Nowlin	830 Taylor, Ft.Worth
10	2/2/72	Jim Eagle	2600 W.Vickery ,Ft.Worth
100	2/3/72	Mrs.J.L.Johnson,III	1200 Broad, Ft. Worth
100	2/3/72	J.L.Johnson,III	" "
25	2/3/72	R.Eaton	5004 Boulder Lake Rd.,Ft.Worth
25	2/3/72	Mrs.R.Eaton	" "
200	2/4/72	K.B. McDermott	6720 Brants Lane, Ft.Worth
200	2/4/72	Mrs.R.E.Buck,Sr.	1500 Alta Dr.,Ft. Worth
50	2/4/72	J.L.Johnson,Jr.	1st Natl. Bk., Ft. Worth
50	2/10/72	J.L.Butler	400 W. 7th, Ft. Worth
100	2/7/72	P.P. Schieffer	Washington, D.C.
50	2/14/72	Mrs.G.W.Shannon	1000 Green River Trail,Ft.Worth
50	2/23/72	R.E.Hardwicke,Jr.	Fort Worth Natl.Bk.
250	3/6/72	Phil Gouse	West Gate Bldg., Austin
25	3/6/72	G.Boswell,Jr.	P.O.Box 12208, Ft.Worth
20	3/10 /72	Guinn Phillips	Cont.Natl.Bk.,Ft.Worth
10	3/10/72	J.I. Wood	6313 Pomlico,Ft.Worth
500	3/10 & 4/24/72	N.G.Penrose	52 Westover Terrace,Ft.Worth
25	3/10/72	J.M.Zachary	3679 Encanto Drive,Ft.Worth

CONTRIBUTIONS
Page II

NAME	DATE	NAME & ADDRESS	
25	3/13/72	J.V.Z.Sanders	6383 Hilldale Ct.,Ft. Worth
25	3/17/72	Mrs.R.D.Goodrich	3721 Conticello Dr.,Ft.Worth
100	3/17/72	J.Garrett	Commerce Bldg,Ft.Worth
10	3/18/72	Mrs.B.Quimby	4608 Lubbock,Ft.Worth
50	4/10/72	J.B.Craddock	2620 Tiller, Ft. Worth
150	4/11/72	L.A.Hodges	200 Throckmorton,Ft.Worth
100	4/12/72	W.C.Caparis	600 N.W.Parkway,Ft.Worth
100	4/12/72	D.Dunwoody	2300 Nueces, Austin
250	4/12/72	L.J.Welder	P.O.Box 1159,Victoria,Tex.
50	4/15/72	L.J.Welder,Jr.	1302A Fairbanks, Austin,Tex
100	4/15/72	M.Miteff	Moncrief Bldg,Ft.Worth
20	4/15/72	C.Hunt	2300 Nueces,Ft.Worth
100	4/18/72	S.H.Pruitt	2214 Humphill,Ft.Worth
100	4/18/72	J.B.Collier,IV	815 Grove,Ft.Worth
50	4/21/72	P.E.Geren	F.W.Natl.Bank Bldg.
50	4/27/72	D.Walker	F.W. Natl.Bk.
25	4/27/72	S.Thompson	2300 Nueces, Austin
500	4/24/72	G.Morris	W.T.Waggoner Bldg.

LOANS

$1,000	4/10/72	B.L.Schieffer	7510 Maple Avenue Chevy Chase, Md.

$5,115.00

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LIST OF EXPENDITURES

AMOUNT	DATE	NAME & ADDRESS	
$ 114.00	1/6,2/10,3/25,4/15	World Service Life Ca.uge	(Transportation)
158.46	2/21,4/16	Humble Oil - Houston	(gasoline)
451.00	1/28,2/1,3/13,3/16	Futura Press, 1714 S.Congress Austin	(Printing)
25.20	2/2,4/21	W.D.Smith, 2900 Photo Ave. Fort Worth	(Photos)
3,696.17	2/28,3/8,3/10,4/6 4/19,4/21	Larry Morrell Advertising 6248 Camp Bowie, Ft.Worth	(advertising)
85.00	4/14	North Fort Worth Women's Club- Ft. Worth	(Reception)
10.50	4/10	The Dance Shop, 306 Dexter	(Hats)
20.00	3/1	Fort Worth Press	(Ad)
34.50	3/22	Overseas Veteran P.O.Box 7561 , Ft.Worth	(Ad)
63.00	4/3	Ft. Worth Lumber Co.	(Stakes)
100.00	1/24	Filing Fee	
146.94		Miscellaneous Office Expense	
100.00	2/3	Southwest Mailing 1805 East Ave., Ft.Worth	
187.90	2/2/,2/29,4/10	Linden Jones	
$5,192.70			

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PLAINTIFF'S ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 13b
(Durat Omitted)

STATE OF TEXAS

County of Tarrant

In compliance with the requirements of V. A. T. S. Election Code Art. 14.08, regulating the expenditure of money by or for persons for nomination for office in primary elections,

I, Bobby G. Webber
(Candidate—Campaign Manager—or any Authorized Agent)

for and on behalf of myself
(Myself or Name of Candidate)

candidate for the office of State Representative, District 32, Place 5

of Tarrant County, Texas, do hereby present and file the following itemized statement of expenses incurred in my candidacy for nomination to said office before the ~~Democrat~~ Primary Election to be held on the 3rd day of June 19 72, to-wit:

DATE		ITEMS PAID, ITEMIZED (SEE OVER FOR ITEMS ALLOWED BY LAW)		TOTAL AMOUNT
		Traveling Expense		
		Assessment Executive Committee Name on Ticket		
		Clerical or Stenographic Work		
		Telegraph, Telephone, Postage, Freight or Express Paid		
		Printing and Stationery		
		Newspaper and Other Advertising Publicity		$11,185 12
			Telephoning employes $170	
			Contract labor $150	
			Headquarters Rental $115	
			Utilities (includes telephone) $300	
			TOTAL	$11,929.12

*MONEY RECEIVED FROM WHAT SOURCE (IF LOAN, SO STATE)

Contribution from Mrs. Hattie Hill	$35
Contribution from St. James Baptist Church	$200
Contribution from East Wood Pharmacy	$50
Contribution from Flint Cut Rate Drug Store	$100
Miscellaneous contributions	$530
TOTAL	$915

*DISBURSEMENTS OF MORE THAN $10.00

Rundell & Associates Advertising and Public Relations	$11,185.12
Telephone employes	$179
Contract Labor	$150
Headquarters Rental	$115
Utilities (includes telephone)	$300
TOTAL	$11,929.12

*If more space is needed, use reverse side and attach.

*Strike out either the Primary or General Election, if this sworn statement is not applicable.

STATE OF TEXAS

County of Tarrant

In compliance with the requirements of V. A. T. S. Election Code Art. 14.08, regulating the expenditure of money by or for persons for nomination for office in primary elections,

I, Bobby Webber (Candidate—Campaign Manager—or any Authorized Agent)

for and on behalf of myself (Myself or Name of Candidate)

candidate for the office of State Representative Dist. 32, Place 5

of Tarrant County, Texas, do hereby present and file the following itemized statement of expenses incurred in my candidacy for nomination to said office before the Democratic General Primary Election to be held on the 5th day of May 19 72, to-wit:

DATE		MONEYS PAID, ITEMIZED (SEE OVER FOR ITEMS ALLOWED BY LAW)	TOTAL AMOUNT
		Traveling Expense	
		Assessment Executive Committee Name on Ticket	100 00
		Clerical or Stenographic Work	
		Telegraph, Telephone, Postage, Freight or Express Paid	150 00
		Printing and Stationery	974 16
		Newspaper and Other Advertising Publicity	5,475 21
		Office Rent	433 00
		TOTAL	7,132 37

*MONEY RECEIVED FROM WHAT SOURCE (IF LOAN, SO STATE)

	Rev. H Davis 305 Paradise	50 00
	Kappa Alpha Psi	50 00
	Mt. Gilad Church	82. 00
	H. Franks 2200 Evans	200 00
	Citizens Association for Political Partners in Progress	250.00
	Mt. Rose Bapt. Church 2854 Mississippi	50 00
	Mt. Olive Baptist Church	50 00
	Other Contribution and collections under $50.00	69.00
	Jimmy Smith 2219 Evans	50 00
	TOTAL	1,031 00

*DISBURSEMENTS OF MORE THAN $10.00

	Rundell & Associates	5,000 00
	Politico	44.00
	News Printing	974 16
	Southwestern Bell Telephone	150 00
	State Auto Insurance Co. (Rent)	433 00
	Democratic Party	100 00
	TOTAL	7,132 37

*If space insufficient, List on Separate Sheet and Attach.

*Please to be used either for Primary or General Election. Strike out word not applicable.

2;60

STATE OF TEXAS

County of TARRANT

In compliance with the requirements of V. A. T. S. Election Code Art. 14.08, regulating the expenditure of money by or for persons for nomination for office in general* primary elections,

I, BOBBY G. WEBBER (Candidate—Campaign Manager—or any Authorized Agent)

for and on behalf of BOBBY G. WEBBER (Myself or Name of Candidate)

candidate for the office of STATE REPRESENTATIVE, PLACE 5

of TARRANT County, Texas, do hereby present and file the following itemized statement of expenses incurred in my candidacy for nomination to said office before the ~~XXXXXX~~ Primary Election to be held on the 3rd day of JUNE 19 72, to-wit:

DATE		MONEYS PAID, ITEMIZED (SEE OVER FOR ITEMS ALLOWED BY LAW)	TOTAL AMOUNT
		Traveling Expense	
		Assessment Executive Committee Name on Ticket	
		Clerical or Stenographic Work	
		Telegraph, Telephone, Postage, Freight or Express Paid	3,916 04
		Printing and Stationery	837 54
		Newspaper and Other Advertising Publicity	3,804 35
		TOTAL	8,557 93

*MONEY RECEIVED FROM WHAT SOURCE (IF LOAN, SO STATE)

5/24/72	L.W. Mathis		2,000 00
5/31/72	Committee on Political Education		200 00
5/31/72	M.D. Buchanan		50 00
6/1 /72	T.A. Sims		50 00
6/1 /72	Joe Williams		250 00
		TOTAL	2,550 00
5/23/72	Mrs. Lucille Mathis	(LOAN)	2,000 00
		TOTAL	4,550 00
5/25/72 thru 6/1/72 U.S. Postmaster			3,916 04
5/25/72 thru 6/2/72 Newspaper Advertising: Ft. Worth Star-Telegram, Ft. Worth Press, Arlington Citizen-Journal, Mid-Cities News			3,804 35
5/25/72 thru 6/2/72 Southwest Mailing Company			837 54
		TOTAL	8,557 93

*If space insufficient, List on Separate Sheet and Attach.

*Please to be used either for Primary or General Election. Strike out word not applicable.

2;61

FILED: 8:30 A.M.
DATE: 5-1-72
NUMBER: 2462
SECRETARY OF STATE

PLAINTIFF'S ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 14a
(Jurat Omitted)

WAYNE PEVETO
CAMPAIGN ACCOUNT
STATE REPRESENTATIVE RACE - DISTRICT 8
April 28, 1972

EXPENSES

SUPPLIES

11/11/71	U. S. Post Office	$ 132.60
11/16/71	The Orange Stationer	15.75
12/6/71	Port Printers, Inc.	13.72
12/8/71	Lamb Printing	34.34
12/20/71	Port Printers, Inc.	199.22
12/22/71	Vidor Chamber of Commerce	.66
1/19/72	Port Printers, Inc.	55.13
2/2/72	Sherwin-Williams Co.	20.50
2/2/72	West End Lumber Co.	150.22
3/8/72	U. S. Post Office	44.20
3/20/72	U. S. Post Office	44.20
3/24/72	Southern Printers	18.85
3/24/72	Port Printers, Inc.	97.70
3/28/72	U. S. Post Office	44.20
4/12/72	Morris, Smith & Peveto (Boards for Posters)	6.30
4/21/72	Port Printers, Inc.	68.15
TOTAL SUPPLIES		$ 945.74

ADVERTISING

12/2/71	Gunn's	$ 14.70
2/25/72	Opportunity Valley News	86.40
3/8/72	Gunn's	21.00
3/21/72	Orange County Sheriff's Posses	10.00
3/21/72	Wm. Jones Advertising	1,713.00
4/7/72	Orange Leader	100.80
4/10/72	Vidorian	57.12
4/10/72	Opportunity Valley News	52.65
4/10/72	Orange County Junior Sheriff's Posses	25.00
4/10/72	Kress	3.21
4/12/72	Morris, Smith & Peveto (letter)	23.00
4/14/72	Orange Leader	100.80
4/18/72	Opportunity Valley News	45.00
4/18/72	Penny Record	48.00
4/18/72	Vidorian	57.12
4/18/72	Wm. Jones Advertising	141.50
4/21/72	Orange Leader	103.64
4/24/72	Opportunity Valley News	23.00
4/24/72	Penny Record	10.00
4/24/72	Vidorian	14.28
4/25/72	Orange Leader	21.00
4/26/72	Wm. Jones Advertising	355.00
		$ 3,026.22

Filed in the office of
Secretary of State
MAY 1 1972
By Sylvia Dickinson
Director Adm. Div.

2462

CAMPAIGN HELP

11/12/71	Making file	$ 20.00
11/22/71	Addressing envelopes	21.00
2/5/72	Gas Expense-putting up signs	5.00
TOTAL CAMPAIGN HELP		$ 46.00

FILING EXPENSES

Jefferson County	$ 50.00
Orange County	50.00
TOTAL FILING EXPENSES	$ 100.00

PUBLIC CAMPAIGNING

2/10/72	Wayside Inn	$ 55.00
3/27/72	Wayside Inn	45.00
TOTAL PUBLIC CAMPAIGNING		$ 100.00

CONTRIBUTIONS

1.	Dewey Gonsoulin 8185 Evangeline Lane Beaumont, Texas	$ 50.00
2.	W. D. Rogers Old Beaumont Highway Orange, Texas	100.00
3.	Marion Peveto Route 5, Box 900 Orange, Texas 77630	100.00
4.	Dr. Ted Cleaves 1303 W. Park Orange, Texas 77630	250.00
5.	Richard Potter 1017 N. 28th Street Orange, Texas 77630	100.00
6.	E. T. Arnold Route 1, Box R70 Beaumont, Texas	20.00
7.	Dr. and Mrs. C. E. McClothlen P. O. Box 336 Bridge City, Texas	10.00

2463

8.	John Cash Smith P. O. Box 189 Orange, Texas 77630	$ 40.00
9.	Annette Anderson Route 3 Orange, Texas 77630	10.00
10.	Davis Cooper 3 Knotty Pine Orange, Texas 77630	100.00
11.	Nathan Smith 1217 W. Palm Orange, Texas 77630	50.00
12.	Emmette Breazeale 1519 Strickland Orange, Texas 77630	60.00
	TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	$ 890.00

"I do solemnly swear that the forego' : statement, filed herewith, is in all things true and correct, and fully shows all gifts and loans of money or other things of value received by me, my campaign manager, or my assistant campaign managers not previously reported in a sworn statement heretofore filed and all persons making such gifts and loans; and payments made and all debts incurred by me, my campaign manager, or assistant campaign managers or by any other person with my knowledge and consent, in behalf of my candidacy for the nomination for (or election to) the office of State Representative, District 8, before the Democratic Primary Election on the 6th day of May, 1972, and that I have neither directly nor indirectly arranged or assented to, encouraged or connived at receiving, borrowing, giving, or lending any money or any thing of value other than as shown in said statement, and that I have not, so far as I know, violated any provision of the

laws of Texas governing elections in letter or in spirit."

WAYNE PEVETO

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED TO BEFORE ME by the said WAYNE PEVETO on this the 28th day of April, 1972.

NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR
ORANGE COUNTY, TEXAS

WAYNE PEVETO
CAMPAIGN FINANCE SHEET
STATE REPRESENTATIVE RACE - DISTRICT 8
April 28, 1972 - May 6, 1972

EXPENSES

SUPPLIES

4/27/72	Southern Printers	$43.95

PUBLIC CAMPAIGNING

5/6/72	Big Star	$ 7.38
5/6/72	Kress	3.14
5/6/72	Weldon's Bakery	30.60
		$41.12

ADVERTISING

4/28/72	Orange Leader	$121.80
5/1/72	Opportunity Valley News	45.00
5/1/72	Penny Record	48.00
5/1/72	Vidorian	57.12
5/1/72	Orange Leader	50.40
5/2/72	Orange Leader	50.40
5/2/72	Orange Leader	102.90
		$475.62

CONTRIBUTIONS

Mr. Richard B. Negley P. O. Box 6021 San Antonio, Texas	$100.00
Mr. Jim Graves 2204 N. 24th Street Orange, Texas	200.00
Mr. Cleve Bachman 2120 Thomas Road Beaumont, Texas	150.00
	$450.00

"I do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement, filed herewith, is in all things true and correct, and fully shows all gifts and loans of money or other things of value received by me, my campaign manager, or my assistant campaign managers not previously reported in a sworn statement heretofore filed and all persons making such gifts and loans; and payments made and debts incurred by me,

Filed in the Office of
Secretary of State
MAY 11 1972 2:66
By Sylvia Zuckerman
Director Adm. Div.

my campaign manager, or assistant campaign managers or by any other person with my knowledge and consent, in behalf of my candidacy for the election to the office of State Representative, District 8, before the Democratic Primary Election on the 6th day of May, 1972, and that I have neither directly nor indirectly arranged or assented to, encouraged or connived at received, borrowing, giving, or lending any money or any thing of value other than as shown in said statement, and that I have not, so far as I know, violated any provision of the laws of Texas governing elections in letter or in spirit."

Wayne Peveto
WAYNE PEVETO

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED TO BEFORE ME by the said WAYNE PEVETO on this the 8th day of May, 1972.

John Cash Austin
NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR
ORANGE COUNTY, TEXAS

2467

LAW OFFICES OF
MORRIS, SMITH & PEVETO

JAMES A. MORRIS
JOHN GLEN SMITH
WAYNE PEVETO

1506 GREEN AVE. - P. O. DRAWER 160 - TELEPHONE 886-0795
ORANGE, TEXAS 77630

October 30, 1972

RECEIVED
SECRETARY OF STATE
OCT 31 1972
CLERKS
AUSTIN, TEXAS

Secretary of State
State of Texas
Austin, Texas

Attn: Campaign Contribution and Expenditure Division

Re: State Representative race of District 8
Democratic Nominee WAYNE PEVETO

Dear Sir:

I received the forms to be filled out stating campaign contributions and expenditures. However, as I understand the law, as I am unopposed in the general election and have not spent any money or received any contributions in the general election, it is my understanding that I do not have to fill out a report.

Sincerely,

Wayne Peveto

WAYNE PEVETO
State Representative-Elect
District 8

WP/map

Filed in the office of
Secretary of State
OCT 31 1972
By Sylvia Dickinson
Director Adm. Div.

11-7515

PLAINTIFF'S ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 14b, Jurat Omitted

CANDIDATE'S STATEMENT OF CAMPAIGN EXPENSES — SEE REV

THE STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF ORANGE

This statement is made in accordance with the requirements of the Texas Election Code, and concerns the candidacy of Clyde Haynes, Jr.
for the office of State Representative Dist 8

This statement is for Democratic Primary May 6, 1972, thru date of 4/21/72

GIFTS OR THINGS OF VALUE RECEIVED

AMOUNT	DATE RECEIVED	NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON MAKING GIFT
		"SEE ATTACHED SCHEDULE A"

Filed in the office of Secretary of State
MAY 1 1972

LOANS OR THINGS OF VALUE BORROWED

AMOUNT	DATE RECEIVED	NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON MAKING LOAN OR LENDING THING OF VALUE
		NONE

GIFTS MADE

AMOUNT	DATE GIFT MADE	IF GIFT ABOVE $10 FILL IN THESE COLUMNS: NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON RECEIVING GIFT	PURPOSE
		NONE	

LOANS MADE

AMOUNT	DATE LOAN MADE	IF LOAN ABOVE $10 FILL IN THESE COLUMNS: NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON RECEIVING LOAN	PURPOSE
		NONE	

PAYMENTS MADE

AMOUNT	DATE OF PAYMENT	IF PAYMENT ABOVE $10 FILL IN THESE COLUMNS: NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON RECEIVING PAYMENT	PURPOSE
506.50	April	U.S. POST OFFICE, VIDOR, TEX	Postage
731.68	April	Plummer-American Print, Bmt, Tex	printing
814.55	April	Furtura Press, Austin, Texas	Placards
100.00	April	Opportunity Valley News, Orange, Tex.	Advertising
2155.07	April	Orange County Pub. Co. Vidor, Tex	Advertising
346.00	April	Bridge City Printing, Bridge City	Advertising
233.10	April	Orange Leader Publishing Orange, Tex	Adv.
347.71	April	Port Printers, Orange, Tex	Cards, Placards
368.60	Mar	Bobby Ray, Beaumont, Tex	Signs
50.00	Feb.	Jefferson Co. Ex. Committee	Filing Fee
50.00	Feb	Orange Co. Ex. Committee	Filing Fee
3823.31			

DEBTS AND OBLIGATIONS MADE, INCURRED OR CONTRACTED FOR

AMOUNT	DATE	IF DEBT ABOVE $10 FILL IN THESE COLUMNS: NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON DEBT IS OWED	PURPOSE
		NONE	

THE TOTAL AMOUNT TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT OF ALL GIFTS AND LOANS RECEIVED AND ALL GIFTS, LOANS, AND PAYMENTS MADE AND DEBTS INCURRED IN CONNECTION WITH THE CANDIDACY OF THE CANDIDATE NAMED ABOVE FOR THE OFFICE NAMED ABOVE IS AS FOLLOWS:

TOTAL GIFTS RECEIVED TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $ 2320.00

TOTAL LOANS RECEIVED TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $ -0-

TOTAL GIFTS MADE TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $ -0-

TOTAL LOANS MADE TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $ -0-

TOTAL PAYMENTS MADE TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $ 3422.21

TOTAL DEBTS INCURRED TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $ -0-

Clyde Haynes, Jr.
Name of Candidate

FILED
CANDIDATE'S STATEMENT OF EXPENSE
With Oath Attached

Clyde Haynes, Jr.
Candidate

For Office of State Representative Dist 8

In the Democratic Primary Election

Held on the 6th day of May 1972

Filed for record this the 28th day of April 1972

With Secretary of State

By Clyde Haynes, Jr.

I do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement, filed herewith, is in all things true and correct, and fully shows all gifts and loans of money or other things of value received by me, my campaign manager, or my assistant campaign managers, not previously reported in a sworn statement heretofore filed, and all persons making such gifts and loans, and such statement fully shows all previously unreported gifts, loans, and payments made and all debts incurred by me, my campaign manager, or assistant campaign managers or by any other person with my knowledge and consent, in behalf of my candidacy for the nomination for (or election to) the office of State Rep. Dist. 8 before the (Primary, special, or general) election on the date of May 6, 1972, and that I have neither directly nor indirectly arranged or assented to, encouraged or connived at receiving, borrowing, giving, or lending any money or anything of value other than as shown in said statement, and that I have not, so far as I know, violated any provision of the laws of Texas governing elections in letter or in spirit.

Clyde Haynes, Jr.
Name of Candidate

Sworn to and subscribed before me by CLYDE HAYNES, JR.

this the 28th day of April 1972, to certify which, witness my hand and seal.

Joe Burnett 2170

Notary Public, RANGE County, Texas

THE STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF CRANCE

This statement is made in accordance with the requirements of the Texas Election Code, and concerns the candidacy of CLYDE HAYNES, JR

for the office of STATE REP DIST. 8

This statement is for DEMO PRIMARY 2nd HEARING - 5-21-1972.

GIFTS OR THINGS OF VALUE RECEIVED

AMOUNT	DATE RECEIVED	NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON MAKING GIFT
2320	2-23-72	BILL JESSUP CRANCE, TEXAS
50	3-10-72	CCHC PAC VIDOR, TEXAS

Filed in the office of Secretary of State
MAY 12 1972
Adm. Div.

LOANS OR THINGS OF VALUE BORROWED

AMOUNT	DATE RECEIVED	NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON MAKING LOAN OR LENDING THING OF VALUE
	NONE	

GIFTS MADE

AMOUNT	DATE GIFT MADE	IF GIFT ABOVE $50 FILL IN THESE COLUMNS: NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON RECEIVING GIFT	PURPOSE
		NONE	

LOANS MADE

AMOUNT	DATE LOAN MADE	IF LOAN ABOVE $50 FILL IN THESE COLUMNS: NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON RECEIVING LOAN	PURPOSE
		NONE	

PAYMENTS MADE

AMOUNT	DATE OF PAYMENT	IF PAYMENT ABOVE $50 FILL IN THESE COLUMNS: NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON RECEIVING PAYMENT	PURPOSE
2500	3-23-72	CRANCE REPUBLICAN PARTY, CRANCE, TEXAS	CONTRIBUTION
1172	— —	TEXAS CO-OP PRESS, WACO, TEXAS	ADVERTISING
75.00	— —	TEXAS CITY PRINTING, TEXAS CITY, TEXAS	"
40.00	— —	SPECIALTY BOOK MART, COLUMBUS, TEXAS	"
425.00	— —	U.S. POST OFFICE, VIDOR, TEXAS	POSTAGE
200.00	4-11-72	CARL J. PORTER, CRANCE, TEXAS	RADIO ADVERTISING
4470	— —	KJAK, TYLER, TEXAS	TV SPOTS
1540	— —	KLAM, TYLER, TEXAS	TV SPOTS
370.00	— —	RAY STEINBERG, BEAUMONT, TEXAS	PRINTING
35.46			

DEBTS AND OBLIGATIONS MADE, INCURRED OR CONTRACTED FOR

AMOUNT	DATE	IF DEBT ABOVE $50 FILL IN THESE COLUMNS: NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON DEBT IS OWED	PURPOSE
		NONE	

2171

THE TOTAL AMOUNT TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT OF ALL GIFTS AND LOANS RECEIVED AND ALL GIFTS, LOANS, AND PAYMENTS MADE AND DEBTS INCURRED IN CONNECTION WITH THE CANDIDACY OF THE CANDIDATE NAMED ABOVE FOR THE OFFICE NAMED ABOVE IS AS FOLLOWS:

TOTAL GIFTS RECEIVED TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $ 250.00

TOTAL LOANS RECEIVED TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $ -0-

TOTAL GIFTS MADE TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $ -0-

TOTAL LOANS MADE TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $ -0-

TOTAL PAYMENTS MADE TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $ 2635.46

TOTAL DEBTS INCURRED TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $ -0-

CLYDE HAYNES JR
Name of Candidate

CANDIDATE'S STATEMENT OF EXPENSE
With Oath Attached

CLYDE HAYNES JR
Candidate

For Office of State Rep Dist #8

In the Basic Primary Election

Held on the 25 day of April 1972

Filed for record this the ____ day of ____, 19__

With ____

By ____

I do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement, filed herewith, is in all things true and correct, and fully shows all gifts and loans of money or other things of value received by me, my campaign manager, or my assistant campaign managers, not previously reported in a sworn statement heretofore filed, and all persons making such gifts and loans; and such statement fully shows all previously unreported gifts, loans, and payments made and all debts incurred by me, my campaign manager, or assistant campaign managers or by any other person with my knowledge and consent, in behalf of my candidacy for the nomination for (or election to) the office of _____ before the (Primary,' special, or general) election on the date of _____, and that I have neither directly nor indirectly arranged or assented to, encouraged or connived at receiving, borrowing, giving, or lending any money or anything of value other than as shown in said statement, and that I have not, so far as I know, violated any provision of the laws of Texas governing elections in letter or in spirit.

Clyde Haynes Jr.
Signature of Candidate

Sworn to and subscribed before me by Clyde Haynes, JR.

this the 15 day of May 19 72, to certify which, witness my hand and seal.

Patti J. Brown

Notary Public, Orange County, Texas

2172

PLAINTIFF'S ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 14c, Jurat Omitted

ELEC—CANDIDATE'S STATEMENT OF EXPE[illegible] WITH OATH ATTACHED (Election Code) (Rev. 3-66) The Steck Co., Austin

THE STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF ORANGE

This statement is made in accordance with the requirements of the Texas Election Code, and concerns the candidacy of TRAVIS DARWIN for the office of STATE REPRESENTATIVE Dist. 8

This statement is for _____

GIFTS OR THINGS OF VALUE RECEIVED

AMOUNT	DATE RECEIVED	NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON MAKING GIFT
$17.50	4/16/72	Jerry Davis 4010 Havel Lane Vidor
20.00	2/15/72	Jerry Stanley Rt. 1, Box 309 Vidor
20.00	2/16/72	Rosie Foster P. O. Box 744 Vidor
20.00	2/19/72	Virginia Darwin Vidor, Texas
15.00	2/19/72	James Frazier Evadale, Texas
25.00	2/27/72	Lucene Darwin Vidor, Texas
20.00	3/2/72	Ted Brunegar Vidor, Texas
20.00	3/2/72	Betty Zerniel Rt. 1, Box 154A Vidor
15.00	3/15/72	Carrie Lillo Vidor, Texas

LOANS OR THINGS OF VALUE BORROWED

AMOUNT	DATE RECEIVED	NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON MAKING LOAN OR LENDING THING OF VALUE

GIFTS MADE

AMOUNT	DATE GIFT MADE	IF GIFT ABOVE $50 FILL IN THESE COLUMNS: NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON RECEIVING GIFT	PURPOSE

LOANS MADE

AMOUNT	DATE LOAN MADE	IF LOAN ABOVE $50 FILL IN THESE COLUMNS: NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON RECEIVING LOAN	PURPOSE

PAYMENTS MADE

AMOUNT	DATE OF PAYMENT	IF PAYMENT ABOVE $50 FILL IN THESE COLUMNS: NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON RECEIVING PAYMENT	PURPOSE
$52.45	3/6/72	Texas Printing Co. Emt. Tex.	Cards and Stickers
2.05	2/10/72	White Blueprint Co. " "	Stincels
55.60	2/21/72	Texas Printing Co. " "	Cards and Stickers
20.95	3/5/72	Builders Disc. " "	Paint for Signs
32.00	2/12/72	Vidorian New paper Vidor, Tex	News Media
21.42	4/24/72	" " " "	" "
4.20	2/14/72	Gibsons Disc. Emt. Tex.	Paint for Signs
221.60	Feb-Apr.	Courtesy Card Grs Expendure	Travel Expenses

DEBTS AND OBLIGATIONS MADE, INCURRED OR CONTRACTED FOR

AMOUNT	DATE	IF DEBT ABOVE $50 FILL IN THESE COLUMNS: NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON DEBT IS OWED	PURPOSE
$50.00	3/8/72	Don K. Zerniel	Managers Salary

Filed in the office of Secretary of State
APR 26 1972
By Lyle Dickerson
Director Adm. Div.

2173

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

THE TOTAL AMOUNT TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT OF ALL GIFTS AND LOANS RECEIVED AND ALL GIFTS, LOANS, AND PAYMENTS MADE AND DEBTS INCURRED IN CONNECTION WITH THE CANDIDACY OF THE CANDIDATE NAMED ABOVE FOR THE OFFICE NAMED ABOVE IS AS FOLLOWS:

TOTAL GIFTS RECEIVED TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $ $176.50

TOTAL LOANS RECEIVED TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $

TOTAL GIFTS MADE TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $

TOTAL LOANS MADE TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $

TOTAL PAYMENTS MADE TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $ $410.27

TOTAL DEBTS INCURRED TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $ $50.00

Travis Darwin
Name of Candidate

CANDIDATE'S STATEMENT OF EXPENSE
With Oath Attached

Candidate: TRAVIS DARWIN

For Office of: STATE REPRESENTATIVE Dist. 8

Pct. No. PRIMARY Election

Held on the 6 day of July 19 72

Filed for record this the ____ day of ____, 19__

at ____ With ____

By ____

I do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement, filed herewith, is in all things true and correct, and fully shows all gifts and loans of money or other things of value received by me, my campaign manager, or my assistant campaign managers, not previously reported in a sworn statement heretofore filed, and all persons making such gifts and loans; and such statement fully shows all previously unreported gifts, loans, and payments made and all debts incurred by me, my campaign manager, or assistant campaign managers or by any other person with my knowledge and consent, in behalf of my candidacy for the nomination for (or election to) the office of State Representative Dist. 8 before the (Primary, special, or general) election on the date of May 6, 1972, and that I have neither directly nor indirectly arranged or assented to, encouraged or connived at receiving, borrowing, giving, or lending any money or anything of value other than as shown in said statement, and that I have not, so far as I know, violated any provision of the laws of Texas governing elections in letter or in spirit.

Travis Darwin
Signature of Candidate

Sworn to and subscribed before me by ____

this the 25th day of April, 19 72, to certify which, witness my hand and seal.

2174

Notary Public, Orange County, Texas

50-2566 (ALLSO)—CANDIDATE'S STATEMENT, ANDRUS WITH OATH ATTACHED (Election Code) (10-69) The Steck-Vaughn Co., Austin

2175

THE STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF Orange

This statement is made in accordance with the requirements of the Texas Election Code, and concerns the candidacy of Travis Darwin for the office of State Representative Dist 8

This statement is for ____

GIFTS OR THINGS OF VALUE RECEIVED

AMOUNT	DATE RECEIVED	NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON MAKING GIFT

LOANS OR THINGS OF VALUE BORROWED

AMOUNT	DATE RECEIVED	NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON MAKING LOAN OR LENDING THING OF VALUE

GIFTS MADE

AMOUNT	DATE GIFT MADE	IF GIFT ABOVE $50 FILL IN THESE COLUMNS: NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON RECEIVING GIFT	PURPOSE

LOANS MADE

AMOUNT	DATE LOAN MADE	IF LOAN ABOVE $50 FILL IN THESE COLUMNS: NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON RECEIVING LOAN	PURPOSE

PAYMENTS MADE

AMOUNT	DATE OF PAYMENT	IF PAYMENT ABOVE $50 FILL IN THESE COLUMNS: NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON RECEIVING PAYMENT	PURPOSE
93.00	5/3/72	Enterprise Journal	ad. adv
47.05	5/3/72	Orange Leader Newspaper	"
16.84	5/1/72	Victoria Newspaper	"
115.01	5/5/72	Credit Card Service Bureau	Travel Expense selling
30.00	4/26/72	Campaign Manager Tim M Jamail	"

DEBTS AND OBLIGATIONS MADE, INCURRED OR CONTRACTED FOR

AMOUNT	DATE	IF DEBT ABOVE $50 FILL IN THESE COLUMNS: NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON DEBT IS OWED	PURPOSE

MAY 1 0 1972

By ____

THE TOTAL AMOUNT TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT OF ALL GIFTS AND LOANS RECEIVED AND ALL GIFTS, LOANS, AND PAYMENTS MADE AND DEBTS INCURRED IN CONNECTION WITH THE CANDIDACY OF THE CANDIDATE NAMED ABOVE FOR THE OFFICE NAMED ABOVE IS AS FOLLOWS:

TOTAL GIFTS RECEIVED TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $ 176.50

TOTAL LOANS RECEIVED TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $

TOTAL GIFTS MADE TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $

TOTAL LOANS MADE TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $

TOTAL PAYMENTS MADE TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $ 708.17

TOTAL DEBTS INCURRED TO DATE OF THIS STATEMENT $ 50.00

Travis Darwin
State of Candidacy

CANDIDATE'S STATEMENT OF EXPENSE
With Oath Attached

Travis Darwin
Candidate

For Office of State Representative Dist 12

In the Primary Election

Held on the 6 day of May 1972

Filed for record this the ___ day of ___ 19__

of ___ o'clock ___ M.

With ___

By ___

Fees paid $ ___

I do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement, filed herewith, is in all things true and correct, and fully shows all gifts and loans of money or other things of value received by me, my campaign manager, or my assistant campaign managers, not previously reported in a sworn statement heretofore filed, and all persons making such gifts and loans; and such statement fully shows all previously unreported gifts, loans, and payments made and all debts incurred by me, my campaign manager, or assistant campaign managers or by any other person with my knowledge and consent, in behalf of my candidacy for the nomination for (or election to) the office of State Representative Dist 12 before the Democratic Primary election (nature of election to be supplied in blank) on the date of May 6, 1972, and that I have neither directly nor indirectly arranged or assented to, encouraged or connived at receiving, borrowing, giving, or lending any money or anything of value other than as shown in said statement, and that I have not, so far as I know, violated any provision of the laws of Texas governing elections in letter or in spirit.

Travis Darwin
Signature of Candidate

Sworn to and subscribed before me by Travis Darwin

this the 26 day of May, 19 72, to certify which, witness my hand and seal.

Edward D. Ivie

Notary Public, Parker County, Texas

2176

PLAINTIFF'S ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 15a
(Jurat Omitted)

I do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement, filed herewith, is in all things true and correct, and fully shows all gifts and loans of money or other things of value received by me, my campaign manager, or my assistant campaign managers not previously reported in a sworn statement heretofore filed, and all persons making such gifts and loans; and such statement fully shows all previously unreported gifts, loans, and payments made and all debts incurred by me, my campaign manager, or assistant campaign managers or by any other person with my knowledge and consent, in behalf of my candidacy for election to the office of State Representative before the First Democratic Primary on May 6, 1972, and that I have neither directly nor indirectly arranged or assented to, encouraged or connived at receiving, borrowing, giving, or lending any money or any thing of value other than as shown in said statement, and that I have not so far as I know, violated any provision of the laws of Texas governing elections in letter or in spirit.

Filed in the office of
Secretary of State

APR 27 1972

By Sybil Sudderth
Director Adm. Div.

W. G. (Bill) Coody
Candidate, State Representative
42nd. District

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME the undersigned authority this the 26th day of April, A. D. 1972.

Notary Public in and for Parker County, Texas.

2177

CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions, Cash

W. J. Hlavinka, East Bernard, Tex.	2-22-27	$250.00
Mrs. Elena B. Fant, Weatherford, Tex.	2-16-72	100.00
" " " " " "	4-21-72	25.00
Boley Pearson, Weatherford, Tex.	2-25-72	100.00
John Fields, Weatherford, Tex.	3-22-72	25.00
Freddy Cox, Weatherford, Tex.	3-22-72	50.00
Harry Hopkins, Weatherford, Tex.	3-7-72	20.00
G. W. Rushing, Weatherford, Tex.	3-7-72	40.00
Mrs. Harold Lockwood, Weatherford, Tex.	2-28-72	1.00
Mrs. Billie Lovelady, Weatherford, Tex.	2-28-72	10.00
Mrs. Jim Bragg, Weatherford, Tex.	2-8-72	50.00
Alex Tandy, Weatherford, Tex.	3-31-72	25.00
Adele Smith, Weatherford, Tex.	4-3-72	25.00
W. Felix Jones, Weatherford, Tex.	4-11-72	25.00
James Hays, Jefferson, Tex.	3-11-72	100.00
Jack Borden, Weatherford, Tex.	4-12-72	100.00
Joe T. Nelson, Weatherford, Tex.	4-21-72	25.00
John Smith, Austin, Tex.	4-21-72	100.00
		$1071.00

Contributions, Other

Radio Time		
C.T. Duncan, Weatherford, Tex. (paid to KZEE)	3-72	$ 50.00
Wayne Carter, Weatherford, Tex. " " "	4-72	50.00
Purchase of Voter Registration Lists		
Bobby Dalton, Weatherford, Tex.	4-18-72	45.00
		$145.00

Total $1216.00

EXPENDITURES

Radio Advertising, KZEE, Weatherford, Texas		
1. Political Bulletin Board (2-1-72)	$ 50.00	
2. Political Advertising, Apr. 10-May 6 (4-24-72)	136.00	
Total		186.00
Filing Fees		
1. Parker County Democratic Committee (2-8-72)	50.00	
2. Tarrant County Democratic Committee (2-11-72)	50.00	
Total		100.00
Photographs (Dennis Norton, 2-15-72)		30.50
Bumper Stickers, Vernon Company (2-8-72)		357.00
Printing Expenses		
1. Cantrell Printing Co., Fort Worth (cards) (2-2-72)	85.31	
2. Hartness Printing, Weatherford (envelopes) (3-6-72)	18.01	
3. Weatherford Democrat, (brochures) (4-4-72)	188.90	
4. Weatherford Democrat, (letters) (4-10-72)	20.32	
Total		312.54
Postage Stamps (U.S. Post Office, Weatherford) (4-13-72)		64.00
Newspaper Advertising		
1. Weatherford Democrat (2-1-72, 4-13-72, 4-21-72)	131.00	
2. Fort Worth Star-Telegram (2-4-72)	91.85	
3. Azle News (2-7-72, 4-14-72)	29.40	
4. Weekly Expres, Fort Worth (2-25-72, 4-22-72)	57.24	
5. Crowley This Week (2-25-72, 4-22-72)	32.50	
6. Mansfield News Mirror (2-28-72, 4-28-72)	31.25	
7. Kennedale News (2-28-72, 4-22-72)	26.05	
8. Springtown Epigraph (3-13-72, 4-18-72)	45.00	
Total		444.29

Expenditures continued

Miscellaneous contributions, auctions, dinners, bake sales, etc. (3-23-72, 3-23-72, 4-6-72, 4-7-72, 4-8-72, 4-15-72, 4-21-72)	58.50
GRAND TOTAL	$1553.31

In compliance with Texas Election Laws, Article 14.08 (d), the following statement reflecting total amounts is submitted:

Expenditures:

1. Filed (11-7770) April 28, 1972	$1553.31
2. Filed, supplemental report, May 12, 1972	223.91
Total	$1777.22

Contributions:

1. Filed (11-7770) April 28, 1972	$1216.00
2. Filed, supplemental report, May 12, 1972	505.80
Total	$1721.80

W.G (Bill) Coody

In compliance with the Texas Election Laws, Article 14.08 (d), the following statement reflecting total amounts is submitted.

Expenditures:

1.	Filed (11-7770) April 26, 1972	$1553.31
2.	Filed, supplemental report, May 12, 1972	223.91
3.	Filed, supplemental report, May 26, 1972	288.98
	Total	$2061.20

Contributions

1.	Filed (11-7770) April 26, 1972	$1216.00
2.	Filed, Supplemental report, May 12, 1972	505.80
3.	Filed, Supplemental report, May 26, 1972	1090.00
	Total	$2811.80

W. G. (Bill) Coody 2:82

...compliance with the Texas Election Laws, Article 14.08 (d), ...following statement reflecting total amounts is submitted.

Expenditures

1.	Filed (11-7770) April 26, 1972	$1553.31
2.	Filed, Supplemental report, May 12, 1972	223.91
3.	Filed, supplemental report, May 26, 1972	288.98
4.	Filed, supplemental report, June 9, 1972	901.60
	Total	$2982.80

Contributions

1.	Filed (11-7770) April 26, 1972	$1216.00
2.	Filed, supplemental report, May 12, 1972	505.80
3.	Filed, supplemental report, May 26, 1972	1090.00
4.	Filed, supplemental report, June 9, 1972	275.00
	Total	$3086.80

W. G. (Bill) Coody 2:83

In compliance with the Texas Election Laws, Article 14.08 (d), the following statement reflecting total amounts is submitted.

Expenditures

1. Filed, (11-7770), April 26, 1972		$1553.31
2. Filed, supplemental report, May 12, 1972		223.91
3. Filed, supplemental report, May 26, 1972		288.98
4. Filed, supplemental report, June 8, 1972		901.60
5. Filed, supplemental report, October 30, 1972		257.59
	Total	$3220.39

Contributions

1. Filed, (11-7770), April 26, 1972		$1216.00
2. Filed, supplemental report, May 12, 1972		505.80
3. Filed, supplemental report, May 26, 1972		1090.00
4. Filed, supplemental report, June 8, 1972		275.00
5. Filed, supplemental report, October 30, 1972		50.00
	Total	$3136.80

W. G. (Bill) Coody

For the Period October 27, 1972 through November 13, 1972

TOTALS

Contributions (Including Gifts of Money and Other Valuable Things) Received

This Reporting Period	$ 475.00
Prior to this Report	3,136.80
Cumulative (Add)	3,611.80

Loans (of Money and Other Valuable Things) Received

This Reporting Period	$ None
Prior to this Report	
Cumulative (Add)	

Expenditures (Including Gifts, Loans, and Payments) Made

This Reporting Period	$ 654.50
Prior to this Report	3,220.39
Cumulative (Add)	3,874.89

Debts or Obligations Incurred and Owed

This Reporting Period	$ None

W. G. (Bill) Coody

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PLAINTIFF'S ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 15b
(Jurat Omitted)

EXPENSE STATEMENT OF R. O. UPCHURCH

April 28, 1972

R.O. Upchurch

1236 W. Water

Weatherford, Texas76086

Texas Secretary of State

Austin, Texas

Sir:

My campaign expenses while running for Representave of District 42 to the House of Representatives are as follows:

Filing fee in Parker County	$50.00
Filing fee in Tarrant County	50.00
Campaign cards	46.00
Democrat newspaper ads	50.00
Gascine	70.00
TOTAL	$266.00

To be filed.

Thank you

Filed in the office of
Secretary of State

MAY 1 1972

By [illegible]

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PLAINTIFF'S ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 16
(Jurat Omitted)

6-D FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM Thursday Morning, March 22, 1973

Single-Member Districts Coming

Tarrant County is the largest county in the state which still elects its state representatives at large instead of by single-member districts. The time has come for that to change.

In fact, there is little doubt that further delay in the Legislature on the decision to join Tarrant with Harris, Dallas and Bexar Counties in the single-member-district grouping will be met more or less promptly by court orders mandating the change.

As Rep. Dave Finney, chairman of the Fort Worth delegation in the Legislature, indicated the other day, it is not now a question of "if" but "how" the switch can be made, a view that apparently is held by the entire Tarrant delegation.

At-large representation means that each of our representatives has nearly 700,000 constituents to serve. A legislator from a single district has only 75,000 constituents.

What this means is that residents here are being denied equal representation. If the districts were divided into equal population segments, Tarrant County voters would have the same type of direct representation accorded most of Texas.

Arlington, for instance, has enough population to have its own legislator or two. The residents in these areas, and other sections of the county, should have one legislator they can call "my representative." As it is now, they have a small portion of nine representatives.

Historically, a strong argument for electing an at-large delegation from a populous county has been that such a delegation would be more likely to support the interests of the county in a more cohesive and politically effective manner than would representatives elected from small individual districts.

But from a practical viewpoint it does not work that way, simply because when a county reaches metropolitan size its legislative needs have become so diverse that "cohesive" representation is close to impossible.

With single-member districts, varied interests would be better represented. There would likely be one or two blacks elected to the House from here, a Republican or two, perhaps two or three from the suburbs.

An interrelated advantage to single-member districts is accountability. It is much easier to keep up with what one representative does or doesn't do than how nine vote.

Also, it should reduce the confusion and increase the interest at election time to be voting in one legislative race instead of nine. It is difficult to maintain a high degree of interest in nine campaigns for the same job—representing us in Austin.

This was dramatically illustrated in the 1972 elections when 29 candidates sought the nine legislative positions. Just becoming familiar with all their names requires more effort than most voters probably are willing to make in such an election, much less learning where all of them stand on such issues as financing our public school system or political ethics.

Single-member districting won't cure apathy by increasing voter interest nor will it eliminate chicanery by improving accountability. But it would be a step in the direction of more responsible and more responsive government. The move should be made in this legislative session.

Impassioned Pleas Given Busing Vote

"Until we go in forced busing anyone the Constitution is dying, the Declaration of Independence no longer stands," Jim Harris said yesterday of the most impassioned plea against busing.

Before they voted on the busing issue, each school board member made a statement. They all said they disapproved of busing, but some of them said they considered it the best alternative.

In a 13-page speech to board members and the overflow audience, Harris said he is a "concerned American who loves his country dearly."

• • •

HE NOTED his concern for the war, young men "who are dying on the battlefields of a prolonged war," the welfare state, lack of law and order, drugs and filth peddlers.

"And, yes, I am concerned about court rulings that face school busing on children.

"I am not speaking against integration in public schools, for I firmly believe in the rights of the individual.

"It is the principle of forced bus-ing . . . of school children that I am against.

"Nowhere can I find in the United States whereby it authorizes any citizen on an involuntary basis to be bused in order to obtain an education.

• • •

"I AM thoroughly aware of the power of the Supreme Court of the United States and it is for the reason that I solicit your duty and, finally, before the Congress of the United States to see that this ordinance is reversed and that the American people, regardless of race, color or creed, receive the justice to which they are entitled under the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

Harris said he can see no "right in forced busing."

"Voluntary busing fine. But anything that is forced, I can see no good and I cannot buy."

Bobby Bruner said he was going to vote no on the proposal saying "I said 'Aye' in No. 1 (faculty integration) because I think that's the best thing this school system could do was to integrate the faculty for the benefit of the children."

• • •

HE ADDED, "I am not for changing boundaries. I'm satisfied with the neighborhood concept like it is. Like Mr. Harris said our policy states that they (students) can move from one territory to the next . . . I think it is a workable plan and has worked and will continue to work."

Gwen Trimble, who voted yes on the cluster concept, said, "It doesn't cover very much and we still in the future don't know what action the court is going to take in this. This is at least a start."

"This is an unhappy group, I can tell you. Whatever action we're taking is not because we feel it ought to be that way. We've been ordered to do it. I know busing is a very unpopular deal. It is unpopular with me, but I'm going to vote for it just because I think we have to, Trimble added.

"I know I've read in the paper a number of times that the blacks don't want busing and also I know whites don't want busing. We've been ordered to do it and if we don't do it we are going to have a no-choice job. We are going to have it forced on us by a group where we don't have any choice on it," Trimble said.

• • •

BILL ELLIOTT summed up his views of the situation. "On one side here you have your authorities on northern home affairs and Society on the other side you got all the bus-riders and fat Harrises and everybody and their dogs in the act. HEW is only interested in health and welfare and not education.

"The way I'm voting is the long run might have been entirely wrong. It has been an emotional type situation for every board member. It's been a tough decision, and I'm rarely not critical of anybody's decision, because who knows in history who's right," said Elliott, who voted against the plan.

Sam Harrell noted that he viewed the decision as both a lawyer and a board member. "I recognize the legal implication of any action the board might take. If we go on further way we run a very definite risk of losing control of our entire school system by having somebody else either on a local level or in New York, or New Orleans or Washington write our plan for us.

• • •

"THIS WOULD create a stumbles. At least it has in the past in other areas. It might work here, I've no way of telling.

"As a board member, however, I am on a platform . . . [illegible] . . . I will not [illegible] that I cannot in my judgment believe that picking up a child [illegible] and busing him across town to another [illegible] in any way . . . to lead to the [illegible] . . . [illegible] . . . [illegible] . . .

4-3 Vote Reverses Old Move

Related Stories and Pictures: Pages 2A and 4A

By KATHY MILLER

School board member Stan Harrell changed his vote from nay to yea Monday, and his became the deciding vote in the board's approval of busing components of the school system integration plan.

The vote again was four to 3, as it was last week. But this time four members voted in favor of the plan, an expanded version of the one rejected before.

Voting in favor of Supt. Jack Trueison's plan were the Rev. John Lootherbury, board president; Mrs. Pat Shannon and Green Trimble, who voted for it last week, and Harrell, who formerly opposed it.

Holding firm to their negative votes were Jim Harris, Bill Elliott and Bobby Bruner.

The vote came after questions and presentations from the overflow audience.

For the first time in the memory of many who regularly attend board meetings, uniformed policemen were stationed inside the administration building. Several policemen also were in the audience.

• • •

THOUGH SEVERAL presentations were impassioned, the mood inside the board room remained cool.

Near the close of the meeting, one man proposed the board be given an ovation.

"I know there's a lot of different feelings in the room . . . but I think everybody owes the board a real big hand clap," said audience member Dick Davis, and most of the audience responded with applause.

Although Harrell said last week when U.S. Dist. Judge Leo Brewster directed the board to submit a comprehensive plan that "he will not let the judge down," he did not disclose whether he would change his vote until immediately before he cast it.

It had become obvious that Harrell held the deciding vote.

"Several days ago I voted my conscience," he said before voting. "I still believe in the neighborhood concept. Last week, this week and next week, I'll always oppose forced busing. *Cont.*

• • •

"BUT WHAT I believe now apparently is of no consequence. Another factor has been added, and that is the very clear-cut mandate from the court.

"My vote is going to be very unpopular," Harrell said. "But I feel like it is my responsibility to the entire school system . . . I firmly believe we must keep absolute control of our school system here in Fort Worth . . .

"My best judgment would be that if I were to vote no, it would be to win the battle and lose the war. Accordingly, I vote yes," he said.

School system attorney Cecil Morgan filed the newly approved plan with Judge Brewster's court less than two hours after it was approved. A hearing is scheduled for 10 a.m. Friday.

• • •

THE PLAN contains all the features of the first plan Trueison gave the board, plus three new major provisions:

—The closing of Kirkpatrick and J. M. Terrell Middle Schools and the re-assignment of their students.

—The addition of a sixth elementary school "cluster," containing E. W. Daggett, James E. Guinn, De Zavala

Turn to Busing on Page 8

Busing Pl... By School...

Continued From Page 1

and Stephen F. Austin elementary schools.

—The redrawing of boundaries around several black elementary school's to insure that no child will be attending a school farther from his home than another school.

Although in the plan sent to board members Sunday, a proposal for closing I. M. Terrell High School is included, Trueison said Monday that idea has been scrapped and the closing of the school is no longer being considered.

Though more than a dozen people appeared to speak and ask questions, nobody came to protest the closing of the two black middle schools.

Several persons spoke against busing students away from their neighborhood schools, though almost all insisted they do favor integration.

THE B... ence that actu... would be voluntary, that if parents wanted to drive their children to the closest school they could, or if the child preferred to walk, he could.

Therefore, the audience was told, there would be no actual "forced busing." The buses would simply be available for any who wanted them.

The audience indicated it failed to appreciate the distinction since students would still be assigned to schools out of their neighborhoods.

The only angry exchange came when representatives of the Fort Worth Council of Churches presented a "statement of conscience" calling on the board and administration to face the moral issues involved.

"We are not here to promote a particular plan," said the Rev. Eugene Witkowski, council vice president. "We feel the best thing is to urge the school board to come up with a plan of its own and not rely on outside help. We call for all of our citizens to demand education based on social justice."

• • •

TRUELSON responded to the statement by saying, "When 25 per cent of all the people who attend your churches are blind, then you can come down here and lecture about what we should be doing in the schools."

The Rev. Cullen Kirkpatrick, council executive director, said he agrees "that churches do have a role to play in the matter of integration."

However, he pointed out that 25 per cent of the council board members are blind, which he said is certainly a greater percentage than is represented within the school board or other institutions.

Trueison later apologized for his statement. He said, "The Board of Education segregates us this way [by race] every Sunday at 11 o'clock, and don't you ever forget it."

Busman: Little as Board Could Get By With

CLIFFORD DAVIS

DR. G. D. FLEMMINGS

...burden of integration on our black community. When you look at what they are proposing Negro students will be bused at every grade level between two.

—The plan is incomplete. All the south end schools are left untouched. They are the original Negro schools in the district. They will never be touched at all practically."

(School Supt. Jack Trueson has said the plan was limited to "wiping out the last vestiges of the old dual school system" as it existed here prior to 1954. That is what is required by court decisions, Trueson said.)

Davis would not say conclusively that the NAACP is planning to appeal the plan to a federal circuit court if it is approved in its current form by the district court here.

"That depends on what the judge (Federal Judge Leo Brewster) does with it," Davis said.

• • •

THE PROCEDURE for appeals within the NAACP, said local President Dr. G. D. Flemmings, is for a request to be made to the NAACP national legal department in New York. If it approves the appeal, he said, then the local chapter executive committee would comment it.

The local chapter has final approval on ... action, Dr. Flemmings said.

Davis said he has heard reports that white and Mexican groups are organizing to intervene parties in the federal suit.

Hearing on the new plan is set for 1:30 p.m. Friday in Brewster's court.

• • •

"WE ARE JUST trying to get a little education each ... we can get as long as we ... with," Davis said.

School Plan Needs Chance to Succeed

JUL 14 1971

The Fort Worth school board, after a perfunctory discussion at its meeting Monday afternoon, was given an ovation which apparently was joined in by most of the large audience. It was a handsome gesture and a well-deserved one.

The school board under its president, the Rev. John H. Leatherbury, and the administrative staff under Supt. Julius Truelson have faced up to an enormous challenge in preparing and adopting an integration plan which, it is hoped, will now meet requirements of the law. This task has been accomplished under a great deal of emotional, political and legal pressure.

The job, of course, is not yet over. The revised plan adopted this week still must be approved by Federal Judge Leo Brewster. It still faces the threat of legal challenge. And whatever plan or some other still must be implemented and administered.

The plan, calling for accelerated integration by means of clustered schools, obviously is not to everyone's liking. But whatever may be said of it, the plan is born in more auspicious circumstances than have been those in other cities where last-ditch school board resistance has resulted in programs shaped by outsiders.

This, at least for the present, Fort Worth has been spared. And that, we suspect, is a good thing, in the light of human nature. Integration plans imposed from outside run the risk of enlisting heaven with a "not-invented-here" syndrome—a "not our baby" psychology—on the part of those obligated to try to make them work.

Compare, then, such negative attitudes with the positively optimistic sentiments voiced this week by superintendent Truelson. "We think," he said, "it is the best plan any city has devised." It may become, he believes, a model for other communities to follow. And more complacently, the superintendent affirmed his belief that the plan will lead to an improved educational program for all students of all races.

And that, of course, is what it's all about. To borrow words written by Mr. Truelson a year or so ago, the major goal of the Fort Worth public schools "is to provide an environment in which each student may be motivated to achieve to his maximum capacity and to become an effective citizen in our democratic society."

How this worthy aim is to be accomplished may be subject to debate. How best to equalize opportunity among the races also is bound to be acceptable to the public and the courts, to a controversial matter, as we have seen.

But there can be no doubt whatever that the plan will have no chance of success if public response to it is faced solely by sullenness and resistance, with none of the [illegible] virtues of self-control and forbearance.

There are [illegible]

on the new board [illegible]

means to insure an [illegible] on the plan and under the circumstances could it be made to work.

On the other hand as the path of reconciliation [illegible] appeals to the best in a spirit of understanding. And [illegible] from [illegible] enthusiasm [illegible] enthusiastic participation.

We have been assured, we believe, the better way. It now [illegible] us to those who appointed the school board for its difficult labors in the past month. And [illegible] the people [illegible] Truelson, who urged [illegible] recently appeal, "Let's make this work."

I [illegible] to work, [illegible] place of failure as in light of the [illegible] before us should be [illegible] the task of [illegible]. The [illegible] task would [illegible] more [illegible] Fort Worth. It [illegible] they [illegible] or fear.

[illegible] Page 1

[illegible] Youths

[illegible] Changes

[illegible] Course Changes, [illegible] Junior Resignations

[illegible] Teacher Resignations

[illegible] Board [illegible] of the [illegible] a half [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] Board.

[illegible] Trustees [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by the audience.

"We'll [illegible] at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Measure Is Offered By Wright

EVE JUL 29 1971

Star-Telegram Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Rep. Jim Wright of Fort Worth, a Democrat, has introduced a constitutional amendment to prevent compulsory school busing for reason of racial balance.

The Wright Amendment introduced Wednesday, declares:

"The right of students to attend the public school nearest their place of residency shall not be denied or abridged, for reasons of race, color, national origin, religion or sex."

Similar proposed amendments have been introduced by several other Texas congressmen.

• • •

TO BECOME an amendment to the Constitution, the proposal must be adopted by two-thirds votes in both the House and Senate and ratified by three-fourth of the states.

Wright said today he introduced the amendment because he believes "very strongly in the principle of neighborhood schools which has been the basis of public education in this country."

He added: "In my personal opinion, moving students arbitrarily from one neighborhood school to another farther from their homes simply to achieve some arbitrary racial

Turn to Busing on Page 2

balance ... counterproductive

"INSTEAD ... creating a color blind ... in which each citizen ... accepted as a person of worth and dignity without regard to his race or color or circumstances, it is creating an increasingly color conscious society in which students are assigned to given schools precisely because of their race."

Wright referred to the Fort Worth School District having been ordered to use busing for achieving racial balance.

He said this was only one school district of many throughout the United States under such orders.

• • •

"AS A MATTER of fact, the plan approved for Fort Worth is much milder, less abusive and less disruptive than those required by HEW and the federal courts in numerous other cities," he said.

Since the Supreme Court decision last April upholding busing, the only redress is a constitutional amendment, Wright said.

Wright noted the Congress has voted on seven occasions in the past to prohibit busing for racial balance.

EVE JUL 29 1971

Black Caucus

...THE GROUP demanded that the Senate prosecute the nine opponents now charging the admission of Negro members here to participate in group meetings during the recent Democratic National Convention.

...IT'S A shameful fact that not a single Senator or black man in the Senate speaks for the Black Panther Party," Ronald V. Dellums, a Democrat from California, said.

...That the schools be more sensitive to textbooks with racial slants.

...That a course on Black politics be offered.

...That black students participate in planning curriculums for their schools.

...That Swahili be taught as a foreign language in the schools.

The group said they would return to the next caucus meeting to make sure their demands were on the agenda.

Sit-In by Militants Disrupts Meeting

AUG 12 1971

Confrontation With Officers Avoided as Blacks Disperse

By Kathleen Baird

A confrontation disrupted the school board meeting Wednesday night when a crowd of young blacks staged a protest, chanting sit-in inside the board room.

Police reinforcements were called to clear the board room of the crowd.

Police cars had virtually ringed the School Administration Building when a leader of the blacks signaled the crowd to retire.

The approximately 125 persons filed out, several promising the group would return again to the next board meeting.

• • •

THE BOARD meeting was held from the start with about an equal number of white hecklers opponents and the young black activists crammed into the building.

Joe Sherrod, administrative assistant to the superintendent, estimated 175 persons were jammed into the small board room, which seats about 150.

Another 175 crowded the hall outside the meeting room, he said.

The Rev. John Leatherbury opened the meeting by laying out "ground rules." There would be no demonstrations, profanity or cheering permitted, he said, or the meeting would be adjourned.

• • •

HE SAID each speaker would be permitted five minutes to give his presentation.

The board then proceeded to hear six busing opponents speak, several asking the board to vote again on busing, this time voting it down.

The board did not pause between hearing the busing opponents and hearing seven black militant speakers, and at no time in the meeting, which later dissolved into disruption, did the board respond to the anti-busing forces.

Although Asst. Supt. Frank Rodilty said he met Tuesday with four representatives of the blacks, and said the administration is considering granting some requests for new educational programs aimed at blacks, his statement did not pacify the blacks.

• • •

THE SPEAKERS upbraided the board stridently for its alleged past and present wrongs to blacks.

The last speaker, Abdul Uhuru Kupigana, launched into a further attack on board member Bobby Bruner, who was attacked on the basis of his business practices in black neighborhoods at the last meeting.

Father Leatherbury, who previously had said no personal attacks would be allowed, told Kupigana he would have to stick to resolutions on educational matters or leave the podium.

The man persisted in trying to read his statements on Bruner despite Leatherbury's insistence that he leave. However, Bruner told Leatherbury he wanted to hear what the man had to say.

• • •

KUPIGANA continued reading his statement reading Bruner Rodilty signaled his five minutes were up and Leatherbury told the man to leave the podium.

The man and several sup-

Turn to Protest on Page 3

Continued From Page 1

porters insisted he had not been given five minutes. Amid catcalls, the board recessed the meeting.

After about 15 minutes the board reconvened and attempted to go into the regular [illegible] was shouted down by the blacks, who had remained.

The group set up boos and chants of "freedom of speech," and Leatherbury called another recess and asked the board room be cleared.

• • •

NUMEROUS plainclothes-

Board

men and some uniformed policemen already were present.

Whites and blacks who were not with the group, but the disorder, filtered, staying in small groups.

After consultation with the police and Supt. [illegible] Leatherbury called for quick [illegible] enforcement.

While [illegible] Robert C. Weaver, [illegible] ber of the school system's Racial Advisory Committee, attempted to talk to the group's leaders.

• • •

SLIGHTLY after [illegible] police were [illegible] gans against the [illegible] leave.

Williams, who [illegible] attended by [illegible] the press table of [illegible] Rodilty, [illegible] minute recesses. [illegible] he did not feel [illegible] erved them to [illegible]

He said it was Kupigana's decision.

Kupi[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

School Board Gets Quiet Discussion On Busing, Blacks

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Officials "Shocked" By Order

Board May Appeal To Supreme Court

By KATHI MILLER

Shocked Fort Worth school officials learned Friday that the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has ordered the integration of 16 more black schools.

The appeals court in New Orleans, ruling in the appeal of the school system's year-old integration plan, ordered that the 16 schools be integrated by the 1972-73 school year.

School officials indicated by their remarks Friday that the school system is almost certain to appeal the ruling to the United States Supreme Court.

The Fifth Circuit ordered the integration of two high schools, Dunbar and T. M. Terrell, and three middle schools, Como, Dunbar and Morningside.

It also ordered the integration of 11 elementary schools, although one of those, Amanda McCoy Elementary, recently was closed by the school board because of its small enrollment.

The 10 remaining elementaries, all 88 per cent or more black, ordered integrated are Morningside, R. Vickery, S. S. Dillow, Mitchell Boulevard, Eastland, Dunbar, G. W. Carver, A. M. Pate, East Van Zandt and Carroll Peak.

The first word school administrators, board members and school attorney Cecil Morgan got on the ruling came from the news media.

• • •

MORGAN SAID he hopes the full opinion of the court will be on his desk in the Saturday morning mail. He said

Turn to Black on Page 2

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

...s Ordered Integrated

...

"I think it would be wrong ... unfavorable [illegible] ... last suggestion," he said.

... [illegible] ... of the two schools ... [illegible] ... Board ... [illegible] ... Dunbar ... [illegible] ... Terrell.

... [illegible] ... of the school ... [illegible] ... Monday to ... [illegible] ... conference.

A major question is the effect it has on present student ... [illegible] ... to the old schools ... [illegible] ... passed recently by Congress and signed by the President.

The amendment would prevent federal court orders ... [illegible] ... for 18 months unless all appeals have been exhausted.

• • •

WARD SAID NO further ... [illegible] ... have been prepared.

School Board President the Rev. John Leatherbury, who called the ruling "very bad news," said it is his personal belief, that the system was ... [illegible] ... and said he will try to call a ... [illegible] ... meeting of the school ... [illegible] ... time for Monday to ... [illegible] ... conference.

A major question is the effect it has on present student ... [illegible] ... to the old schools ... [illegible] ... passed recently by Congress and signed by the President.

The amendment would prevent federal court orders ... [illegible] ... for 18 months unless all appeals have been exhausted.

The constitutionality of the

... [illegible] ... amendment has not yet been tested in the courts. The ... statement would appear to ... give the school board ... [illegible] ... grounds for appeal to the Supreme Court.

Ward said "I imagine we'll ... [illegible] ... everything that we can."

... [illegible] ... Trustee ... [illegible] ... E. ... [illegible] ... and the ... [illegible] ... to ... [illegible] ... will ... [illegible] ... of the ... [illegible] ... Supreme ... [illegible] ... Court.

Father ... [illegible] ... said he ... [illegible] ... to ... [illegible] ... vacation Tuesday, and ... [illegible] ... feels the ... [illegible] ... should continue to ... [illegible] ... tions.

• • •

IN ITS RULING, ... [illegible] ... basically gives guidance to ... Brewster and the board, ... the appeals court also said it ... [illegible] ... no jurisdiction for the ... [illegible] ... ment of first grade students ... from the cluster busing.

The cluster plan ... involved the busing of ... second grade students to ... formerly black schools and ... busing of ... [illegible] ... fourth and ... [illegible] ... grade black students to ... [illegible] ... surrounding formerly ... [illegible] ... schools.

The first graders "are part ... of the normal educational ... the district and entitled to ... full and equal ... [illegible] ... education," the three-judge panel said.

However, the court ruled that kindergarten children could be excused from the busing.

The court said it finds it ... "both sound and proper ... to defend those ... [illegible] ... desegregate schools prior ... on a district ... [illegible] ... ruled. "[illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [

DEBATE HINGES ON LAW AND ORDER

NOV 16 1972

Board to Ask New Mixing Plan

Related Story on Page 4A

By KATHI MILLER

Law and order — whether to obey or disobey the courts — was the central point of debate during Wednesday's public hearing on the school system's integration difficulties.

The school board unanimously voted to ask the administration to draw up a new integration plan after hearing 16 people — 11 whites and eight black — speak their minds on the issue.

Because the board wants a new plan submitted doesn't mean necessarily that the board will eventually accept a plan, several board members made clear.

About 150 persons attended the open hearing, many of them asking the board members openly to violate the law by refusing to cooperate with the courts.

* * *

THIS REQUEST met with an unfavorable response from other speakers, especially the blacks.

All the blacks and two of the white speakers said they favored letting the board draw up a new plan and put it into effect by the January deadline imposed by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The hearing, which was conducted in a generally calm atmosphere, came in the wake of the Supreme Court's refusal to hear the school system's integration appeal.

As a result, the Supreme Court also had its detractors and its advocates Wednesday.

School system attorney Cecil Morgan opened the meeting by explaining that the Supreme Court rules will not allow the school system to ask for a rehearing on its case.

* * *

"WE HAVE exhausted our legal remedies before the Supreme Court," Morgan said.

He also explained that if the board refuses to submit a plan, the members possibly could be held in contempt of court, fined and/or imprisoned.

The strongest request to the board was made by Jay Mertz, president of the Citizens for Neighborhood Schools, who asked: "Will you please consider in your deliberations an open refusal?"

If the board members could not bring themselves to refuse to cooperate, he asked that they then resign and allow others who would refuse, to be elected.

Mertz said the board members had taken oaths to represent the people, to obey the Constitution and in "a way the well being of the children as your primary concern."

* * *

ANY WAY THE board voted, he said, they would violate one of those oaths, so he asked they violate the oath to uphold the Constitution.

"Somewhere, someone must stand fast and resist this stupid philosophy that is interfering with good quality education," he said.

"As a board of education, you have no choice but to simply resist in total any decision that is made by the courts. Ignore the court decision . . . I believe the people will back you.

"If you do not feel you can totally support the people of this community . . . then please do resign, call for a special election and allow someone who will abide by the rule of the people's will and take whatever risks are necessary from our courts," he said.

Board member Mrs. Pat Sharron pointed out that if the board does refuse to act

Turn to New on Page 7

New Plan for Integration Will Be Sought by Board

Court Hands Schools Another Mixing Burden

MORN NOV 15 1972

The Supreme Court's decision not to hear an appeal on the Fort Worth integration case means that the citizens of this community are once again being called on to obey a law which most of us find unagreeable, if not detestable.

There is little doubt that there will be more busing. In fact, it appears on the surface that practically every part of the city will now be affected, not just the six areas involved in the initial cluster plan. After the turmoil our community went through only 15 months ago when less than a third of the city's elementary schools were involved, we cannot imagine how peace-loving people can possibly relish the task that now lies before us in extending the plan to the rest of the city.

But that is our task, like it or not, and how we approach its solution might well determine the future of our fine school system, if not our entire city.

It seems to us there are two ways we can react.

First, we can close our minds in rebellion to the ruling and do everything possible to fight it. While this may provide the emotional satisfaction of opposing something we utterly dislike, it will do nothing for the children of our community. Everything that can be done legally has been done by the school board. It has appealed to the nation's highest court, the supreme law of the land, and it has lost. We will gain nothing now by fostering contempt for the concept of busing or hostility for those who advocate it.

The second alternative is for us to swallow our disappointment, perhaps even our bitterness, over the decision and work toward a peaceful compliance with the court's order for integration of our school system. It is time now to stop the fighting and start working together for the betterment of all the children in our school system. We must maintain good schools if we are to have a vital community, and we cannot accomplish this objective in an atmosphere of strife and prejudice.

During the often turbulent years of the civil rights struggles, Fort Worth has remained a peaceful community that obeyed the law and tried to solve its problems with a minimum of friction and ill will. In that, we can be proud.

Now we are being asked again to demonstrate our dedication to law and order and decency. Let us show that we are still so dedicated.

School Board Not Enthusiastic Over Accepting Integration Plan

MORN NOV 16 1972

The school board in unanimous Monday night in the last administration to work up a new desegregation plan Wednesday.

left no clear indication how closely the men would adhere to vote to accept a plan.

board member Stan Kar- ert who moved to ask the ott for a plan, said he was- es to emphasize "we must obey the law."

"It is not necessary for anybody to come out of our city or go to a private school ... because the kids will be getting the same quality education ... as always gotten."

Trauernicht said the decision to ask for the integration plan was not the question is can we make it work best." and he urged Fort Worth citizens to support the plan.

Mrs. Pat Stanton said she was shocked "I am as an optimist myself by nature I think it. I'm not sure the law and I genuinely believe most of people will come around ... we can get on to the task.

"BUT I DIDN'T take an oath to any one, and I will obey the law."

Board president Bill Knight said at one point he believed it, by a Wednesday night vote, the board would ask the administration to work up a new plan.

"The law is that we must have a unitary system. I think we would be derelict in our duty if we did not do so," he said.

Loren B. Tramble, who represented the students, here we are a constitutional people in this country.

"When we talk about ... obeying the law where they can send us to jail — we're here to represent our people and do the best we can, and we have to fully and what we have to do," he said.

"THE BOARD is caught in the middle," Trauernicht said. "Answering the Superintendent and his staff to get busy on the plan doesn't mean we're going to accept it. We're going to have something to look at."

Jim Harris said he is "confident that this will be done," and Bailey Brown said "whatever comes here today is not the end-all."

Looking at the plan, he said, "doesn't mean that a person is going to be for that plan."

Harris continued: "If we're going to teach our children to obey the law, we're going to have to set the example."

Mrs. Pat Stanton said she was shocked "I am not an optimist myself by nature I think it. I'm not sure the law and I genuinely believe most of people will come around ... we can get on to the task.

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"BUT I DIDN'T take an oath to any one, and I will obey the law."

School Board Meeting Is Study in Contrasts

To Schools Integration

EVE NOV 16 1972

By GLENN DRISCOLL

Yesterday's school board meeting, at which 18 persons voiced their views to the board about integration and busing, provided a study in irony.

There were the anti-busing white speakers, most of whom probably could be classified as law-and-order conservatives, advocating civil disobedience and being cheered when they did it by other whites in the packed meeting room.

Analysis

WHAT THE NEWS MEANS

Refuse to do what the court ordered, they said. Show some backbone. Tell the court not to run our school system. Violate the law if that is what it takes to stop busing which we consider unfair, they said.

• • •

"I DO NOT believe in disobeying the law," said a young teacher, "but if the Supreme Court said you had to sacrifice your first-born, would you do it?"

And there were the blacks, often criticized by whites for advocating civil disobedience of what they felt were unfair laws in the '30s and '40s, urging the white school board to obey the law.

"Instead of looking for ways of not obeying it (the court order)," said Mrs. Bertha Collins, head of the Mayor's Youth Council, "we should look for ways of obeying it."

R. L. Livingston, a black who supervises the Better Intergroup Association, admonished the "hating opponents for advocating disobedience.

"We're not there every day teaching our kids the difference between right and wrong. And here we are telling the board to violate the law."

• • •

THE ISSUE BEING debated was whether the board would ask Supt. Julius Truelson and his staff to develop a new integration plan as ordered by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

But the discussion often wandered to other subjects—criticism of the Supreme Court and other federal courts; organizing a drive to "bombard" President Nixon with letters opposing busing; letter reminders that blacks have been bused for years; where flight from neighborhoods when blacks move in; the fact that there are no blacks on the school board.

All of these points, of course, related to the overall issue of busing and integration but not the particular issue of the day.

That was clearly spelled out by board vice president Sol Elliott.

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"THE ISSUE is not whether you are for or against busing," said Elliott, himself an ardent opponent of busing. "The question is: Do we come up with a plan or not come up with a plan?"

All seven board members agreed they should at least see a plan before deciding whether to submit it to U. S. District Judge Leo Brewster. They voted unanimously for Truelson and his staff to present them a plan, which they can then either accept, modify or reject.

Truelson said he would do that before Christmas.

Majority sentiment at the meeting was clearly against the board's decision. Speakers who advocated the board members refusing to submit a plan, or resigning if they couldn't refuse, received the loudest applause.

But the majority of speakers spoke in favor of the board fulfilling the court directive.

• • •

A BREAKDOWN showed that 11 whites and eight blacks spoke during the two-hour session. Eight whites spoke against busing and urged the board to defeat. Eight blacks and two whites urged the board to develop a plan. One white speaker just asked for information.

The important one, though, was not how many were for the board developing a plan and how many were for the board defeating it, but that they all had a chance to be heard before the board takes action on it.

Eastern Hancock CTP, which has been having a hearing on its bid, it was disclosed last night, is expected to be approved by the state highway commission in January.

... Plan by Dec. 25 -Truelson

To Schools EVE NOV 16 1972

By Ann Lowell

MANY OF THE whites [illegible] against busing, [illegible] their own integration plan to [illegible] speaker. "I'm sick and tired of a handful of men who tell me I have to send my child across town," said Mrs. Carol Lincoln of Zion Woods.

All eight blacks and two U. S. Supreme Court.

One woman said she would be in favor of impeaching the justices appearing [illegible] Gary Hudson for board to [illegible] their own integration plan by [illegible] with the court order.

One black, J. Hobart Coleman, retired principal of Emerson High School, pointed out board members for many years of work, but added that "to get a quality education you must have a good building."

• • •

DUNBAR HIGH is specific

Turn to Mix on Page 2

Mix Plan by Dec 25 -Truelson

[illegible]

[illegible]

AT DUNBAR [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

Anti-Busing Forces to Plot Strategy

EVE NOV 23 1972

By ANITA MARKS

Busing foes who appeared at the school board meeting yesterday say they will hold a city-wide meeting sometime before Christmas to work out strategy to opposing any busing plan.

Mrs. W. B. Henry of 3816 Ashford said she and other parents of school children will organize the meeting with the help of the Citizens for Neighborhood Schools.

CNS was formed last year in opposition to the busing plan now in effect in Fort Worth schools.

Invitations will be issued to all area Congressmen to attend the meeting when details are worked out, Mrs. Henry said.

• • •

SHE AND OTHER mothers were at the board meeting yesterday urging people to write governmental leaders to support an anti-busing constitutional amendment.

Despite reports that many would be carrying signs and banners opposing busing at the meeting, only one person, a youth, appeared with a sign.

School officials said he agreed to put down the sign when asked to do so.

Several at the meeting had "stop busing" buttons pinned on their clothing.

Three persons spoke against busing in the last meeting before a plan is expected to be presented.

• • •

SUPT. JULIUS Troxlson said he hopes to have an integration plan ready for board consideration at the next board meeting Dec. 12.

Red Bagwell of 1500 California Parkway North said people might have to resort to "falling out in the streets and having it out" rather than obey the court integration order.

"I hope we can settle it some other way, but if no other way is left, if I must fight, then I assure you I will," Bagwell said.

Another man, Russell H. Hengel of 1940 Yosemite Drive suggested the board resign if it could not refuse to follow the dictates of the federal court.

ANOTHER SPEAKER, T. Bonner of 3501 Perth asked the board to consider [illegible] matters as well as busing and the protection of students.

Only about 15 of the 24 [illegible] dies allotted by the board for discussion of the desegregation program was used.

In the regular meeting, board members approved a request for [illegible] gaining more than [illegible] federal funds for a variety of programs including [illegible] high school [illegible] a community [illegible] for [illegible] services, career [illegible] and others.

Objections From ... Are Seen

EVE DEC 13 1972

Objections Raised on Page 10B

By GLENN HOUGHOUSE

[illegible] the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People [illegible] a meeting last night to discuss [illegible] plan [illegible] the school [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] consideration.

[illegible] said he NAACP [illegible] Austin said he [illegible] the plan [illegible] with it for [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

School Board Will Submit New Busing Plan to Judge

MORN DEC 1 4 1972

(Continued From Page 1)

school as Dunbar and Morningside Middle schools are being clustered with white schools.

He pointed out that if it were clustered, 2/3 of the students would be assigned away from the school anyway.

In answer to questions from board members, Truelson said the administration is considering using the Como building as a special education center for high school students or as the location for the proposed new Advanced Science and Math Center.

Each board member took time to speak before voting. Geren Trimble and Jim Harris spoke mainly about their concern over the closing of Como, with Trimble stating his opposition a matter of record.

• • •

ROBBY BRUNER complimented the administration for its work on the plan, but said he had no comments on the plan itself.

Miss Harrell said the court "is not what we want, but what we have to do.

"I think we all believe in the neighborhood school concept, but I realize the impact of a court decision," he said.

"Without the courts we would have anarchy and I don't think we want to live in a country that practices anarchy . . . so we have to be guided by the courts."

• • •

HARRELL SAID he supports the plan as an interim and he believes Fort Worth can live with it.

Mrs. Pat Boldrick said she appreciated and admired the efforts of the school in the meeting "Time is not with any of us here now. So it is something that has been placed in us and it is something we have to put together."

"I feel Worth is a good town and a town in which we want to live. I believe each of you want to avoid civil strife. Finally the responsibility lands in us," she said.

But Boldrick said she hoped the board would never have to use against the plan or future "if approved what has been done."

However, he said he would do it was the only way to avoid the court "and I believe we would have to use that if it were a plan we did not believe in."

Boldrick said he hoped the people of Fort Worth "would give the A [illegible] and cooperation it needs."

• • •

"I DON'T WANT [illegible]

Voting Preceded By 6-Hour Debate

MORN DEC 4 1972 MORN DEC 4 1972

By KATHY MILLER

After listening to 29 persons speak about busing Wednesday night, the school board unanimously voted to submit the administration's new integration plan to U. S. District Judge Leo Brewster [illegible]. The vote was taken at 11:25 p.m., after almost 3½ hours of debate on the subject.

The plan [illegible] by the board members and would mean the end of board calls for attendance zone changes.

Only the persons who signed up to speak [illegible] were allowed in the board room. [illegible] were [illegible] and guarded by police.

• • •

Tell Charles [illegible]

• • •

At one point [illegible]

• • •

A Negro [illegible]

• • •

[illegible]

[illegible] by detrimental to the [illegible] students and would mean the end of federal funds for other poverty programs in several areas.

If Judge Brewster decides to end the [illegible] school district, it would [illegible] by the court [illegible] by [illegible] the [illegible] plan.

• • •

DESPITE protests [illegible] of the school [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] to

Fort Worth Schoolman Had No Alternative

STAR DEC 15 1972

The Fort Worth schools' new and expanded busing plan, which would bus more than 10,000 students out of their neighborhoods each day, is designed to suit the federal courts.

It will suit few others. Most parents whose children are to be transported away from their home neighborhoods will complain that the plan goes too far. Other critics will say the plan fails to go far enough. For example, Clifford Davis, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been quoted as saying he regards the new plan as "abominable and intolerable" because he feels it falls short of low enough racial mixing.

We think Fort Worth school administrators have put together about as workable a plan as could be fashioned on short notice and in the face of many complicating factors, including lack of the buses which will be required to haul the kids around town.

Running a school system the size of Fort Worth's is a major undertaking. Anybody who pays school taxes, electricity or property taxes knows that. Operation of hundred-year-old schools which were built and furnished for a different era and a different purpose was in itself a monumental task. Then federal integration mandates repeatedly have confronted school officials to step and turn on a dime.

The school board members have labored long and hard to deal fairly with all of the many difficult and emotional issues. Outside issues of law, society, economics and the like expounded by experts have also been brought into the picture. The result in such a case might well be a frankenstein of a busing scheme, triggering massive disruption and grief.

Whether or not our locally prepared plan will meet the federal court test, we cannot say. We hope it does, for we think the Fort Worth school administrators and trustees as well as the city's thousands of public school patrons, have labored quite enough at the mistaken policies imposed upon them by social visionaries.

Fort Worth is still well off compared to some other hugely disliked. Only a week or so ago, for example, the Sixth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that Detroit's crippling busing scheme must be merged with some of the surrounding suburban districts into a huge new Metropolitan Detroit school district.

The decision is critical to efforts by the expected renewal of battles in Congress over anti-busing legislation and proposals to amend the Constitution.

It is a deplorable situation. What began some years ago as a simple effort to see that all children were given an equal opportunity for education has become a complex and confusing issue. Many of the original proponents of the busing idea have become disillusioned with the results. Even the Supreme Court, on which the people of the country depend for leadership in such matters, is split on the issue. Busing is opposed by three Americans out of four, not because those people are racists but because they have perceived that the courts have lost sight of the original purpose of busing which was never more than a tool to be used in pursuit of quality education.

We look for the day when [illegible]

MORN JAN - 4 1973

ACHIEVEMENT REPORT

Black Scores Fall Below Test Norm

By [illegible]

Some 91 per cent of black [illegible] students scored below norm on achievement tests given in 1971 and 1972, [illegible] a report filed in district court by the school system reveals.

In contrast, about half of the Anglo students scored below the test norm.

The report on achievement test results between minority students consistently showed lower than Anglo students but gave encouragingly scoring [illegible] boys.

The report is part of a massive [illegible] report containing [illegible] statistics for [illegible] system as required by [illegible] U. S. Dist. Judge Leo [illegible].

[illegible] set officials [illegible] academic achievement levels now.

[illegible] may be seen that girls [illegible] more than most other [illegible] [illegible] it belonged [illegible].

• • •

[illegible] it stated the [illegible] to set [illegible].

"The only [illegible] clearly [illegible] [illegible] have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

2 Black Ministerial Groups Offer Support for NAACP

LIVE JAN 13 1973

Spokesmen from two black ministerial organizations yesterday said they want to offer their support to the NAACP in its fight for integration.

The Rev. Nehemiah Davis, head of the Baptist Ministers Union, said his organization and the interdenominational Ministerial Alliance headed by the Rev. L. B. George, want to reaffirm a position the union took a year ago in backing the NAACP.

The Rev. Mr. Davis emphasized the organizations are not in any way offering support for any single integration plan to be submitted to the courts.

"WE WILL leave the plan strictly to the NAACP, the courts and the Fort Worth school board," the Rev. Mr. Davis said.

He issued the statement of support after another black minister not associated with the two organizations Wednesday told school board members he did not feel the NAACP represented the majority of the blacks in the city.

"I feel the NAACP represents the majority of the blacks," the Rev. Davis said.

One of the complaints made to the school board earlier in the week concerned the closing of Terrell High School.

"Personally, we don't feel any of the blacks are rejoicing over the closing of certain of our schools; however, we feel like the long run gains are more important than sentimental value," the Rev. Mr. Davis said.

* * *

IN A LONG position paper issued in November 1971, members of the Baptist Ministers Union said that they "are not ashamed of the NAACP."

"It is respected by all the courts of our land . . . in all its battles for civil rights for the people it has never opened a knife, brandished a gun, worn concealing hoods, issued illegal threats, nor picked up and caused to be ignited one stick of dynamite to blow up any school building or school bus or any other building to obtain its victories . . . It has never . . . attempted to create rebellion against our Supreme Court in Washington, D.C. It has never prosecuted people who did not join it or agree with it. It has fought and won its battles in a civilized way."

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

EDITORIALS:

Multiplicity of Voices Hopeful Integration Sign

When Rev. Don E. Peavy, a black minister, spoke to the Fort Worth school board the other night, he conveyed a message of significance transcending the mere words he uttered.

In verbal content, his speech lambasted the NAACP for presuming to speak for the black community here and proposing school integration formulas which, according to Rev. Mr. Peavy, the black people of Fort Worth do not want. The minister's criticism focused particularly on the NAACP's proposal to close I.M. Terrell High school. Blacks don't want any of their schools closed, he said, and if any must be shut down they would prefer it not be Terrell, "a major high school."

But Rev. Mr. Peavy's fusillade bracketed more than just the NAACP. He said: "We would like to take the negotiating powers away from outside fanatics, obsolete organizations and . . crackpots and put this power into the hands of the people who . . . must suffer whatever plan the school board comes up with."

The point is well taken and, as we said before, significant beyond the issues at hand.

For the point is that no one person, organization or institution speaks for the entire black community here, any more than for the white or Mexican-American community or the community as a whole.

On the school integration question, many have presumed to represent the views and aspirations of Fort Worth blacks. In addition to the NAACP, there have been black separatist elements and doubtless what Rev. Mr. Peavy labeled "outside fanatics" and "crackpots."

Then there is Rev. Mr. Peavy himself, with whom many black citizens probably disagree, so far as his stand on the Fort Worth integration plan is concerned.

But the truth pointed up by the minister's speech—the fact that the black community speaks with many voices, not just one—injects a hopeful element into the integration controversy. It indicates that the black community here has become a part of the "system," despite the fact that complete physical integration of the races has not occurred.

People knowing their own interests, speaking for themselves, making their wishes known and the power of their citizenship felt where it counts —these are the fundamental ingredients of the "system" we know as a free and democratic society. And the evidence we see of these ingredients in every Fort Worth community is a harbinger, we think, of the day when the problems of our community will be worked out among all its citizens on a basis of reason and good will.

The great insect in this ointment, of course, is the now well-established tendency of the federal courts to say what is best for every group and every individual, regardless of community interests, special circumstances or demonstrated practicalities.

It is this tendency that has compelled the Fort Worth school board to try to speak for all races and neighborhoods on the integration issue — a task which, predictably, it has come short in.

But we are confident that the people, speaking for themselves, will eventually prevail. For to us it seems evident that there's a limit to how long the courts can continue to override the multitude of voices raised against them from a growing number of disturbed and disgruntled communities across the nation.

ACORN JAN 25 1973

County-wide Busing Pondered

Busing - Tarrant

By KYLE SHELLER

The Fort Worth School board ventured once what it acknowledged is dangerous ground Wednesday by proposing legal action that might lead to county-wide integration busing.

At the instigation of board vice president Bill Elliott, the board voted:

—To ask the administration to give unbroken study to the progress and efforts of white flight from Fort Worth.

—To instruct the school legal counsel to ask U.S. District Judge Leo Brewster to postpone the school system integration hearing until the Supreme Court acts on the Richmond, Va., integration case.

The Richmond case involves a lower court order that the 70 per cent-black Richmond schools be integrated with students in surrounding white suburban school systems.

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THE CASE marked the first time busing across school district and county lines was ordered. The lower court order was overturned by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, but the case is now on appeal to the Supreme Court.

The school board left to the discretion of school system attorney Cecil Morgan whether he will ask for the postponement at the start of the scheduled hearing Wednesday in Abilene or whether he will late for the delay before then.

Morgan refused to comment on what legal steps he will take. "This is a serious matter that needs serious study," he said.

Elliott said he believes white flight will destroy Fort Worth unless the suburban school districts in Tarrant County are involved in busing, thereby leaving no busing-free haven in the county.

By its action, the board indicated that if the Supreme Court approves the cross-county busing in the Richmond case, it will ask the courts to implement a similar plan for Tarrant County.

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"IF THEY are going to be busing school children around they might as well do it every place and not just affect our inner city," Elliott said.

He said the inner city is being discriminated against.

"We are having white flight now," he said. "I talked to a builder who's building in Crowley. It used to be (some builders) wanted to be on this side of Crowley to be in the Fort Worth school district, and now they want to be on the other side of Crowley and far in the Crowley school district."

Board member Green Trimble agreed. He cited the position paper recently sent out by the Human Relations Commission saying, in part that integration is "an opportunity to develop new dimensions of human understanding and new learning experiences that will enrich us all."

"Well," Trimble said, "if it's good for us here in Fort Worth, why wouldn't it be good for those other outlying school districts in Tarrant County?

• • •

"IN OTHER words, if we're going to stop white flight, we're going to have integration in those districts in Tar-

Turn to County-Wide on Page 2

FW Board Ponders County-Wide Busing

MORN JAN 25 1973

Continued from Page 1

rant County that do not have integration," he said.

Trimble pointed out that many inner cities in the nation are in "terrible financial shape" because of busing. "We're going to get in that condition because we're going to lose a lot of our people in the inner city."

The board also said it would like to delay the integration hearing until the Supreme Court hears the Denver, Colo., case. That case involves factors of de facto and de jure segregation, which some board members say may affect the Fort Worth case.

Elliott acknowledged that the board's action would be unpopular in the Tarrant County suburbs. "I know if I were running for a school board in the suburbs, I wouldn't get a vote after today," he said.

Suburban school officials contacted for comment Wednesday appeared mildly unrolled. Several declined to comment on the Fort Worth board's action.

"We have felt it might be coming in the future, especially if the Richmond case goes through the way it's headed," said Birdville Asst. Supt. B. H. Smith.

"But we hadn't anticipated Fort Worth doing something like that . . . Our parents won't be happy, I can tell you that much," he said.

• • •

MANY OF the suburban superintendents are members of the Texas Association of Suburban Schools. Two purposes of the association are to "keep its members informed for proper action, related to moves for consolidation of school districts" and opposing the use of busing across district boundary lines.

The association is headed by Irving Supt. Dr. J. F. Townley, who was out of town and could not be reached for comment Wednesday.

Monroe Hawkins, administrative assistant to the superintendent in the Hurst-Euless-Bedford school system, said the HEB board could Tuesday night to speak out on the association.

He said the HEB system would certainly try "to combat this idea of our district being forced to bus students into Fort Worth and Fort Worth having students out here."

"I don't think the school board in Fort Worth has any jurisdiction over us in any respect or over any other school districts in the area," he said.

Crowley Supt. Sidney Pierce declined comment, but said there has been an unusual influx of Fort Worth students coming to Crowley

Metro Areas Dislike County Busing Plan

EVE JAN 25 1973

Busing - Tarrant

(Related Story on Page 18A)

Arlington school officials and those in other metro areas today expressed unanimous disapproval of any county-wide school integration and busing plan.

The Fort Worth school board yesterday suggested a county-wide plan to halt "white flight" to suburbs.

"It's not financially sound and not in the best interest of anybody," said Arlington Supt. James Martin.

Each independent school district, he believes, should "be allowed to run its own business."

• • •

MARTIN SAID he not only opposes a county busing plan but does not believe that busing from one side of a district to the other side will be effective.

Arlington's school enrollment (8 per cent of the students are minorities) has shown a slight gain each year but he attributes the rise to the growth of the city.

"There are no figures to prove that a so-called white flight has occurred in Arlington," Martin said.

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MARTIN VOWED that the Arlington district would take whatever steps necessary to avoid being included in any Fort Worth integration plan.

On the other side of Tarrant County, Dr. Nelson Eichman, superintendent of White Settlement schools, said he could not imagine the Fort Worth school board "planning to absorb other school districts in their problems."

"It would definitely hurt our educational program," said Dr. Eichman.

Supt. Benny Rutherford of the Everman School District, south of Fort Worth, said he definitely would be opposed to Everman's being included in the integration plan.

• • •

"I'VE BEEN opposed to busing to achieve racial balance since it started. It's not an educational answer to a social problem," he said.

Rutherford is a board member of the Texas Association of Suburban Schools, formed two years ago when larger cities in Texas first integrated they might seek to include suburb schools in their integration plans.

Although Rutherford says there is no evidence of "white flight" to his school district now, he thinks there will be more white flight from Fort Worth if the courts make Fort Worth bus more students.

The Everman superintendent said he believes Fort Worth school officials have seen what has happened to large districts throughout the United States and "they're looking to the future to keep it from happening to them."

• • •

HE FORESEES future problems for the Fort Worth district if its minority enrollment reaches 70 or 80 per cent of the total students.

"There then will be white flights and the district will have difficulty in teacher recruitment and the education program won't be what they want it to be," he said.

Eighteen per cent of Ever-

Turn to Metro on Page 2

Metro Areas Not Happy With Plan

EVE JAN 25 1973

[illegible]

man school enrollment represents minorities, he said.

"White flight" may be showing up in the Eagle Mountain-Saginaw school district, said T. J. Elkins, board president.

• • •

ELKINS SAID his school district "wouldn't be interested" in being a part of any Fort Worth integration plan.

The school board president would not be against having to integrate schools locally but would be against having to integrate with another school district."

Dr. Clarence Winn, Castleberry school superintendent, said.

"It looks like they could do it (integration) on their own, because they don't have that big a population of blacks," Dr. Winn said.

• • •

"I CAN SEE the points made by the Fort Worth school board but I don't think it is the ultimate answer," said Birdville School Supt. Wiley G. Thomas Jr.

Thomas said he believes "the citizenry should have the final say in any such integration plan.

Concerning white flight, Thomas said "We have not seen any indication to confirm or to dispute the fact students are leaving Fort Worth for our school district. Our enrollment is down 60 to 70 students from this time last year."

Thomas said one of the only benefiting factors of a countywide busing integration program would be that by sharing students the school districts could possibly share money.

"It's a misconception to think the city school district is poor while the suburb school district is rich," he said. "We have less money to spend per student than Fort Worth and our people have to pay higher taxes (than Fort Worth)."

• • •

THE BIRDVILLE district serves Haltom City, Richland Hills, North Richland Hills, Watauga and parts of Fort Worth.

Hurst - Euless - Bedford School Supt. Charles Wages said he would be "unalterably opposed" to a countywide busing program.

Wages said he does not expect any action to come from the Fort Worth school board's proposal.

If action did come, Wages said one school district does not have authority over another and the case would have to go to court before one school district would go along with it.

School Board Split On Move to Delay

NEWS JAN 26 1973

By KATHI MILLER

As unfavorable reaction to countywide busing began pouring in from suburban school officials Thursday, a split developed on the Fort Worth school board over the question.

Wednesday the board voted unanimously to instruct attorney Cecil Morgan to ask U. S. Dist. Judge Leo Brewster to delay the school integration hearing until the Supreme Court rules in a landmark integration case involving cross-school district busing.

By Thursday, however, three board members — Stan Harrell, Jim Harris and president the Rev. John Leatherbury — said they regretted voting as they did.

The vote was taken at the instigation of board vice president Bill Elliott, who said he believed white flight would destroy Fort Worth unless the entire county were involved in an integration plan.

Two other board members — Mrs. Pat Shannon and Green Trimble — Thursday stuck by their votes. Board member Helen Bruner could not be reached for comment.

Father Leatherbury said despite the change of heart by the trio, the vote instructing Morgan to file for the delay is still binding.

• • •

HE SAID NO meeting is planned for reconsideration of the matter.

However, Father Leatherbury, and Harrell both said they doubted if Judge Brewster will approve the motion.

Morgan refused to comment on the board's action. However, Father Leatherbury said Morgan, at the board's luncheon Wednesday, advised against the board's action and predicted the judge would not accept the motion.

The board had said it wanted to delay the Fort Worth hearing, scheduled for Wednesday in Abilene, until two other integration cases are decided by the Supreme Court, one involving Richmond, Va., and the other Denver, Colo.

The Richmond case has upset suburban school officials. It involves a lower court order that the mostly black Richmond schools be integrated with students from two neighboring white school districts.

The Richmond situation differs from Fort Worth in that the Richmond schools are 70 per cent black meaning there are not enough white students to adequately integrate the schools without bringing in the neighboring students.

Fort Worth has a black population of less than 20 per cent.

The Denver case involves issues of de facto and de jure segregation.

• • •

MRS. SHANNON said she would not change her Wednesday vote because she feels the Denver and Richmond decisions could have a significant effect on the Fort Worth case.

She said she would not want Fort Worth to be "locked into a plan by an early decision when these two decisions are so pertinent to our case."

The Denver case, she said, is at the "very heart of our problem" in that it deals with the extent to which school systems are responsible for correcting racial imbalances caused by neighborhood racial changes.

Mrs. Shannon pointed out that the NAACP has asked for the inclusion of Polytechnic High School and Ernest Parker and William James Middle Schools, all of which have become mostly black within the past few years.

"These are just three more schools. Next year it could be five more... We don't have any way of knowing what's going to happen in any given situation," she said.

NAACP attorney Clifford Davis Thursday branded the school board move a delaying tactic. Father Leatherbury and Mrs. Shannon denied this.

Mrs. Shannon said she simply wanted the "advice and counsel" of the Supreme Court decisions.

Trimble said he would not change his vote because "I fear for the future of this city."

Trimble said as long as Fort Worth whites have busing-free havens in the suburbs they will continue to flee Fort Worth, thereby destroying the city's tax base and causing the deterioration of the schools.

• • •

"I'M NOT radical on it," he said of the countywide busing idea. "But I think it's something for the people to start thinking about."

Father Leatherbury, though, said he believed the board "pumped the gun" on its Wednesday vote. But he said he felt the board had no choice at the time. "If we'd gone any other way, it would show we were not trying to do what could be done."

He and Harrell both said they believed the vote was "ill timed."

Harrell, who said he believes filing for the delay is a waste of time, said he doesn't believe because Fort Worth has "a bitter pill to swallow, others should also swallow their pill."

Harrell, Harris and Father Leatherbury all said they would oppose countywide bus-

ing.

Court Delays Expanded School Busing

MORN JAN 31 1973

By KATHY MILLER

Expanded school busing in Fort Worth was delayed until the fall Tuesday after the school system and the NAACP, working in cooperation, agreed for the postponement.

U. S. Dist. Judge Leo Brewster, in Abilene, granted a joint motion filed by the two parties to the integration dispute stating that the implementation schedule for the integration plan be reset for Aug. 27, the date school will open this fall.

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals had set mid-term this year, interpreted as Jan. 30, as its deadline for putting a new integration plan into action.

The NAACP's cooperation in Tuesday's motion made it possible for Judge Brewster to stay that order.

The motion also asked that the integration hearing, planned for Wednesday, be put off until late March or April. The judge also granted that motion.

The cooperative motion stated that the school board feels it would be impractical to implement the new plan by mid-term.

The NAACP, the motion said, "has been informed of certain aspects of the facts facing the defendant board and shares the feeling that implementation of a viable plan to fully and effectively carry out the mandate of this court may not be accomplished in the time designated."

The motion, which was written by NAACP attorney Clifford Davis, was mailed to Judge Brewster Monday by school system attorney Cecil Morgan. However, the motion did not arrive in Tuesday's mail.

Because numerous participants in the hearing were to leave for Abilene Tuesday, Morgan dispatched his associate, attorney Bob Carter, to take the motion to Abilene by car Tuesday morning.

An accompanying letter from Morgan suggested April 2 as the date for the hearing. Brewster, in telephone conference with attorneys, indicated he will set the date for the first week in April.

The motion said the NAACP and the school system "are, in good faith, making attempts to devise, in consultation one with the other, a plan that will effectively carry out the mandate of the court and at the same time achieve the educational goals of the system."

The motion asked that the hearing and the implementation deadline be delayed "and thereby allow the parties to this litigation further opportunities to devise a plan ... which will ... effectively carry out the mandate of the court."

Monday, Morgan also mailed Judge Brewster a motion asking that the hearing be delayed until the U. S. Supreme Court hears the Richmond, Va., and the Denver, Colo., integration cases.

Brewster did not act on that motion Tuesday, and his acceptance of the other dilatory motion may make the Richmond motion moot.

Last week, the school board instructed Morgan to file the motion asking that the hearing be delayed because it felt the Supreme Court's action in the Richmond and Denver cases could affect the Fort Worth case.

The Richmond case involves busing across school district boundaries, and some board members said if the Supreme Court upheld that district busing they might ask a similar county-wide plan here.

Brewster's action in delaying the hearing with April could have the effect of setting it after the Supreme Court rules in the two out-of-state cases.

If the Supreme Court did rule in favor of county-wide busing before April, the board could present them not with a county-wide plan after all. However, three board members have said they would not vote for such a plan.

Delay Cheers Truelson, Busing Foe

MORN JAN 31 1973

Busing foe [illegible] said anti-busing leader Mrs. Anna Dennis here expressed relief Tuesday with the court-approved delay in the integration plan deadline.

Truelson said he was delighted with U. S. Dist. Judge Leo Brewster's approval of a motion asking that the deadline be postponed until next fall.

He said putting an expanded plan into action this spring in effect would have cost the children involved about two months of their education because of the impending reorganization that would have been ordered.

Since the reorganization can now be done in the summer, he said, classes will not be disrupted.

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TRUELSON said he approved of the cooperation of NAACP attorney Clifford Davis in asking for the delay.

"I think it was a very good gesture on his part and I appreciate it because it is helping our children," he said.

He said the extra time will mean the children can be provided a better educational program. "And I want you to know that I'm glad Mr. Davis agreed with this."

The delay was granted on a motion filed jointly by Davis and school district attorney Cecil Morgan. The motion said the two sides need more time to try to reach agreement on some points to have a mutually acceptable plan.

Truelson said Davis and Morgan will be scheduling meetings between school officials and NAACP consultant, Robert Smith, a University of Miami professor.

"I FEEL LIKE anything you can delay something of this nature a great deal is better chance to stop it," she said.

She said the groups will "keep plunging forward and trying to gather support.

"Just because we have gotten a delay of execution, as to appeal, does not mean everyone can breathe a sigh of relief."

Mrs. Dennis said she has come out strong against the chances of getting Congress to pass a constitutional amendment before the plan goes into effect next fall.

"I think the Congress, especially with the [illegible] war winding down, is going to have to listen to us.

"We do have the framework, a government, that should allow the majority of the people to rule. The majority is not being listened to at this point.

All Parties Appear Happy at Delay in Further Integration

EVE JAN 31 1973

Ft. Worth Schools - Integration

The delay in additional integration in Fort Worth schools announced yesterday apparently satisfied many of the principals on all sides of the issue, but for different reasons.

U.S. Dist. Judge Leo Brewster postponed setting up an expanded integration plan until next fall and delayed a hearing on it until the first week in April.

The decision was the result of a joint motion made by attorneys on both sides in the integration case.

* * *

NAACP ATTORNEY Clifford Davis prepared the motion and it was mailed to the court by school attorney Cecil Morgan.

Davis, who earlier had said he would contest any move to delay the hearing which was to begin today, agreed in the motion that more time might mean the parties could agree on a plan.

The motion said that both the NAACP and the school district "in good faith" are "making attempts to devise, in consultation one with the other, a plan that will effectively carry out the mandate of the court and at the same time achieve the educational goals of the system."

Davis has said he wants his educational consultant, Marvell Smith, a University of Miami professor, and school officials to discuss aspects of the integration plans.

* * *

SUPT. JULIUS Truelson expressed relief that the deadline for putting the plan into effect had been delayed.

The extra time will allow the school district to prepare for the switch during the summer, Truelson said.

It will mean less disruption of the education of the students, he added.

He said he appreciated the cooperation of Davis in allowing the delay.

"I think it was a very good gesture on his part and I appreciate it because it is helping our children," he said.

Mrs. Anne Droste, a leader in the anti-busing movement, said that the move "is pretty much what we were hoping for."

* * *

"I FEEL like anytime you can delay something of this nature it gives you a better chance to stop it," she said.

She said she hopes that before next fall, Congress will pass an amendment which would eliminate busing as a means of integration.

"I think the Congress, especially with the (Vietnam) war slowing down, is going to have to listen to us," she said.

The delay in the hearing until April also will satisfy one of the requests of the school board.

At the board's request, Morgan had filed a motion to delay the hearing until a U.S. Supreme Court decision is made on two other integration cases involving Denver and Richmond, Va.

* * *

BOARD MEMBERS in a recent meeting said they felt the decisions in these cases could affect the Fort Worth case.

With the delay, it is possible that a decision on one or both of the cases could be made.

The Richmond case involves forced interchange with suburban school districts and the Denver case involves integration of schools which changed in racial makeup because of neighborhood patterns.

Brewster did not act yesterday on the motion filed by Morgan.

Contempt -

Court Asked to Put Limit on Questions

Ft. Worth Star Tel 15 1973

School attorney Cecil Morgan yesterday asked U.S. Dist. Judge Leo Brewster to limit questions posed by a group of Mexican-Americans here who have intervened in the school integration case.

Interrogatories filed in the court recently by attorneys for the Mexican-American group contain many questions unrelated to integration, Morgan said.

* * *

HE INDICATED in the brief that all records which the group requested would be made available to them, but added that answering the 176 questions asked would take additional school personnel and years to research.

The interrogatories were filed "in bad faith" with intent to "unreasonably annoy, embarrass or oppress the defendants," Morgan said in the brief.

He said the interrogatories contain "gross inconsistencies and errors." It refers to W. E. Pate, board president at the time the integration case began, as the superintendent of schools, Morgan said.

* * *

AT ONE POINT the report refers to the Grand Prairie school district instead of Fort Worth, he added.

The interrogatories imply that the school district has segregated Mexican-American children in the past, but it has not, Morgan stressed.

BLACK MINISTER HEADS EFFORT

Anti-Busing Fund Is Established

Fort Worth Press EVE FEB 28 1973

The Rev. Ike Peavy, a black minister opposed to busing, said today he has taken the first steps toward intervening in the Fort Worth school integration case.

The Rev. Mr. Peavy said he has formed a Save Our Schools Legal Defense Fund and will begin collecting money to pay the costs of intervening.

A group of blacks appointed to oversee the fund are part of a subcommittee of the newly organized Coalition for Educational Freedom, the minister said.

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THE REV. Mr. Peavy said the fund-raising organization met last night to map out plans for finding an answer for integration without busing.

He said that the council which selected its name last night is made up of 12 committees representing the South Side, Kelso, Rosemont, Western Hills, Stop Six, Eastwood and Riverside areas. He said he expects to add another member later from the North Side.

The Rev. Mr. Peavy earlier claimed in a school board meeting that the NAACP, plaintiffs in the school integration case, did not represent the thinking of blacks in the community.

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HE SAID he was hoping the council to be a representative body.

The seven council, he said, will be studying various schools in the community to determine differences in curriculum, level of competency of teachers and general standards.

"We want to show them (courts) that racial mixing might mix students but would not always assure that students would get a quality education," he said.

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HE ADDED THAT the sub committee would be setting up a post office box for contributions.

The Rev. Mr. Peavy said that he also is working with residents in the South Side and Eastwood area to develop open meetings to inform citizens in that area what the council is doing.

He also said that persons in several suburban areas in Tarrant County were interested in joining the council if the U.S. Supreme Court forces busing in other school districts.

'Go-Slow' Mixing Idea Holds Hope

Fort Worth's less than wholesale solution to the school integration problem may prove to be part of a trend—and a wholesome one at that.

Atlanta, a bellwether city in the area of civil rights because of its predominantly black population, has adopted a plan prescribing desegregation at a far more minimal level than the Fort Worth plan.

There would be token busing, but most schools would be left either predominantly white or predominantly black. What apparently has made the plan acceptable to the black community is a provision giving blacks half the key jobs in the school administration.

But the reasons for acceptance, on both sides, goes deeper than that, we suspect.

The fact seems to be that black attitudes on integration are changing, in the direction of less militancy. It may be, as some have conjectured, that a growing black middle class averse to the instability created by overzealous integration has had much to do with the change. Black leaders also seem to be becoming more pragmatic on integration as the doors to political power open wider to them. And doubt is overtaking the idea that blacks can get quality education only if mixed in proper ratio with whites in the classroom.

Besides, there are certain obvious advantages for blacks as well as whites in the go-slow integration approach. First, everyone benefits from the reduced anxiety, the calmer emotional climate—children, parents, teachers and the business community. The "white flight" phenomenon tends to subside, promising less segregation in the long run than a recklessly rapid approach would produce. And the slowdown of white flight forestalls critical financial problems by helping keep the tax base strong.

Significantly, the staunchest opposition to the minimal desegregation idea comes from "outsiders," specifically from the New York NAACP. This suggests that the opponents, removed from the realities, are too doctrinaire in their position, that they are militating for theories rather than for the genuine well-being of the black community and black children.

The question is not whether black children should have better educational opportunities, black adults better economic opportunities, black and white citizens a capacity to live and work together in peace and harmony. These are goals that every fair-minded citizen should endorse and support.

The question is how best to pursue these goals. We think the Atlanta and Fort Worth approaches, seeking as little disruption as possible, hold a great deal more promise than the haste-and-waste methods being pushed by some.

DE FACTO SEGREGATION HIT

JUN 8-2 1972

Decision Dashes FW Hopes

To Schools Integration

By KATHI MILLER

Hopes that in the Denver, Colo., integration case the Supreme Court might make a ruling helpful to the Fort Worth School System apparently were dashed Thursday.

In its latest landmark integration ruling, the court held that school systems may be required to bring about system-wide integration even in states that have never had laws requiring segregation.

Fort Worth School System attorneys said Thursday they had not had a chance to see the decision, but from what they knew they felt the ruling would not affect the Fort Worth case.

Attorneys Cecil Morgan and David Owen said the ruling could not appear to mean busing here "for the reason that under the present plan as approved by Judge (Leo) Brewster, there is not a single student in the Fort Worth system that will be or could be deprived of any constitutional rights."

Morgan also said it would not appear that the ruling could lead to any less busing here.

The Denver case was seen as important because it dealt with the issues of Northern versus Southern schools and de facto versus de jure segregation.

It was the first ruling the Supreme Court has made involving a school system outside the South and the first that spoke directly to the question of whether school systems could be forced to integrate schools that were never segregated by law.

In the past, Fort Worth School Board members had said they were hopeful the Supreme Court might rule that schools that are black by reason of neighborhood residential patterns, rather than official policy, need not be integrated.

The school system has claimed that several black schools ordered integrated here became black only because of shifting residential patterns, not because of the old law compelling racial separation or because of any school system policy.

The board was hopeful that if the Supreme Court held that de facto segregation need not be corrected, the Fort Worth system could appeal for removal of these schools from the integration plan.

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HOWEVER, the Court held that full system-wide desegregation will be required in instances where school systems have followed a policy, written or not, of segregating students in a substantial portion of their schools.

Justice William Brennan, who wrote the majority opinion, said "it is only common sense to conclude" that a dual school system exists when it is proved that "school authorities have carried out a systematic program of segregation affecting a substantial portion of the students, schools, teachers and facilities within the school system."

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BRENNAN SAID it is obvious "that a practice of concentrating Negroes in certain schools by structuring attendance zones or designating 'feeder' schools on the basis of race has the reciprocal effect of keeping other nearby schools predominantly white.

"The practice of building a school . . . to a certain size and in a certain location, with conscious knowledge that it would be a segregated school, has a substantial reciprocal effect on the racial composition of other nearby schools."

Brennan said racial separation also can be caused by "the use of mobile classrooms, the drafting of student transfer policies, the transportation of students and the assignment of faculty and staff on racially identifiable bases."

In the Denver case, black parents in the northeast part of the city complained that the school board had jiggled attendance zones and built new schools that tended to isolate black students from white students.

The court generally erased distinctions between de facto and de jure segregation, but Brennan stopped short of declaring that Northern school systems are to be governed exactly as those in the South.

Brennan said that Northern segregation is illegal only "if the actions of school authorities were to any degree motivated by segregative intent." In the South, separate schools are simply assumed to be illegal because of the past laws that once required separation.

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JUSTICE LEWIS Powell said in a separate opinion that the South should not be singled out for special treatment. He said the schools in all parts of the country are segregated for the same reason: The neighborhoods in which they are located are segregated.

"This is a national, not a Southern phenomenon, and it is largely unrelated to whether a particular State had or did not have segregatory school laws."

The decision would appear to rule out any relief for Fort Worth for several reasons:

— Fort Worth did once carry out a "systematic program of segregation affecting a substantial portion of the students . . ." if only because the system was once legally segregated.

— The decision appears to be directed only at metropolitan schools, giving the impression that the court considers the issue of busing to be largely rural.

— The Fort Worth School System has maintained a neutral position as to part of its zone schools to remain black, but the NAACP would be sure to contest that, as it has in the past, by claiming the school system could speed the transition by transferring white students out and allowing black students to transfer in other schools.

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JUSTICE WILLIAM Douglas has also spoken of what he considers to be de facto segregation, saying that federal courts have the authority to require special assignments in certain locations for busing to overcome segregation and suggesting that boards' pursuit of neighborhood school policies is [illegible]

The term de facto segregation, Douglas has said, "has a built-in escape hatch or helps create a false 'environment' if it is used by officials to shift responsibility for racial imbalance to other shoulders."

Part of the [illegible] deals with Mexican-Americans, a group that has been considered by federal courts in the past primarily for Southwest.

Mexican courts look blacks and Mexican - Americans should be considered together when defining a segregated school, meaning a student body composed of blacks and Chicanos would not be considered integrated.

He said blacks and Chicanos "suffer identical discrimination in treatment when compared with the treatment afforded Anglo students."

Powell, in his opinion, spoke out against busing as a tool for integration, saying "The single most disruptive element in education today is the widespread use of compulsory transportation, especially at the elementary grade levels.

"This has robbed distraction and diverted attention from basic educational ends, dividing and embittering communities and exacerbating rather than ameliorating interracial tension and misunderstanding."

However, neither Powell nor the other justices offered any guidance as to how integration could be brought about without busing.

2526

Hull's Stand on Busing Criticized

EVE APR 14 1972

Mrs. Chris Miller charged today that her opponent, State Rep. Cordell Hull, is guilty of "the worst" on the busing issue.

"While I wholeheartedly support the concept of neighborhood schools, our society is badly fragmented and we all need a greater sense of community-hood," she said.

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"I DEPLORE Cordell Hull's action in releasing his planned legislation privately to reporters immediately following a public forum, thus denying any opportunity for open discussion."

She was referring to a resolution that Hull said Tuesday night he will seek which would call on the U.S. Congress to pass a constitutional amendment that would ban busing as a means of achieving racial balance.

Mrs. Miller said she could not support Hull's resolution "which deals only with a symptom and completely ignores the problems which produced the dilemma we face today."

She was joined at the conference in the Press Club of Fort Worth by Jay Mertz and W. C. "Porky" Hogg, leaders of the Fort Worth Citizens for Neighborhood Schools.

Hogg, stressing that he had not met Mrs. Miller until this morning, said he read of Hull's resolution Wednesday afternoon.

"This was the first time in more than 10 months that he has seen fit to take a stand on so important an issue," Hogg said.

"At this late day, so near the election, one can't help but wonder what his motive is. It sounds political to me."

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HOGG SAID his appearance at Mrs. Miller's news conference "is not to be taken as an endorsement of her. I don't know her that well."

Hogg said that Hull several times was invited to meetings of the group when it was leading the fight opposing busing in the Fort Worth schools.

"He didn't attend," Hogg said. "A representative should listen to what the voters have to say. He has not listened.

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HULL, TOLD OF Mrs. Miller's charges, said he has said on several occasions that he is opposed to forced busing.

"I have made public statements to that effect. I have always opposed busing," he said.

"The governor did not include anything in his call for the first special session that would have permitted discussion of this resolution.

"Hopefully, he will for the second session and we will have the opportunity to discuss it and to act on it."

2527

Minority Groups Vital to Victory

SUN JUN 7 1970

By JOHN LUTTRELL

State Sen. Don Kennard, with a high-powered injection of black and brown votes, Saturday won re-election after facing the toughest challenge of his 17-year political career from Joe Shannon Jr.

"Black is beautiful — you can quote me on that," remarked an elated Kennard when he learned victory was assured.

Unofficial totals gave Kennard 13,075 votes and Shannon 10,323 votes.

Kennard had to make up nearly 5,000 votes between the May 2 primary and Saturday's run-off. He lost to Shannon in the primary by that margin, but votes garnered by a third candidate, State Rep. Doyle Willis, forced the second contest.

Shannon, also a state representative for the past three terms, said Saturday night that he was "tired" instead of disappointed.

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"I'M PROUD of the fact that we ran a clean campaign," said Shannon. "I stated early in the race that I would rather not be a member of the Senate than do otherwise." Shannon said he had no immediate political plans.

Kennard, amid his supporters, said: "I'm just really pleased with the turnout and the reponse and I am also pleased that the people have seen through a lot of what has been going on in the campaign."

The campaign was rife with charges and counter-charges about deception in the use of both candidate's legislative voting records.

Shannon made headway with charges of Kennard's absenteeism.

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KENNARD received endorsements from a bevy of local and state politicians, including U.S. Congressman Jim Wright and Tarrant County Dist. Atty. Frank Coffey.

But Kennard termed as overwhelming the turnout of his hastily-constructed "Kennard Coalition" following the May 2 primary.

"Besides the black boxes, we received tremendous support from the brown and labor boxes," Kennard said.

"First of all, we did what I think is the most thorough job of block organization that ever has been done in Tar-

Turn to Kennard on Page 2

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Continued From Page 1

rant County," the senator said. "We had 5,000 block captains. No, let me amend that to 6,000.

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"IN ADDITION is that we laid out key precincts and worked them personally. We simply got the vote out."

A survey of Negro and Mexican-American precincts bears Kennard out. The totals resembles U.S. Sen. Ralph Yarborough's accumulation of votes there against the eventual winner, Lloyd Bentsen.

Precinct 126 in Lake Como went for Kennard 705 to 105.

A Stop Six box, Precinct 127, piled up 702 votes for Kennard. Shannon received 74.

Others include: Precinct 5 in Morningside—Kennard 227, Shannon 22; Precinct 73 on the East Side—Kennard 178, Shannon 22; Precinct 58 in Morningside—Kennard 212, Shannon 8.

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ALSO PRECINCT 79 in Stop Six—Kennard 313, Shannon 51; Precinct 10 on the near East Side—Kennard 223, Shannon 22.

Mexican-Americans apparently gave Kennard strong endorsement at the ballot box. He was running on the formal endorsement of the Political Association of Spanish-Speaking Organizations (PASO).

The following are totals from some of the predominantly Mexican - American precincts.

Precinct 6—Kennard 58, Shannon 28; Precinct 40—Kennard 77, Shannon 41; Precinct 49—Kennard 63, Shannon 42; Precinct 50—Kennard 198, Shannon 67.

Said Kennard, "It shows that I am a senator for all the people. I had strong support of the business community, too, with men like Perry Bass and Raymond Buck."

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SHANNON, however, led in the so-called "silk stocking" precincts on the West Side. At Precinct 129 in Ridglea, Shannon led 448 to 222. In the Westover Hills box, Precinct 118, Shannon got the nod over the incumbent by 443 to 254.

Shannon said it would be premature to say what caused him to lose the runoff after leading the primary. "It would be speculation. That's all," noted the 38-year-old attorney.

Asked if a last-minute mailing by his opponent about the compulsory school busing issue hurt him, Shannon responded, "I don't know. It might have."

Both candidates spent tens of thousands of dollars seeking the $4,800-a-year job.

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KENNARD admitted that the runoff was the toughest fight he has had in his career. Late in the campaign, he remarked that Shannon "had made me do my homework."

The victory by Kennard, who has an GOP opponent in the fall, brings liberals one step closer to having an even-so-small majority in the Senate during the next session. They hope to gain 16 seats vacated this year.

Conservatives had a one-vote majority in the 31-member body during the last session. Kennard was one of four senators termed "liberal" by most lobby groups who won re-election against strong opponents.

But some liberal senators face Republican opposition in the fall, including Sen. Oscar Mauzy of Dallas.

Kennard said he did not wish to be tagged "liberal."

"If I have any mandate by this election, it is to remain a strong, independent senator. I want to stress that word 'independent,'" he said.

He said he owned the most appreciation to his wife Jackie, "who has been by my side all the way."

President [illegible] At Ob[illegible]

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Five Tarrant Republicans Seeking Place in House

EVE APR 28 1972

Five Tarrant County candidates have filed for the Texas House of Representatives in the May 6 Republican primary.

They are Jim Brooks, C.A. Holliday, R.G. "Bob" Russell, Don Hurd and Ben Long Jr.

Brooks, a candidate for Place 1, is a 22-year-old businessman and former senate political science student at Odessa College. Currently he is vice president and secretary of Urban and Rural Management Inc.

He is single and resides at 2101 Evans Ave.

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BROOKS WANTS welfare reform, job programs and increased educational opportunities. Such action, he says, will help the poor and underprivileged to "improve their position and simultaneously unburden the taxpayer."

Holliday running on the GOP ticket for Place 3, has served for six years as a member of the Texas Board of Corrections, two years on the City Zoning Board, six years on the Fort Worth Public Library Board and served on the Cerebral Palsy Board. He is minister of Greater St. James Baptist Church and a former military chaplain.

An outspoken critic of the "stranglehold the oil industry system has on the people of Texas," he is running on a reform platform.

"Nearly every law passed is declared unconstitutional because so much of the legislation is controlled by power-hungry legislators who have sold themselves to lobbyists," said Holliday.

Hurd, 23, is seeking Place 9 in the House. He is a Fort Worth native, single, and lives at 5116 Coon Drive. He is a graduate of North Texas State University.

A designer and business man, he is employed at Together Inc. and Urban and Rural Management, Inc.

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HIS PLATFORM includes improvement of state and local economy and providing a good education for all children. He is a critic of special interest groups and "lobbyists who seek to control legislation to the detriment of the average citizen."

Russell, D. an attorney and [illegible]

[illegible] stated he was abandoning any

Later he went to Weatherford Junior College, and then University of Texas at Arlington, where he received a bachelor of arts. He graduated from T.C.U. Law School in 1970.

He is married to the former Judy Kay Collins of Whitesboro and they have one son, 2.

Brooks, a farmer, stresses three points. To modernize Texas government with a "new" constitution, updated penal code, updated family code and realistic insurance laws and controls; to insure legislation is practical, needed, has vital enabling legislation to fund, initiate and enforce it so that needed programs do not fail; and to give Texas a responsive and responsible two-party government.

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LONG, 28, IS a Parker County native who is running for the District 42 (West Tarrant, Parker County) seat. He has dairying and livestock interests and was the first Republican to announce in that district.

Long and his wife have five children. He has served as a school board member, president of Parker County Farm Bureau and first vice president of State Association of Young Farmers.

He worked five years as a welder for Plumbers and Steamfitters Local 146 in Fort Worth. He is a deacon at Friendship Baptist Church, a graduate of Weatherford College and former student at T.C.U. He served in the Army during the Korean conflict.

Long is for adequate pay raises for teachers, fair taxation for school financing and tax relief for people on social security. He also is concerned, he said, with pollution problems in industry and agriculture and said he is "prepared to work toward reasonable solutions."

Place 5 Candidates Support Equal Rights for Women

EVE APR 28 1972

other in a series on contested legislative races here. The questions were submitted by The Star-Telegram.

The line of Democratic hopefuls for Place 5 in the state legislature started forming early.

By the filing deadline there were three challengers to Tommy Shannon in the May 6 Democratic primary and a Republican, Steve Gamble, who hopes to embark the Democratic ranks at November.

The Democratic contenders are:

Tommy R. Beck, 51, of 2801 Arnold Drive, a dealer for 18 years who has branched out into a variety of business fields.

Tom Schaffer, 34, of 4408 Gaston Ave., an administrative aide to State Sen. Don Richard and the first to announce for the Place 5 seat last July.

Shannon, 42, of 4616 Teal Lake Drive, a real estate and insurance agent who is the incumbent in Place 5 and who is appealing a conviction on income tax evasion charges growing from the investigation of the activities of Houston banker Frank Sharp.

Bobby Webber, 31, of 1901 Mustang Drive, a funeral director who has other business interests in the city.

QUESTION 1: "Would you vote for or against adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment on equal rights for women? Would you actively push for adoption?"

Each candidate indicated support for the amendment, but Beck said he would not actively push for adoption.

Shannon noted that he had voted for ratification of such an amendment a number of times and special session. Schaffer and Webber said they would work actively for adoption.

QUESTION 2: "Do you approve of the proposal by the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse to remove all penalties for the private use of marijuana but maintain rigid penalties for growing and selling it?"

Beck: "Yes. Punishment should be a misdemeanor except in connection with the presence of alcohol or other narcotics."

Schaffer: "The commission, drawn as an unnatural and hodge-podge plan for the decrease of marijuana, I don't see why for its implementation."

Shannon: "I would retain the penalty as it is, eliminate marijuana users. I would like to give further study to the report."

Webber: "I do not fully accept the commission report. The penalty for first-time marijuana users, I would like to see changed from a felony to a misdemeanor. However, we need to get tough on the pusher."

QUESTION 3: "Do you favor full financial disclosure by all candidates for state office? Have you filed?"

Beck: "Yes—have not filed same simply because it is not required."

Schaffer: "I would favor passage of a law requiring some part of financial disclosure for office holders."

Shannon: "Yes. Although I haven't filed yet. I will file same in the Secretary of State's office."

Webber: "I favor disclosure but have not filed a statement because no place has been established for filing such a document. I will make full disclosure at any time upon request."

QUESTION 4: "Should the legislature adopt a strict code of ethics for elected officials at all levels of government? Do you favor mandatory charges growing from the investigation of the activities of Houston banker Frank Sharp?"

Beck: "Yes — have considered using the state officers. (I do not favor penalties.)"

Schaffer: "Each political subdivision should determine the code of ethics for its elected officials. The legislature should set an example by passing a strong code of ethics for its members."

Shannon: "I think there should be a code of ethics for all elected public officials."

Webber: "I am definitely for a strict code of ethics — a uniform, clearly understandable law. Local officials, however, should be allowed to police their own conduct. I also favor a no-fees advisory opinion room with a code."

QUESTION 5: "Are changes needed to restrict the power of the Speaker of the House and the lieutenant governor to appoint members of legislative committees?"

Beck: Yes — (the latter) should not be in either office to serve in excess more than two terms or four years, whichever is the greatest."

Schaffer: "Yes. Limit the power of conference committees."

Shannon answered "yes" and noted that he had supported other reforms in the last called session.

Webber: "Those changes are needed. No assuring of pledges during the committee selection during the last session."

QUESTION 6: "Do you favor revision of the Texas constitution?"

Beck: "Only in part."

Schaffer, Shannon and Webber favored revision. Shannon noted that he had voted for revision in previous sessions and Webber suggested that the rewriting be done by "unbiased convention delegates."

QUESTION 7: "Are the salaries of state legislators adequate? How much should they be?"

Beck said the salaries are adequate if the state continues to operate on a part-time basis. If the state shifts to annual operation the salary for "full time representation" should be "in the vicinity of $15,000."

Schaffer: "No . . . how much more should be determined by the voters."

Shannon: "No. They should be $10,000 per year."

Webber: "Salaries are adequate. I will not vote to raise them."

Shannon: "Yes. Determination as to whom should be granted abortion should be left up to the medical profession."

Webber: "I am for reform as step one time. More study is required to determine the extent of liberalization, but certain restrictions should be retained."

QUESTION 10: "Do you favor annual or biennial sessions of the legislature? Annual or biennial budgets?"

All of the contenders favored annual sessions and budgets.

QUESTION 11: "If state revenues must be raised, how do you favor raising it?"

Beck: "I am not in favor of a tax increase . . . there are other ways to produce income."

Schaffer: "I will make every effort to see that the legislature does not determine that more revenue must be raised."

Shannon: "I believe every available form of taxation should be fully and completely scrutinized by the legislature if additional revenue is needed."

Webber: "I would support broadening the sales tax base to service rather than raising the present rate. I will never vote to tax food."

QUESTION 12: "Are you committed at this time to vote for any person to be Speaker of the House in January?"

Each of the contenders said he was uncommitted. (A 10th agreement exists.)

QUESTION 13: "Do you think all the legal rights of those 21 or over (with certain exceptions) should be extended to those 18 years old?"

Beck: "Yes — I do not believe the best minds would be represented [illegible]."

Schaffer, Shannon and Webber said they favored it, as do the rest of [illegible].

QUESTION 14: "Why are you running for this office?"

Beck: "I am [illegible] of agencies [illegible] and [illegible] and has [illegible] excess of 20 years of [illegible] experience [illegible] and serving. I feel I am [illegible] interests in the same [illegible]."

Continued on Following Page

Candidates Back Equal Rights Bill

EVE, APR 28 1972

Continued from Preceding Pg.

to the people of Tarrant County and the State of Texas. I have met every challenge in this life with open and broad-minded reality . . . Certainly with our state government having been represented for so long a period by singular groups, it is now time for the average person to be represented with fair and impartial voice. Being both working class and management, I feel qualified for this honor."

Schaffer: "I believe that Texas has reached a crucial point in its history. The problems of the urban society are pressing in on us as they have never done before. Unless we start electing men and women to public office who are aware of the problems faced by our cities and who will fight for the programs needed to solve them Texas is going to go the way of states like New York and Michigan. I do not want that to happen. I want Texas to remain a place where people enjoy living."

Shannon: "My reasons for running for reelection are: My interest in state government, my desire to render service to the people of my district and the people of the state of Texas, and the extensive knowledge that I have gained during my 10 years in service as a member of the Texas House. I am especially interested in seeing that sufficient funds are allocated for the completion of the new MH-MR (Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental (Retardation) school in Fort Worth."

Webber (a black): "I can effectively represent all the people of Tarrant County —whites, blacks and browns —whereas my opponents cannot. I have dealt with all these groups and feel I can help bridge the gaps between them. There has never been a state legislator from a minority group from Tarrant County and thus they have not received representation. I can provide it, my opponents can't."

No-Show State Incumbents Turn Debate Into Monologue

SUN OCT 15 1972

By KATHI MILLER

What could have been spirited debates between candidates for two state legislative posts became monologues when the two incumbent candidates failed to appear Saturday.

Present at the Pasa Club political forum were Mrs. Debbie Geisel, Raza Unida candidate for Place 2, and the Rev. C. A. Holliday, Republican candidate for Place 3.

Mrs. Geisel's opponent, State Rep. Bill Hilliard, and the Rev. Mr. Holliday's opponent, State Rep. W. C. "Bud" Sherman, were not present.

Both Mrs. Geisel and the Rev. Mr. Holliday had hard words for their opposition.

* * *

MRS. GEISEL said Hilliard had openly said he made mistakes in the past, but had learned from those mistakes and had become a "wiser man."

She said he should not be given another two years to make up for those mistakes.

"This job isn't a game, a hobby or a pastime," she said. "With the issues that face us today in education, employment, environment and justice, even well-meaning ineptness is a luxury that we can't afford."

The Rev. Mr. Holliday said he would represent all the people, "regardless of race, color, creed or origin."

The black minister said, by contrast, Sherman has failed to represent the minorities and the common man.

* * *

"I HAVE NEVER, in eight years, seen him campaigning in my community or received any correspondence from him," he said.

He also criticized Sherman's failure to speak out on the stock fraud scandal.

If new taxes are necessary in Texas, Mrs. Geisel said she would look at a corporate profits tax as the main way to raise needed revenue.

"We simply have to face up to the fact that government is going to cost more even if we instituted no single *new* program," she said. "When we talk about creative new ways of taxation, this is simply a matter of rhetoric to say we don't want to face up to the problem."

She said Texas is one of seven states without a corporate profits tax.

"We have to face up to the fact that if we're going to have a decent state, if we're going to have a state that offers the people the services they need and deserve, then we must pay our taxes in order to have it, and a corporate profits tax is tops on the list," she said.

* * *

MRS. GEISEL said she would favor a personal income tax only if a corporate tax did not raise adequate revenues and she said such a tax should be adequate for seven to 10 years.

Mrs. Geisel said a sales tax increase would be her least preferred method of raising money.

The Rev. Mr. Holliday said he had no "immediate suggestions" as to what taxing methods he would prefer.

He said the state government should be put on a sound fiscal basis. "Government is really a cooperative business, owned and operated by the citizenry to provide services for it, as a whole, that citizens cannot provide individually," he said.

"In this light, our state government is a business that continually demands more from its owners and delivers less and less," he said. "Were it a private business, it would be scrapped.

"Since we cannot scrap government without chaos, we must put it on a sound financial system which means —cut waste and inefficiency, be frugal and account for every dollar spent.

"We presently have enough taxes to provide a good government for the citizens of Texas. We just need to stop wasting the tax monies," he said.

A debate that had been scheduled Saturday, a forum for Place 6 candidates Gibson Lewis, the Democratic incumbent, and Michael Soarez, the Raza Unida challenger, was re-scheduled for 7:30 p.m. Oct. 26.

Representative

CORDELL HULL

has a realistic program for improving state government, and more effectively meeting the needs of the people of Tarrant County.

CORDELL HULL
opposes either corporate or personal income taxes
(Unlike his opponent).

CORDELL HULL
works for quality education for all young people, but opposes forced busing to achieve racial balance.

CORDELL HULL
serves on the special committee studying ad valorem taxes for financing public schools, to retain local control of our schools.

CORDELL HULL
advocates proper staffing for state representatives, to free them from dependence on special interests for information.

CORDELL HULL
is working to give Texas a new and modernized Constitution, to meet our needs today and in the future.

CORDELL HULL
is an active supporter of legislative reform and proper watchdogging throughout state government.

STAY WITH A MAN WHO HAS A PROVEN RECORD OF EFFECTIVENESS IN AUSTIN! STAY WITH A MAN WHO GETS THE JOB DONE!

Re-elect

CORDELL HULL

State Representative, Place 6

Pol. adv. paid for by Representative Citizens for Cordell Hull
Mrs. Grace Wilson, Chairman

3-3-72

PRIMARY ELECTION

[redacted] HAVE PUBLICLY STATED ABOUT THEMSELVES:

By TOMMY SIMMONS, "Elect a Man who has HONORED the public TRUST!"
THE TRUTH IS—A jury in Abilene has found him Guilty of Conspiracy to Accept a Bribe.

By TOM SCHIEFFER, "I am Qualified and Responsible as I have been on the Legislative Staff as an assistant to Gov. Connally and Senator Dan Kennard."
THE TRUTH IS—He went to Austin as an 18 year old to attend School. Because he is from a PRIVILEGED family, he was hired part time by the Legislature as an office boy. Having finished school at age 23, never having a permanent job or any Responsibilities, his family on their money and [redacted] FRIENDS want to BUY him (over $5,000.00 already spent on a $4,800 position) the Respectability of the 4th Highest job in the state. He wants to build at the taxpayers' expense, billions of dollars worth of rapid transit.

By [redacted] WILDER, "If busing isn't the answer — What is? and I ain't no Dixie."
[redacted]—He is bought and paid for by a [redacted] UGLY known [redacted] and owes every vote to them. His campaign expenses are far greater than the overall salary. He knows nothing of the Reforms, Taxes, Criminal Laws, Schools, Pollution or any of the Problems facing our Cities, Counties or State. His ONLY Qualification is the fact that he is Black and thinks it is time for good ol'e Archie should vote for him.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Though the struggle for human rights has been going on for more than 100 years, minorities in Tarrant County have never had a representative really capable of understanding nor solving their problems.

After all those years of rhetoric, Black and Brown people are still fighting simply to have [illegible]

There are only representatives from [illegible] County [illegible] problems, but [illegible] minority groups [illegible]

Bobby Webber

[illegible]

5-4-72

100 YEARS OF DELAY

"Blacks are not yet freed from the bonds of injustice. They are not yet freed from social and economic oppression, and this Nation, for all its hopes and all its boasts, will not be free until all its citizens are free."

—President John F. Kennedy, June 11, 1963

"We as Americans are making an effort now to gain equal opportunity and achievement. They know that the responsibilities of citizenship follow inevitably from the achievement of civil rights and economic opportunity."

—President Lyndon B. Johnson, May 2, 1965

"No man can be fully free while his neighbor is not. To go forward at all is to go forward together. This means Blacks and Whites together, as one nation, not two."

—President Richard M. Nixon, Jan. 20, 1969

let's choose time!

In order for minorities to work together with Whites for a better Tarrant County and a better state, they must have representation in the legislature. Bobby Webber has been a leader among all races in the county for years. He is a minority group member who can competently and properly represent all the people of Tarrant County. His years of successful business experience and civic, church and community service qualify him for the job.

- Pres., Angelo-Webber Funeral Chapel
- Pres., Main Investment Corporation
- Pres., National Health Insurance Co.
- Board Member, Better Influence Assoc.
- Chm., Prince Hall Village Apartments
- Assoc. Minister, St. James Bapt. Church
- B. A. Business Admin., NTSU
- 32nd degree Mason • U. S. Army

PLACE 5

Bobby Webber
State Representative

April 30, 1972

4-30-72 2-0

Fair Play D...

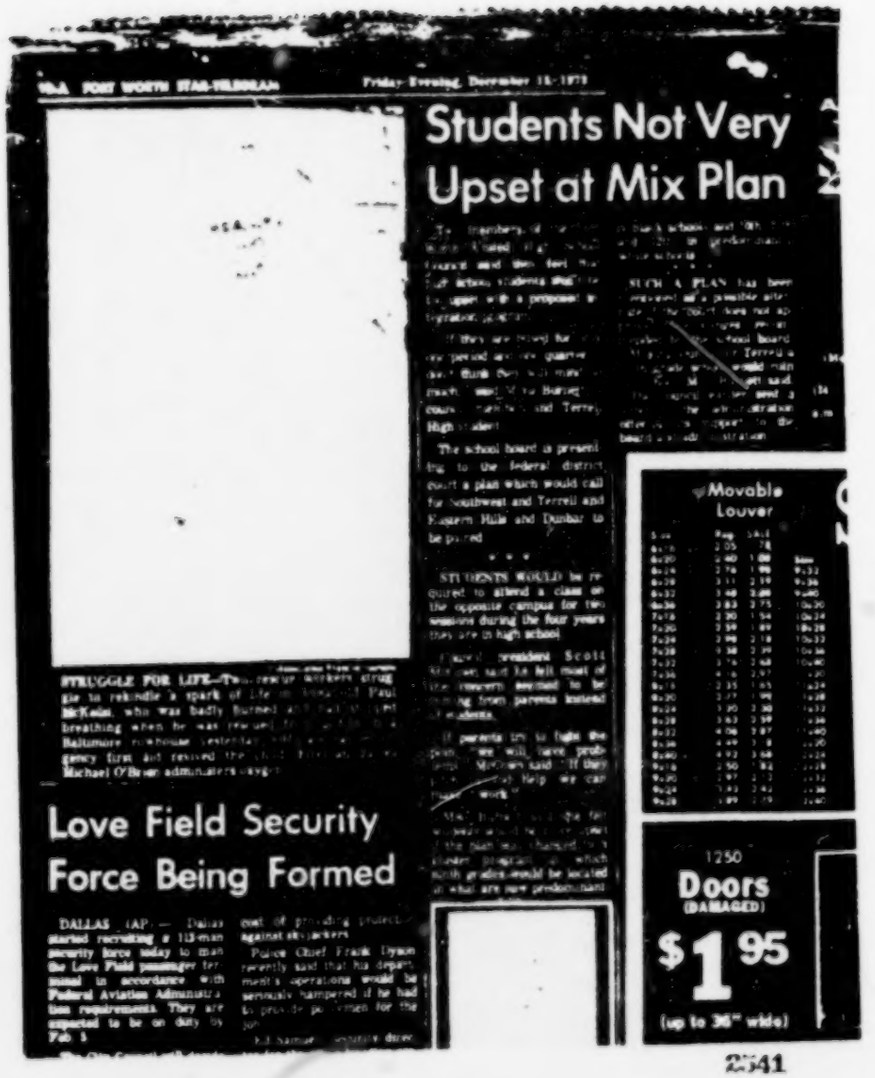
CONSIDER THESE 5 FACTS:

1. Tarrant County's population is 750,000
2. Twenty per cent or 150,000 are Black or Brown
3. Tarrant County has nine state representatives
4. Not even one is from a minority group
5. Tarrant County is the only major Texas county without a minority representative in Austin

Since 1 out of 5 county citizens is Black or Brown, isn't it only fair at least 1 out of 9 state representatives be from this group? Yes, it's about time minorities had representation in Austin. Help right this wrong. Elect a qualified, capable Black leader.

VOTE BOBBY WEBB

PLACE 5



Fri., Dec. 15, 1972 FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM 9-A

Students Not Very Upset at Mix Plan

STRUGGLE FOR LIFE—Two rescue workers struggle to rekindle a spark of life in [illegible] Paul McKeon, who was badly burned and had quit breathing when he was rescued from a Baltimore rowhouse yesterday. Fire agency first aid revived the child. Fire Chief Michael O'Brien administers oxygen.

Love Field Security Force Being Formed

DALLAS (AP) — Dallas started recruiting a 113-man security force today to man the Love Field passenger terminal in accordance with Federal Aviation Administration requirements. They are expected to be on duty by Feb. 1

out of providing students against an incident.

Police Chief Frank Dyson recently said that his department's operations would be seriously hampered if he had to provide policemen for the job.

Movable Louver

1250 Doors (DAMAGED) $1.95 (up to 36" wide)

2541

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Busing Spurs Calls
At Private Schools
4 Million Step Right U
In Mid-Cities Compl
NOW AND THEN
Checkmate Duels
Planned at Hotel

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Friday Morning, December 8, 1972

Citizens Urged to Work for Busing Amendment

Background when residents spoken hosing were advised Thursday night to concentrate their efforts on getting Congress to pass a constitutional amendment outlawing integration busing.

Joe Cameron of 3521 Winfred Drive, an organizer of a public meeting at Trail Lake Church of Christ, told the approximately 300 people present that a drive for legislative action is the most effective step busing opponents can take.

Three other courses — moving out of the city, enrolling students in private schools or violating the law — would be futile, he said.

* * *

CAMERON COMMENDED the school board for asking the administration to draw up a new plan for implementing the court's integration order, and he said he has confidence in the board.

Cameron said he does not feel anything can be done to stop the new plan from going into effect in January or whenever the courts insist it be implemented.

"I would urge you as public citizens to support (Supt. Jesse) Truelson and your public school board to the maximum effort," he said.

"Believe me, they make a whole lot better leaders than the NAACP representatives" or a "master" which might be appointed by the courts if the school board refuses to cooperate, he said.

"We have a long, drawn-out fight," Cameron said. "It's not going to be a month's fight. It's not going to be six months fight It's not going to be a year. It may be two years before we get any action."

* * *

DURING THE meeting, two petitions, a form letter and a list of elected representatives were passed out.

Listed were President Nixon, Sen. John Tower and Lloyd Bentsen, all Texas U.S. representatives, and the address of all other senators and congressmen. Those present were urged to write all or as many as possible.

A form letter to President Nixon states: "We strongly disapprove of forced busing solely for the purpose of achieving racial balance in our schools.

We believe the educational process for all children will suffer as a result of cross-busing and insist that you use your executive powers to obtain a constitutional amendment prohibiting court-ordered busing."

One of the petitions is directed to the President and says substantially the same thing.

The second petition is addressed to the National Congress of Parent-Teacher Associations in Chicago, Ill. It reads:

* * *

"WE, PAID members of the Parent-Teacher Associations, feel that the national organization has done nothing to represent the parents and children of this country in exerting pressure to end forced school busing solely for the purpose of achieving racial balance.

"We will refuse to support an organization which will not reflect our ideas and will work to transform local school P-TA units into organizations of our own unless you take constructive action."

Those at the meeting also were asked to sign forms giving their names, addresses, phone numbers and the schools their children attend.

The parents in each school are to organize into units for further actions opposing the busing order.

Several at the meeting asked what Cameron would recommend they do actually to prevent their children from being bused. He said he could only suggest that each parent do what he thinks best when the time comes.

* * *

"WHITE FLIGHT is not the answer," he said. "We're going to dissolve our entire economic system . . . you go off and abandon your homes and you'll find you're not going to get any economic returns for what your investment amounts to.

"If you go to Joshua you're going to face the same problem. If you go to Crowley you're going to find the same thing," he said.

As for the private schools, he said, "forget it."

"All enrollments are closed . . . Private schools do not offer us a solution to this problem," he said, adding that people will find admission schools don't want them.

As for disobeying the law, "I can't buy this. I can't buy it unless any concept whatsoever."

That leaves "a chance by legislation," he said. "It takes a constitutional amendment."

Those at the meeting also were urged to help contact organizations in all parts of the United States and thereby become part of a national movement to bring about passage of an amendment.

BRAINY CHOICE

In people who can use either the right or left hand equally well, the brain develops the same on both sides. In a right-handed person, the left side of the brain is more dominant. The right side is more dominant in the left handed person.

Open Tonight
Until 9 P.M.
sapphire and diamond ring $675
HALTOM'S

Checkmate Duels
Planned at Hotel

What s Going On Here

Pilot Discovers Stolen Airplane

PLAINTIFF ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 17 (Jurat Omitted)

The Fort Worth Press

Unpopular, but courageous

America in Paris

Barbs

Nation of thieves?

Half cluster 2nd graders are absent

By CARMEN GOLDTHWAITE

Nearly half of the 27 cluster schools second graders stayed home from school today.

And 40 per cent of second, third, fourth and fifth graders eligible to ride the bus in cluster areas did so.

In all of the formerly all-black elementary schools in the cluster, less than half of the expected white second grade enrollment showed up by 9 a.m. on the first day of school.

At Kirkpatrick, Conn, Vernie Williams and Jessie E. Quinn, seven black second graders from segregated areas today. But in all of the cluster schools, of the 320 expected black second graders, 220 showed.

SCHOOL OFFICIALS expected 2284 second graders in the 27 cluster schools.

As of 10 a.m. today, 1303 had come to school.

The school system ran buses throughout the cluster areas.

On those vehicles going from Turner Elementary to Kirkpatrick and from Oaklawn to Sunrise Elementary were the fewest, students five and seven respectively.

Of the 1304 who rode the bus of all four grades, 988 were Negro.

High schools getting an influx of Negro students this year reported no problems other than "crowded conditions."

Kirkpatrick and Conn High Schools were closed.

NORTH SIDE High picked up an estimated additional 400 students, bumping enrollment from 1150 to 1550 as approximately 250 came from Kirkpatrick and about 150 from J. P. Elkin Middle School.

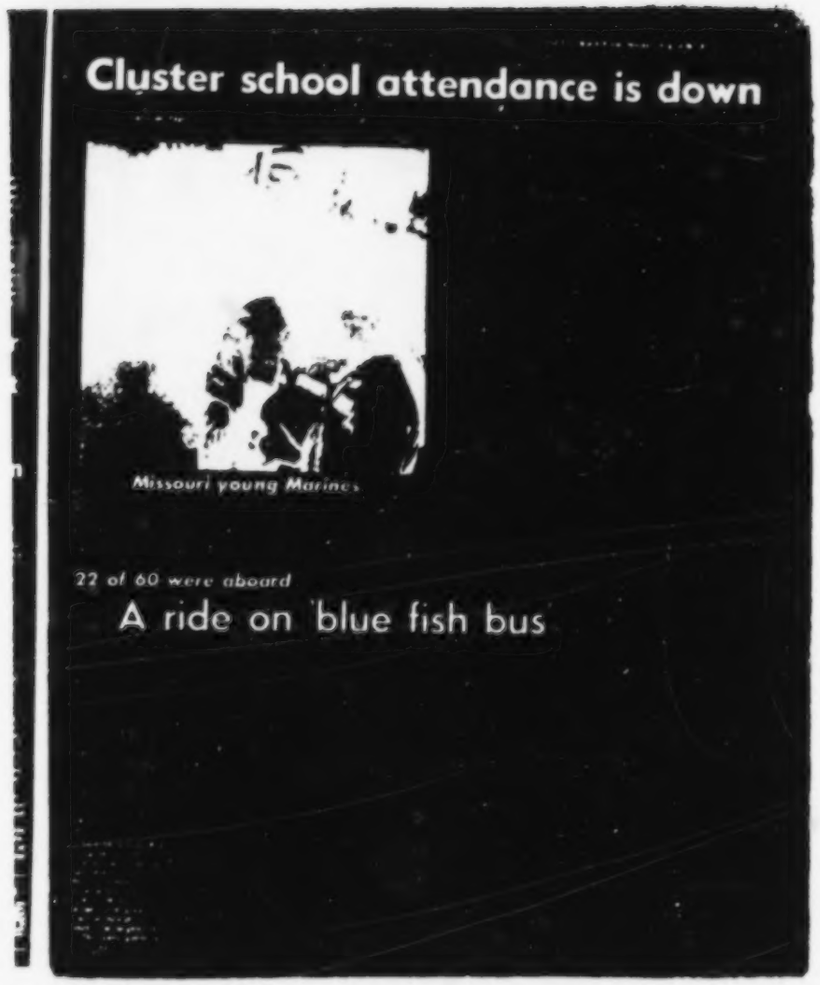
At Western Hills High, Vice Principal Carl Robinson said, "We have a crowded school, everybody's getting crowded."

At his usual confident [illegible] from this last year to an estimated 1200 this year as Conn High School's closing contributed about 300 new students.

Congestion in the halls during passing periods is the only problem at that school.

In elementary schools, Supt. Fallon Truitt said breakfast a sigh of relief this morning as all schools doubled in for a report of "no second graders, all showed.

(See CLUSTER, Page 3)



Cluster school attendance is down

Missouri young Marines

22 of 60 were aboard

A ride on 'blue fish bus

Bused students

ewives on trapeze may be split

by sex here

Inside The Press

The circus—a time for wonder

Amidst mix hassle, one plea for reason

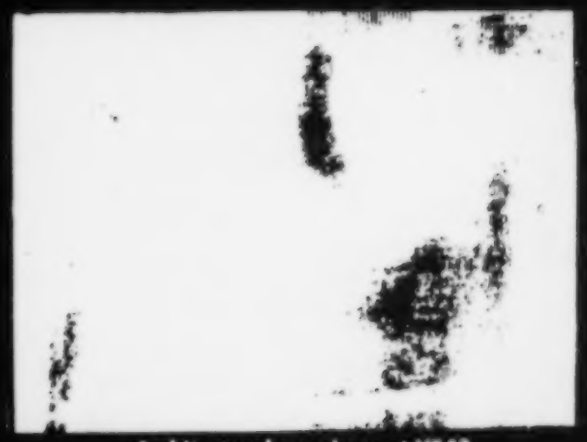
Inside The Press

This cir

worth $

Student booed by adults at school board

Wright plans fight on anti-busing



Architectural quackery at UTA?

Three say Hefley sane

This circle worth $100

...de The Press

Board meeting unruly

Tarrant legislators split on death penalty issue

Pattern

Wall Street chatter

ROTC rolls down again

The Fort Worth Press

A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER

Delbert Willis, Editor Leslie R. Yeas, Business Manager

GIVE LIGHT AND THE PEOPLE WILL FIND THEIR OWN WAY

A way to fight mass busing

They try scaling

Rope cli

By HENRY J. TAYLOR
Scripps-Howard Writer

Letters from the people

Send greetings to Lieut. Calley

NAACP school plan

Good deal on TV set turns to pile of rocks

Tarrant ch for sewer

U.S. to ship wheat to ease shortage

Whooping cranes now down to 39

Suburban schools blast FW plan

(Related story on Page 4-)

Officials of overwhelmingly white suburban school districts in Tarrant County today voiced objections to a new county busing plan for the county's schools.

John Lansberry, the school board's attorney, and Clifford Davis, attorney for the NAACP, were also critical of the plan.

Davis called it a delaying tactic.

The board voted unanimously yesterday to ask Judge Leo Brewster to postpone putting any busing plan for Fort Worth into effect until the U.S. Supreme Court rules on a pending Richmond, Va., case.

In that case, the district court ordered that the county-black Richmond city district be combined with the county-white surrounding suburban districts. Reversed by the appeals court, the case is now on appeal at the Supreme Court.

Fort Worth school trustee Bill Elliott, who introduced the motion for delay, said he hopes the district's busing plan will be suspended by a cross-country busing plan if the Supreme Court upholds the Richmond district court decision.

"If we're going to get into the bad part of busing kids around, we may as well do it everywhere," instead of just in the inner city, Elliott said.

If the busing is imposed just on Fort Worth, he said, young white students will move to the suburbs and ultimately making the busing plan ineffective.

The Richmond case appears in federal district court in Alabama June 25 for a hearing on NAACP and school district proposals for busing plans to integrate Fort Worth schools.

Davis, handling the NAACP's suit, asked the court to order busing of students to integrate the public schools of Fort Worth school boards since 1955, when the original NAACP desegregation case was filed.

Davis said he doesn't share the school board's fears about white flight.

SUBURBAN SCHOOL district officials hotly opposed the idea of busing Fort Worth's white students to their schools.

Charles Dodd, president of the Hurst-Euless-Bedford school board, said he will fight any attempt for a county-wide desegregation plan.

He said the 2-4-4 school board "is not against integration, but it is wholeheartedly opposed to busing students."

The H-E-B school district has 6% blacks and 4% Mexican-Americans of about 17,000.

Driskill said countywide busing would cause an end to extra-curricular activities such as band and clubs in secondary schools. "Some of our students now would be picked up at about 7 o'clock morning — if they had to be bused all the way to Fort Worth those same students would have to leave home about 6, and that's too early for either elementary or secondary students.

"WE LIKE OUR situation as it is," said Hobart F. Eichman, superintendent of the White Settlement school district.

That district has about 300 students, less than 1 per cent of those black. Eichman says the Western Hills development, plus 151, will add 800 to 10,000 homes to the district when it is completed sometime after 1975.

"White flight don't going to stop at the county line," Eichman said. "It's not fair for people to move into Johnson or Parker counties."

JAMES C. THOMAS, superintendent of the Arlington school district, also said busing students to meet racial quotas will not solve the problem of racial imbalance.

There is no evidence that the Arlington black school with the highest percentage of blacks, which has not reached the 25 black students, he said.

He said the school body has remained relatively stable, although increasing at a moderate rate.

CHARLES HERRON, president of the Mansfield school board, agrees ... said the school board is opposed to busing, and that busing will not solve racial problems.

(More on Page 4-)

Mother offers busing plan to reduce bussing

Suburban schools

Wife held in Dallas slaying

Parade slated

Press 1-25-73 p. 4A

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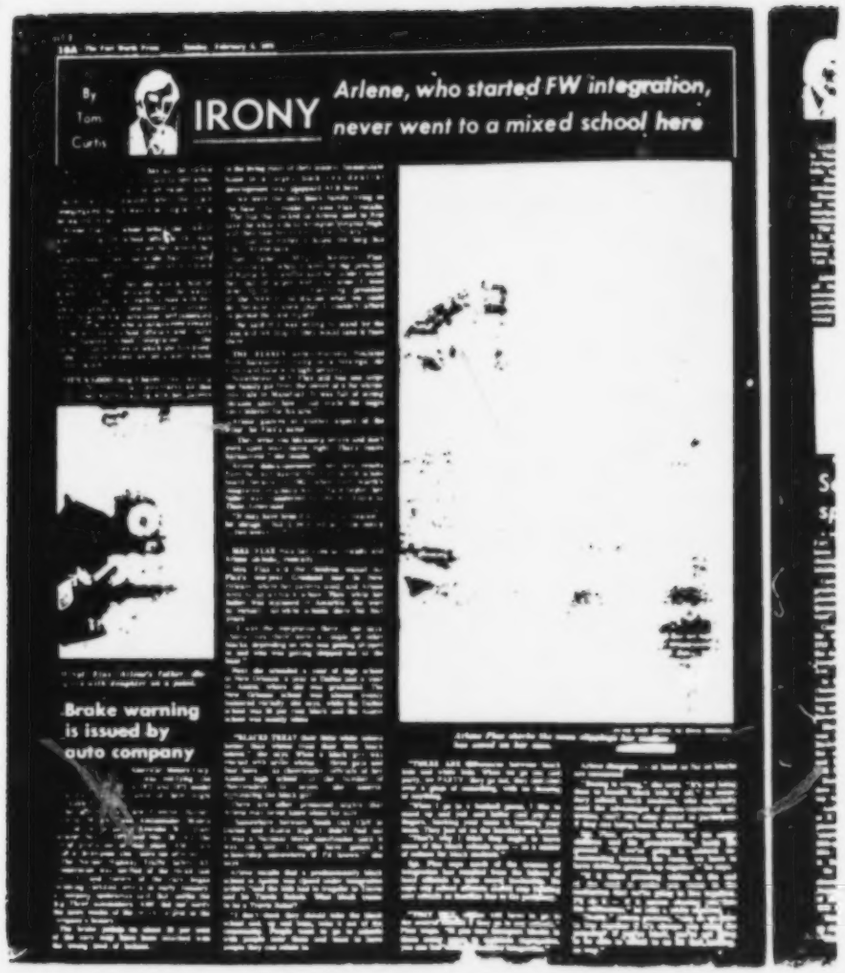

By Tom Curtis

IRONY

Arlene, who started FW integration, never went to a mixed school here

Brake warning is issued by auto company

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PLAINTIFF ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 18a

TARRANT COUNTY PRECINCT WORKERS COUNCIL

PLAINTIFF ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 18b

VOTE FOR THESE GOOD DEMOCRATS

GOOD DEMOCRATS

County Offices

District Attorney
Frank Colley

County Judge
Howard Green

County Commissioners
Prct. 3—Ellis Klett
Prct. 4—Clyde Sellers

RE-ELECT
Senator
Ralph W. Yarborough

He fights the people's fights. AND HE WINS

PLAINTIFF ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 18c

CANDIDATES FOR TARRANT COUNTY VOTERS

HOWARD GREEN ..... County Judge
A. L. [illegible]OLICH ..... Probate Ct. Judge
JOHN L. BRADY ..... Crim. Dist. Ct. Judge # 3
GEORGE THOMPSON ..... Dist. Attorney
RAYMOND L. LEWIS ..... Co. Comm. Pct. 3
CLYDE SELLERS ..... Co. Comm. Pct. 4

TAKE THIS CARD TO THE POLLS

PLAINTIFF ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 18d

THE UAW — TEAMSTERS — STEELWORKERS UNIONS ARE ENDORSING THE FOLLOWING CANDIDATES

JIM WRIGHT ..... U. S. Rep. Dist. 12
FRANKLIN SPEARS ..... Attorney General
JOHN WHITE ..... Agriculture Comm.
VERNON (GENE) SMITH ..... State Senator Dist. 22
DON KENNARD ..... State Senator Dist. 10
JACK McLAUGHLIN ..... State Rep. Place 1
GEORGE (SKEET) RICHARDSON ..... State Rep. Place 6
DON GLADDEN ..... State Rep. Place 7
DAVE FINNEY ..... State Rep. Place 8
GORDON GRAY ..... State Rep. Place 6

PLAINTIFF ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 18e

GOOD DEMOCRATS

United States Senator
Ralph Yarborough
Governor
Preston Smith
Lt. Governor
Ben Barnes
Commissioner of General Land Office
Bob Armstrong
Supreme Court of Texas
Associate Justice
Place 3 - James G. Denton
State Senate
District No. 10
Don Kennard
District No. 22
Walter E. Steimer
State Representatives
Place 1 - David Ferris
Place 4 - Gerson "Gib" Lewis
Place 6 - Betz Ware
County Commissioners
Precinct 2
Jerry Melton
Precinct 4
George "Shoot" Richardson

Walter E. Steinel, candidate for Senator from District 22, has outlined his qualifications and objectives for dealing effectively with the complex social and economic issues facing the community.

Reducing the complex to manageable simplicity has been the candidate's life work. He holds degrees in physics and law, and is licensed to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court. Also, as a Naval Officer during the Korean War, he carried one of the nation's highest security clearances as a combat zone A-bomb assembly officer.

Pledged to serve the interests of all citizens of District 22, Steinel has attacked the movement to tax food, farm machinery and fertilizer, all of which would increase the price of groceries. The 42-year old constitutional lawyer also has called for tax relief and other aid for individuals whom it is reported most, citing the plight of senior citizens as an example.

Incumbent Tom Creighton's continued support of grocery taxes coupled with his evident disregard for the voters' mandate that legislators take the lead in holding down government cost by refusing them pay raises, has impelled Steinel to fight for election.

An objective, in-depth study of the state's fiscal policies would produce answers to the need for additional revenue without penalizing the average citizen, Steinel points out while emphasizing that special interest groups are limited in seeking equitable tax favor.

Steinel is a member of county, state and national bar associations, and a former governor of the North Texas chapter of the Arthritis Foundation. He lives with his wife Margaret and two children, Walter Jr., 13, and Stacy Elizabeth, 10, at 4212 South Drive, Fort Worth.

Judge James G. Denton, Chief Justice of the Amarillo Court of Civil Appeals, is a candidate for the Supreme Court of Texas. A native of Bonham, Texas, Judge Denton has served as a trial judge and appellant judge for a total of twenty years. Prior to becoming Chief Justice of the Amarillo Court of Civil Appeals in 1959, he served as a District Judge in Lubbock for seven years. Throughout his judicial career, Judge Denton has shown a fair and impartial approach to all legislation coming before him. Some of the most important cases involving the interests of a military of the working people of Texas have been decided by Judge Denton in favor of those interests. Have been related to while the [illegible] Judge Denton said, "I firmly believe [illegible] and [illegible] get little more of what they [illegible]

Texas Democrats Back Kramer

Former Democratic Governor Price Daniel, Tarrant County's most prominent Democrat, is a prime example of legislative statesmanship in the best sense which has come to Texas.

Price Daniel's record of public service is a matter of public record. He has been a leader in every fight for conservation, and has been a champion of the rights of the individual.

Price Daniel has been a friend of labor, and has been endorsed by the Texas AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Price Daniel has been endorsed by the Texas Democratic Executive Committee, the Texas Democratic Women, and by the Democratic Executive Committee of Tarrant County

PLAINTIFF ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 18g

The Tarrant County Committee on Political Education, AFL-CIO Recommends These Candidates in the Democratic Primary

U. S. Senate
RALPH W. YARBOROUGH
Lieutenant Governor
JOE CHRISTIE
Attorney General
JOHN HILL
Secretary of Agriculture
JOHN WHITE
Land Commissioner
BOB ARMSTRONG
U. S. Congress, 24th District
MIKE McKOOL
State Senate, District 10
DON KENNARD
State Senate, District 12
WALTER STEIMEL
County Sheriff
LON EVANS
District Attorney
DOUG CROUCH

PLAINTIFF ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 18h

The Tarrant County Committee on Political Education, AFL-CIO Recommends These Candidates in the Second Democratic Primary

U. S. Senate
RALPH W. YARBOROUGH
Lieutenant Governor
BILL HOBBY
U. S. Congress, 24th District
MIKE McKOOL
County Clerk
JACKIE KENNARD
State Representative, District 32
Place 1
CHARLES EVANS
Place 5

[illegible] Committee
Recommends These Candidates in the Democratic Primary

U. S. Senate
RALPH W. YARBOROUGH
Lieutenant Governor
JOE CHRISTIE
Attorney General
JOHN HILL
Secretary of Agriculture
JOHN WHITE
Land Commissioner
BOB ARMSTRONG
U. S. Congress, 24th District
MIKE McKOOL
State Senate, District 10
DON KENNARD
State Senate, District 12
WALTER STEIMEL
County Sheriff
LON EVANS
District Attorney
DOUG CROUCH
Tax Assessor-Collector
REED STEWART

PLAINTIFF ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 18i

Vote for these friends of Black People on June 3:

U.S. Senator
Ralph W. Yarborough

Lt. Governor
Bill Hobby

U.S. Congress, District 24
Mike McKool

County Clerk
Jackie Kennard

State Rep., District 32, Pl. 1
Charles Evans

State Rep., District 32, Pl. 5
Bobby G. Webber

State Rep., District 42
Terry Craig

Tarrant County Precinct Workers Council
R. C. Johnson, President

A LETTER TO THE CLEAR THINKING MAJORITY OF TARRANT COUNTY VOTERS:

It is my belief that the great majority of Tarrant County voters want nothing to do with the liberal, McGovern brand of politics. I believe they want practical, down-to-earth answers to our problems and will vote for a conservative who will work hard for solutions and take a no-nonsense stand.

My opponent, Chris Miller, is a McGovern supporter and shares his liberal thinking. As an example, she has said she would not vote for legislation prohibiting busing as a means of achieving racial balance in the schools. I am firmly against busing and would vote for legislation prohibiting busing.

I do not believe we need a liberal Mrs. Miller to bring the McGovern approach to our state government. His proposals would wreck our national economy and defense and shame us before the world. His brand of thinking brought to Austin by those like Mrs. Miller would seek similar havoc on our state government.

I promise to accurately reflect your views as your state representative. I ask for your vote so that we may solve the problems of our state in a straight forward, practical manner.

Sincerely yours,

R. G. "Rusty" Russell
Candidate, State Representative, Place 8

R. G. "RUSTY" RUSSELL

PLAINTIFF'S
Escalante, et al,
Exhibit No. 19

19

DO YOU WANT THEM SENT ACROSS TOWN TO SCHOOL BY FORCED BUSSING?

JOE SHANNON DOES!

In the last legislature Joe Shannon voted against a resolution to prohibit Bussing to achieve Racial Balance. [HOUSE SIMPLE RES. 88 Offical HOUSE Journal, April 1, 1969, pages 896-897, (LOOK IT UP!)]

PROTECT NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS

Re-Elect Senator Don Kennard

Plaintiff Escalante, et al. Exhibit 20

2562

PLAINTIFF'S ESCALANTE EXHIBIT 21

Economics Key to Suburban

By NANCY CREDIER

Racial discrimination comes in many forms, sometimes subtle and sometimes not so subtle.

For example, look at the racial composition in the suburban cities between Dallas and Fort Worth.

With few exceptions, each of the suburbs has less than 1 per cent black population, according to the 1970 census. No count was made of the number of Mexican-Americans in a survey of persons by race.

* * *

FORT WORTH, with a black population of 78,258, has more than 86.4 per cent of Tarrant County's Negro population.

Dallas, with 210,372 blacks, has 95 per cent of Dallas County's Negro population.

In assorted suburban cities, the number of blacks per city in the 1970 census:

Haltom City, 54; Hurst, 3; North Richland Hills, 12; Euless, 84; Bedford, 2; Grapevine, 175; White Settlement, 22; Irving, 804 and Grand Prairie, 2,702.

It would be safe to assume then, the Mid-Cities follow the trend of most suburban cities and certain neighborhoods in large cities, including Dallas and Fort Worth, of not being integrated.

* * *

THE QUESTION to be explored is whether the suburbs will continue this status as more industries and the Dallas-Fort Worth Airport create jobs for potential residents of the area.

Will minority races find evidences of discrimination in the suburbs?

As new industry moves into the area around the Dallas-Fort Worth Airport, there likely will be a need for low-cost and moderate-cost housing. But at the moment, it isn't available. Will it become available, and will the suburbs be interested in encouraging the construction of such homes? Or will they fear racial recessions and lowering of property values? To find out, two Star-Telegram staffers spend three months investigating the situation. Their findings appear in this six-part series which will continue in the Evening Star-Telegram.

At present, are suburban cities discouraging construction of low and moderate cost housing which would likely bring more minorities to the area?

From interviews with city leaders and housing officials, few persons indicated there are evidences of prejudice against races.

* * *

HURST IS an example of a recently locally developed suburb which will not likely have construction of low and moderate income housing (at a cost of $20,000 and under) because of high prices on the land left.

Minority Housing

City Manager Stan Adcock said the city does not want to discriminate against races or income levels. "It's a matter of economics ahead of race," he added.

Fort Worth City Councilman Leonard Briscoe, who is black, said he believes racial prejudice has played a role in the way suburbs have developed, but "not as much now as you might think."

"It gets back to basic housing patterns and a desire to live with people of like interests."

Few studies have dealt with these questions but a "Housing for the People" study conducted by the Arlington planning department did conclude that "Negroes have the most obstacles to overcome . . ."

Blacks in Arlington have traditionally lived in concentrated area in the central part of the city.

The neighborhood is small compared to Fort Worth's and Dallas' black areas, but it still has many of the same characteristics.

* * *

CHILDREN DART back and forth across the narrow streets lined with small, frame houses.

There is evidence of what the city did for the area before the civil rights act. A dilapidated school is on one street and on another there is a small swimming pool about the size of what a wealthy white family would build in its backyard.

Arlington's housing survey revealed:

—Minorities comprised 41 per cent of the population in 1970. The 2,883 Spanish-Americans were generally distributed throughout the city, although tending to be concentrated in east Arlington. The 597 blacks were con-

Turn to Economics on Page 8A

2563

Economics Key to Suburban Housing

(Fort Worth)

centrated in one census tract near the center of the city.

—Although Negroes pay less gross rent, a greater percentage of family income goes toward housing than either the total households in the city or Spanish American households.

—Negroes have had significantly higher percentages of units without complete plumbing facilities, overcrowded units, older housing units and renter occupied units.

—The median family income of Negroes was only about two-thirds of the incomes for whites, Spanish-Americans and families of those the lack of sound low-income rates.

• • •

—NEGRO RENTS cost about half the price of homes for white residents.

The study concluded, "While overt discrimination is not prevalent, unequal housing opportunities exist below the thresholds of overt discrimination. Part of the reason for the "geographic concentrations of Negroes in some housing in other parts of the city . . . is a part of the reason for the low percentage of minority population of Arlington is probably from unequal employment opportunities."

Arlington housing officials Charles Clawson gave a different picture of the situation, saying blacks live in the center of the city out of "personal preference."

"We don't have discriminatory practices . . . there can never exist here," he said.

"You'll find people live where they want to and you can encourage and help all you can . . . but they are going to live where they want to . . . whether they are white, black or brown."

There is an age group of Arlington church members attempted to rehabilitate a portion of the black neighborhood by building 200 low-cost apartment units.

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THE PROPOSAL erupted in controversy with several hundred persons jamming City Council chambers arguing against the project partially because it would lower property value in the area.

City Council finally approved the complex which was to be built northeast of Sanford and Cooper Streets. However, a federal agency killed the proposal by refusing to pay for a portion of the rent subsidy apartments because temporary housing could not be found for persons who would be displaced while the apartments were under construction.

Gene Fritz, president of the Greater Dallas Housing Opportunities Center, was one of the few persons who would say there is some racial discrimination in the suburbs, even though she believes it to be very subtle.

"Also, we're finding more and more that income is the major determinate of prejudice. A well-educated black who has a good income doesn't find as much prejudice as a poor black."

"But in the minds of many whites, there is still a black stereotype of a low-income worker," Ms. Fritz said.

Martha Chanley, with the Fort Worth Human Relations Commission, said one example of the suburbs' reluctance to openly welcome minorities into the city is failure for many of the cities to adopt the Fair Housing Ordinance.

• • •

THE FAIR HOUSING Ordinance guarantees equal housing opportunities to persons regardless of race. Fort Worth adopted the ordinance in August.

"If they (suburban leaders) decide to have an integrated society, they will approve the ordinance.

"The ordinance opens up the city and people will venture out into areas not ventured into before," Ms. Chanley said.

Arlington and Grand Prairie city councils have adopted the ordinance.

Several city managers and mayors interviewed from the Mid-Cities, who have not adopted the ordinance, said they do not believe the ordinance is necessary because it is redundant because of what is stated in the 1968 Title VIII Civil Rights Act.

Ms. Chanley, through the Human Relations Commission, has checked into reports of discriminatory housing practices.

Even though she doubts all discriminatory complaints are reported, she said some complaints have come from the suburbs.

One example, she said was from a black University of Texas at Arlington student who was evicted from his apartment ostensibly because he played his stereo too loudly.

The student claimed he did not play his stereo loud, although white tenants did.

• • •

CLIFFORD DAVIS, the black attorney who represented the NAACP in the long-standing Fort Worth integration suit, said there probably is more discrimination in the suburbs than is ever reported.

"But the complaints are not made where we can try them," he said.

He said because of the few racial incidents in Fort Worth, he believed minorities could move into the Mid-Cities "without the falling in of the heavens."

Grand Prairie is an example of a city with a sizeable minority population. It has also had a large percentage of low and moderate cost housing and employment nearby.

Other cities, including White Settlement and Watauga also have predominantly moderate to middle class housing, yet several factors have prevented minorities from moving to these cities.

One factor may be the attitude of city officials and residents of these cities.

• • •

ONE WATAUGA resident, who asked to remain anonymous, has repeatedly said, "The reason people like Watauga is there are no city taxes and no 'Nigras.'"

City Secretary Noel Maddox spoke of the absence of blacks in the city saying, "We don't discourage them, but then you couldn't say we encourage 'Africanees' to live in the city, either."

A longtime developer in White Settlement, Curley Mirike, explained, "A colored person doesn't want to live in White Settlement because of the name."

(Actually, the town's name was derived from the time white settlers lived between Indian villages years ago.)

Mirike said a few years ago when he was a real estate broker he "couldn't have conscientiously sold a home to a black."

He said the reasons for this was "because of the attitude of the community and the way people were raised."

The United States Commission on Civil Rights issued a report in April stating segregation in housing "is the result of past discriminatory practices in which the private housing industry and federal, state and local governments have been active participants."

• • •

THE INDEPENDENT federal agency, whose only authority is to investigate and report on civil rights problems, recommended stronger enforcement of fair housing laws, more precise designing of federal programs to achieve equal housing opportunity goals, and cooperation by state and local government that metropolitan areas represent single units to remove units and then take strong measures to assure housing for all.

"The idealist expectations in no despite ingrained in American life that the job of securing equal housing opportunity to minority groups would not only eliminate present discriminatory practices but correcting the mistakes of the past as well," stated the report.

for Minorities

MINORITY AREA HOUSING . . . home in Arlington's small block residential area

Forest Hill Residential Integration Is Smooth

FOREST HILL—Migration of blocks into white neighborhoods here, creating what's called "salt-and-pepper" areas, has not created many problems, city officials say.

"Generally, I think the people of Forest Hill are accepting integration pretty well," City Secretary Ann Marion said.

There has been no immediate evidence of white flight or drop in property values since the first black families moved in the area, Mrs. Marion said.

Mrs. Marion said assimilation has been eased by public school children being necessitated to attending school with blacks in Forest Oak and Forest Hill Elementary Schools in the Fort Worth school district.

• • •

HOME CITY employes commenting on the situation, including Mayor Harry Purser, live in neighborhoods with black families.

At one time, a city employe kept track of the black families moving in by placing pins on a map. She watched the pins multiply from 50 to about 180 families now living at the city of 10,000 persons.

Mrs. Marvin F. Drennan of 3240 Oak Timber felt a little differently about the situation.

"I just wish the Negroes would have stayed where they were and built up their own neighborhoods. We moved out of Poly to get here (in 1963) and now we are in the same situation.

"We're a retired couple. We may not like it, but we have no choice but to stay," she said.

Mrs. Drennan said she is afraid Forest Hill could go all black just like the section of Poly she and her husband lived in.

On their street in Poly, every vacant house was sold to a black person.

In their Forest Hill neighborhood, Mrs. Drennan said she was pleased with their block neighbors, especially those who kept up their lawns.

• • •

"IF I HAVEN'T seen what happened in other neighborhoods, I might feel differently," she said.

A black teen-ager, Charlie Taylor, 16, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Taylor, live at 3340 Shamrock, said he believes eventually whites will move out of the city to get away from blacks.

"But I think they are just running from themselves. They will have no place to go before long. We've got to get together some day."

He said when his family first moved into the house a few months ago, a white teen-ager threw a soft drink can at his mother who was sitting on the front porch.

His mother got the license number and called the police. The teen-ager was made to apologize to the Taylors.

2566

Cheaper Mid-Cities

By JIM W. JONES

As new industry comes into the area around the Dallas-Fort Worth Airport, there likely will be a need for low-cost and moderate-cost housing. But at the moment, it isn't available. Will it become available, and will the suburbs be interested in encouraging the construction of such homes? Or will they fear racial invasions and lowering of property values? To find out, two Star-Telegram staffers spent three months investigating the situation. This is the second of a six-part series in which their findings will appear.

A reported Northeast Tarrant County banker expresses an attitude toward low and moderate cost housing that is apparently shared by many who live in metro cities surrounding Fort Worth.

"We don't need low, cost housing," says Charles Brinkley, president of the Northeast National Bank.

Brinkley said that rather than lower cost homes in North Richland Hills, where he lives in the Snow Heights Addition, what is needed are "more really nice homes," mentioning that the only very expensive homes ($40,000 and up) are in the Diamond Loch Addition.

"A poor man can't afford to live out here anymore," said Brinkley.

• • •

IN A moment of candor, the banker was just "telling it like it is" from his viewpoint as a homeowner and as a financier who sees many economic and sociological roadblocks standing in the way of building more low and moderate cost housing in the more affluent suburbs.

The roadblocks holding back such housing include:

Housing Blocked

such inter-related factors as:

—The skyrocketing cost of land in metro areas especially in the Mid-Cities sections near the Dallas-Fort Worth Airport.

—Lack of a regional bus or other form of transit system to serve limited income residents who don't own cars.

—A "no growth" philosophy by some leaders wanting to preserve the pastoral character of their communities.

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—ZONING LAWS in suburbs which require larger houses to be built on larger lots, driving up the total cost of any new home built.

—Limited demand by lower income groups for housing in the suburbs.

— Opposition by present homeowners to such housing on the bases of racial and "economic" prejudice borne of fears that property values of their homes would be decreased.

—Lack of municipal services in many cities to support great numbers of new residents.

—Failure of the federal government to create and sustain effective programs to encourage building of low-

Turn to Cheaper on Page 6A

2567

Cheaper Mid-Cities Housing

Part Four

pensive housing in suburban areas.

• • •

ONE REASON Brinkley said there is no need for lower cost homes in his city is that in the past cheaper housing has been the order of the day in many towns rimming Fort Worth.

North Richland Hills is one of many cities that got started by building smaller often sub-standard, homes and city leaders in recent years have tried to make up for past mistakes by putting in the toughest building ordinances possible.

Now suburban leaders, rather than encouraging more of the modest homes to be built, would prefer to see expensive housing that would "upgrade" their community, add to the tax roll and bring in wealthier residents.—

One reason those in the suburbs are not always eager to take on more inexpensive housing involves the motivation for families to seek new homes in the first place.

Families are always looking for a step upward in improving their housing situation.

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IN FORT WORTH, for example, many families started out by living in smaller homes near the downtown area. Later, as their income increased, they moved outward, some into the sections around Westcliff and then, perhaps, making another move to a larger home on the edge of Wedgewood.

These housing additions, through the desires of the developer and of the citizens moving in, have been well-protected areas where houses of similar values were built.

This similarity in value is much desired by citizen mortgage holders because it usually means that the home they are buying will retain its value or, more likely, increase in value. If lower cost homes are allowed to be built in the neighborhood of such homes, however, there is the possibility property values could be threatened.

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THE DESIRE to "protect" values of homes in neighborhoods is one of the strongest factors in keeping out not only lower cost single family homes but also low-rent apartments and duplexes from suburban cities.

The suburbs also have taken few steps to solve another problem limiting low-income housing—lack of a public transit system.

This absence of bus service to the suburbs has been perhaps the major factor in keeping poorer citizens who don't own cars boxed into the central city.

Councilmen in the metro cities recently gave the cold shoulder to overtures by Citran, Fort Worth's bus service, to have the transit system expanded to Tarrant County suburbs.

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ALTON McDONALD, general manager of Citran, said letters were sent out to about 30 Tarrant County towns stating that Citran now is equipped with 80 new air-conditioned buses (partially financed by a federal grant) and that the transit company

NOT FOR THE POOR This residence in Euless' exclusive Morrisdale Estates represents the type of housing available to more affluent families in metropolitan areas.

FEAR OF LOWERED PROPERTY VALUES

Blocked

now able to extend service to the suburban areas.

"We were disappointed in the response we got," said McDonald. "Some of the big ones (like Arlington) you would have thought we would have heard from so haven't heard a word from."

McDonald said efforts are still being made to communicate with Arlington and other metro cities and three municipalities—Hurst, Lake Worth and Saginaw — have expressed some interest. Most of the suburban leaders say there is no big demand for the bus service.

• • •

THE TRANSIT company head said lack of public transit systems in suburbs has caused congestion of low income families into the central cities throughout the United States.

"People who are unable to earn enough money to justify the ownership of an automobile find themselves having to move to the so-called ghetto sections of the city," he said.

Often suburban towns want to have their cake and eat it too, he said.

McDonald told of a time when he was in Akron, Ohio, as manager of a transit company and one affluent suburb, Twinsburgh, Ohio, successfully lured industrial plants into town as a means of easing the tax burden on homeowners.

"But they did one unforgivable thing," he said. "They kept out housing for the low income and expected the labor for their plants to commute from Akron and Cleveland."

• • •

McDONALD SAID the leaders of Twinsburgh requested that bus service from Akron be extended but the suburban leaders didn't want to pay a subsidy for the service.

"What they had done," he said, "was to build homes for the well-to-do and put up an unwanted park and expected somebody else to pack up workers for the industry where they set back and enjoyed themselves."

McDonald said he hopes Fort Worth area suburbs will some day be willing to pay a proportionate share of subsidies to make county-wide bus service available.

What role racial prejudice has played in keeping the suburbs virtually "lily white" is disputed, and will be explored in detail in a later article.

SUBURBAN "WALL" . . . entrance to Morrisdale Estates

MANY FEEL economic factors play a much bigger role than racial prejudice in keeping out certain groups.

Black Fort Worth City Councilman Leonard Briscoe shares that belief. It's his view that lack of bus service, not enough job attractions and fewer municipal and cultural services have lowered the demand for low income housing in the suburbs.

"I don't see that the low income people would be attracted to the suburbs," Briscoe said. "I think Fort Worth has been taking real positive steps to deal with the problems of people in general and I think we are capable of dealing with our problems."

Briscoe said, however, Dallas has a more serious problem with a concentration of poorer families because it is more hemmed in by suburban areas.

• • •

IN DALLAS, leaders have openly accused suburbs of sliding to the central city's problems by passing zoning laws which keep out most low and moderate cost housing.

"The way they do it is to limit the size of the house that can be built," Dallas Councilman L. A. Murr said.

Murr claims almost every city in the Metroplex, except Dallas and Denton, have restrictions on the minimum size of a house that can be built.

Fort Worth has a very low restriction (900 square feet) but most suburbs in Tarrant County have minimum sizes on houses ranging from 1,000 to 1,200 square feet. Also, suburban leaders often reject zoning for the smaller homes and encourage developers to come back with plans to build larger homes.

Big lot sizes are also a method of keeping out smaller homes. In Colleyville, lots of 10,000 square feet for every single family home are required now. That's almost a half acre and city leaders say that much land is necessary to support septic tanks used there.

One city planner said he believed many Colleyville residents have opposed building of a sewer system because they know that the larger lots would no longer be required for septic tanks and that this would hasten the onslaught of urbanization.

Many towns which are land-locked, such as Hurst, are thinking seriously about being quite choosy in the development that comes to the town in the future.

One city leader there said zoning laws are being rewritten and he believes that many in Hurst would like to see restrictive zoning which would produce "another Highland Park or University Park."

In Bedford a "no growth" philosophy is being backed by many residents who would like to see their town retain its atmosphere of very nice homes with open spaces.

FEAR OF LOWERED PROPERTY VALUES

Suburbs Oppose Subsidized Housing

When the federal 236 housing subsidy program was instituted several years ago (it is now dormant), many Tarrant County builders took advantage of the federal financing available.

They began building the smaller homes in such places as Watauga, North Richland Hills and Arlington. And they met opposition.

Opposition was particularly strong in North Richland Hills, where a citizens group in the College Hills section threatened to file suit in federal court, claiming their neighborhood was getting more than its share of the low-priced subsidized housing.

Leader of the group, Adrian King, complained to city councilmen that building of the homes had already caused a drop in the value of his home.

One of the builders in the area who has made several efforts to build moderately priced homes, John Barfield, has been blocked several times by citizens and councilmen.

• • •

ONCE, WHEN he had trouble getting zoning for smaller homes he wanted to build near Hingham Field, he hired an attorney who drew up a lawsuit claiming North Richland was discriminating against an economic group.

He never filed the suit because North Richland councilmen, despite citizen opposition, approved the zoning.

Mike Mahoney, local city planner, said one reason suburban residents are "skittish" about allowing low and moderate income housing in their towns is that they have seen bad experiences with such housing in other cities.

"They see families living in this housing failing to keep up their yards and letting their houses run down because of poor maintenance," Mahoney said.

• • •

EVEN WHEN residents of a metro city are willing to allow lower cost housing, another major obstacle may stand in the way today — the high cost of land.

"No developer or builder can afford to build a smaller home on those expensive lots," said Richard Taylor, president of the First National Bank of Hurst.

Taylor said he believes there would be a demand for lower cost housing in Hurst. "There are just too many working men walking the streets who can't afford a $25,000 home, but they can afford an $18,000 home."

But no land is available, he said, for building the smaller homes.

"It's a dilemma," he said. "The airport eventually will bring hundreds of thousands of workers and many of them won't fall into the white collar and blue collar category."

• • •

ONE BUILDER, J. B. Sandlin, who has constructed smaller homes in Watauga and other towns, says it is not economically feasible to build inexpensive homes on high-priced land in Bedford and Hurst.

"A lot shouldn't cost more than 15 per cent of the total cost of the house," Sandlin said.

Land around the regional airport is selling at $10,000 an acre and more and land in that price range often cannot be used even for expensive single family homes.

City administrators, such as Gene Hubbs, city manager of North Richland Hills, find themselves looking at various points of view. When he was asked why more low or

create priced housing isn't provided in his city, he replied:

• • •

"WHERE ISN'T YOU try to get every dollar you could get for a piece of land you owned?"

Another city manager, Stan Neate of Hurst, also said land prices were dictating the type of housing being built in his city.

"Essentially, you have to remember that the reason for the existence of the suburbs was to get away from the central city," he said. "Housing was cheaper and here at first, but in the last three or four years the trend has reversed." This desire to "get away from the city" and its problems has perhaps made suburban leaders hesitant about joining Fort Worth in solving common problems, unless the problems "must" be solved, such as the problem of providing adequate water and sewer facilities.

2570

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Official House Printing, 62nd. Leg.

SECOND PRINTING October 11, 1972 Fourth Called Session

By: Hull H. B. No. 12

(In the House.--Filed September 19, 1972; October 10, 1972, read first time and referred to Committee on Congressional and Legislative Districts; October 11, 1972, reported favorably, by unanimous voice vote, sent to Printer.)

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

relating to the composition of state representative districts 32 and 42; and declaring an emergency.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. State representative district 42 is composed of Parker County and that part of Tarrant County included in census tracts 108.01, 108.02, 108.03, 110.01, 110.02, 112.01, 113, 114, 115.03, 115.04, 139, 142, and that part of census tract 141 included in enumeration districts 30 and 46.

Sec. 2. The Act of the Legislative Redistricting Board of Texas apportioning the state into representative districts is repealed to the extent of any conflict with this Act.

Sec. 3. This Act becomes effective for the elections, primary and general, for representatives from districts 32 and 42 to the 64th Legislature, and continues in effect thereafter for succeeding Legislatures. However, this Act does not affect the membership, personnel or districts of the 63rd Legislature. In case a vacancy occurs in the office of representative of the 63rd Legislature from district 32 or 42 by death, resignation, or otherwise, and a special election to fill that vacancy becomes necessary, that election shall be held in the district as it was constituted before the effective date of this Act.

Sec. 4. The importance of this legislation and the crowded condition of the calendars in both houses create an emergency and an imperative public necessity that the Constitutional Rule requiring bills to be read on three several days in each house be suspended, and this Rule is hereby suspended.

2571

Pl, cs 1st D (2nd)

COMMITTEE REPORT

COMMITTEE ROOM

Austin, Texas, October 11, 1972

Hon. Rayford Price, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR: We, your Committee on Congressional and Legislative Districts, to whom was referred H. B. No. 12, have had the same under consideration and beg to report back with recommendation that it do pass by unanimous voice vote, and be printed.

Delwin L. Jones, Chairman

BILL ANALYSIS

Background Information:

It is felt that an adjustment of the 32nd and 42nd Legislative Districts is desirable.

What the Bill Proposes to Do:

Realign State Representative Districts 32 and 42.

Section By Section Analysis:

Section 1. Delineates State Representative District 42.

Section 2. Repeals conflicting law.

Section 3. Provides, generally, for this Act to become effective for the 64th Legislature.

Section 4. Emergency Clause.

Summary of Committee Action:

The Committee suspended all necessary rules and by a unanimous voice vote, reported H. B. No. 12 back to the House favorably with the recommendation that it do pass and be printed.

OVERALL SUMMARY OF ETHNIC AND ECONOMIC BREAKDOWN OF POPULATION - DISTRICT 32*

District 32 has nine State Representatives who run at large in the district. It is situated wholly within Tarrant County, Texas. There are 161 census tracts in Tarrant County, 13 and a fraction of which are situated in District 42, which is comprised of Parker County, Texas, and these 13 and a fraction tracts. District 32 is composed of the remaining 147 and a fraction census tracts, which is made up of the following ethnic and economic constituency:

Total population	675,368	
Total white	553,867	(82%)
Total black	80,336	(12%)
Total brown	40,742	(6%)
Mean family income	$11,296	
Mean family size	3.8	

*This data is an extrapolation of information contained in Plaintiffs Escalante et al Exhibits 2. a and b.

SUMMARY OF ETHNIC AND ECONOMIC BREAKDOWN OF POPULATION - DISTRICT 32 (BY QUADRANTS)*

i. Northwest Quadrant

Total population	171,241	
Total white	140,623	(82%)
Total black	11,967	(7%)
Total brown	18,651	(11%)
Mean family income	$9,317	
Mean family size	3.88	

Two State Representatives resided in this Quadrant at the time of their election in 1972. One of these, however, resided in the extreme eastern portion of the Quadrant, which area more closely identifies with the Northeast Quadrant as a community of interest.

ii. Northeast Quadrant

Total population	178,067	
Total white	170,002	(95%)
Total black	2,776	(2%)
Total brown	5,250	(3%)
Mean family income	$12,605	
Mean family size	3.77	

Four State Representatives resided in this quadrant at the time of their election in 1972.

*This data is an extrapolation of information contained in Plaintiffs Escalante et al Exhibits 2. a and b, except as to places of residence of State Representatives - Exhibits 3. a-i.

iii A. Southeast Quadrant

Total population	153,811	
Total white	93,430	(61%)
Total black	55,161	(36%)
Total brown	5,220	(3%)
Mean family income	$9,093	
Mean family size	3.98	

No State Representatives resided in this Quadrant at the time of the election in 1972.

iii B. Most of the city of Arlington is situated in this Quadrant. Its ethnic and economic make-up is significantly different than that of those in the Quadrant living outside the city of Arlington. The following statistics are therefore supplied relating to those persons residing in the Southeast Quadrant, the city of Arlington excluded:

Total population	109,658	
Total white	51,378	(47%)
Total black	54,189	(49%)
Total brown	4,006	(4%)
Mean family income	$8,815	
Mean family size	4.04	

iv. Southwest Quadrant

Total population	172,420	
Total white	150,749	(87%)
Total black	10,409	(6%)
Total brown	11,324	(7%)
Mean family income	$13,374	
Mean family size	3.74	

Three State Representatives resided in this quadrant at the time of their election in 1972.

SUMMARY OF CENSUS TRACTS CONTAINING SUBSTANTIAL BLACK POPULATION*

There is a total black population in District 32 of 80,336, which is 12% of the total population. There are 25 census tracts which contain more than 30% black population. There are only 15 census tracts in District 32 wherein blacks comprise more than 5% and less than 30% population and, with three exceptions, all of these tracts are contiguous with those having more than 30%.

Thirteen of the above census tracts in District 32 have in excess of 75% black population. The mean family income of these thirteen tracts is $6,570, and their mean family size is 4.04.

*This data is an extrapolation of information contained in Plaintiffs Escalante et al Exhibits 2. a and b.

SUMMARY OF BROWN POPULATION - DISTRICT 32*

There are 40,742 persons, 6% of the total population, of Spanish language or Spanish surnames in District 32. There are 7 census tracts with greater than 30% brown population. These are the only tracts with significant geographic concentration of brown people.

55 census tracts have more than 5% and less than 30% brown population.

50 census tracts have more than 2% and less than 5% brown population.

The 105 census tracts with more than 2% and less than 30% are spread throughout District 32.

*This data is an extrapolation of information contained in Plaintiffs Escalante et al Exhibits 2. a and b.

SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC INFORMATION BY CENSUS TRACTS
DISTRICT 32**

There are significant economic divergencies within District 32, most of which is geographic. The mean family income of District 32 is $11,296. There are 29 census tracts in District 32 wherein the mean family income falls more than $3000 below the mean for the entire district, or below $8000. There are 33 census tracts in the district where the mean family income falls more than $3000 above the district mean family income, or above $14,000. The remaining 86 census tracts have mean incomes ranging within $3000 above or below the district mean income of $11,296.*

Evidence of the extreme divergence of economic well-being is demonstrated by the statistical information shown on Pages 2 and 3 of this exhibit for two high income and two low income census tracts.

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*This information is demonstrated geographically on Plaintiffs Escalante et al Exhibit 1. e in the deposition of Betty Fischer, wherein the high income census tracts are shown in purple and the low income census tracts are shown in pink, and in Plaintiffs Escalante et al Exhibit 1.f wherein the high income tracts are shown by diagonal lines and the low income lines are shown by dots.

**This is an extrapolation of Plaintiffs Escalante et al Exhibit 2.a and b.

High Income Tracts

Tract 54.02:

Mean family income	$26,825
Mean family size	2.61
Total number of families in tract	2,253
Ethnic make-up of tract	100% white
No. of families with incomes of $25,000 to $49,999	698
No. of families with incomes over $50,000	223

Tract 106.02:

Mean family income	$40,693
Mean family size	Not shown - too small
Total number of families in tract	96
Ethnic make-up of tract	98% white
No. of families with incomes of $25,000 to $49,999	31
No. of families with incomes over $50,000	23

Low Income Tracts

Tract 11:

Mean family income	$4,437
Mean family size	4.62
Total number of families in tract	382
Ethnic make-up of tract	86% black 10% brown 4% white
No. of families with incomes less than $1,000	29
No. of families with incomes of $1,000 to $1,999	46
No. of families with incomes of $2,000 to $2,999	56

Tract 17:

Mean family income	$3,604
Mean family size	4.56
Total number of families in tract	702
Ethnic make-up of tract	95% black 1% brown 4% white
No. of families with incomes less than $1,000	105
No. of families with incomes of $1,000 to $1,999	126
No. of families with incomes of $2,000 to $2,999	171

SUMMARY OF ETHNIC AND ECONOMIC DATA OF PROPOSED DISTRICTS 32-1 THROUGH 32-9*

District No.	Total Pop.	White Pop.	White Pct.	Black Pop.	Black Pct.	Brown Pop.	Brown Pct.	Mean Family Size	Mean Family Income
32-1	74,514	21,181	28	36,816	50	16,617	22	4.6	$6,604
32-2	74,512	42,764	57	29,304	40	2,440	3	4	9,437
32-3	75,642	72,752	97	514	-	2,081	3	3.6	13,548
32-4	75,117	71,283	96	1,409	1	2,425	3	3.7	11,784
32-5	75,423	72,747	97	273	-	2,241	3	3.8	12,330
32-6	74,556	67,941	91	2,697	3	4,122	6	3.6	9,183
32-7	75,199	69,097	92	1,222	1	5,011	7	3.9	9,165
32-8	74,668	64,653	86	7,169	10	2,846	4	3.6	16,785
32-9	75,737	71,446	95	932	-	3,159	5	3.7	12,831
Total	675,368	553,867	82	80,336	12	40,742	6	3.8	11,296

*This is an extrapolation of Plaintiffs Escalante et al Exhibit 2. a and b.

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SUMMARY OF ETHNIC AND ECONOMIC MAKE-UP OF CENSUS TRACTS WHEREIN PRESENT STATE REPRESENTATIVES RESIDED AT THE TIME OF THEIR ELECTION IN 1972*

State Representative	Census Tract #	Mean Family Income	Percent White Population	Percent Black Population	Percent Brown Population
Charles Evans	134.01	$14,000	96	-	4
Bill Hilliard	65.02	18,288	99	-	1
W.C.(Bud) Sherman	56	12,737	95	-	5
Gibson D. Lewis	65.01	17,368	94	-	6
Tom Schieffer	109	14,465	100	-	-
Joe Spurlock III	133.02	11,860	100	-	-
David Finney	105	10,432	98	-	2
Chris Miller	51	20,948	96	-	4
Doyle Willis	1.01	17,368	94	3	3

*This data is an extrapolation of information contained in Plaintiffs Escalante et al Exhibits 2. a and b and 3. a-i.

SUMMARY OF VOTER POLARIZATION BY ETHNIC MAKE-UP 1968 AND 1972 DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY - SELECTED PRECINCTS**

There are only three examples to use as a basis for determination of polarization of voting by ethnic make-up; that is, there have only been three instances in modern history of the Democratic Party where black candidates sought the Democratic nomination for State Representative against white opponents. There were 17 precincts in 1968 and 19 precincts in 1973 composed almost totally of black population.* Votes in these 17 and 19 precincts respectively are tabulated on Page 2 to show the number and percent that each of the black candidates received and the number and percent of vote received by their white opponents (whether one or more) in those precincts. This is compared with their vote and percent of vote in the remaining predominantly white precincts.

*1968 Black Precincts Nos. 1, 5, 10, 50, 56, 58, 59, 61, 73, 78, 79, 89, 90, 106, 119, 120, 127. 1972 Black Precincts included those just listed, plus Nos. 80 and 154.

**These are extrapolations from Plaintiffs Escalante et al Exhibits 7 a-c.

1968 Democratic Primary, State Representative Place 3 (Tarrant Co.)

Black Precincts:

Charles Grays (Black)	- 4290	(89%)
W. C. (Bud) Sherman (White)	- 540	(11%)

Predominantly White Precincts:

Charles Grays (Black)	- 18,094	(27%)
W. C. (Bud) Sherman (White)	- 47,788	(73%)

1972 Democratic Primary, State Representative Place 5, (Dist.32)

Black Precincts:

Bobby Webber (Black)	- 6,732	(77%)
Combined total of three white opponents	- 1,999	(23%)

Predominantly White Precincts:

Bobby Webber (Black)	- 21,502	(25%)
Combined total of three white opponents	- 65,706	(75%)

1972 Democratic Primary, State Representative Place 9, (Dist.32)

Black Precincts:

James Gaskin (Black)	- 2,673	(32%)
Combined total of two white opponents	- 5,679	(68%)

Predominantly White Precincts:

James Gaskin (Black)	- 15,841	(20%)
Combined total of two white opponents	- 65,368	(80%)

It should be noted that James Gaskin did not have the support of the Tarrant County Precinct Workers Council (a black political organization), nor was he supported by the traditional Black-Labor-Liberal slate makers as were Grays and Webber.

SUMMARY AND COMPARISON OF BLACK AND WHITE VOTER PARTICIPATION BASED ON SELECTED PRECINCTS*

Due in part to the requirement of payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting through the year 1966, registration in low income and black precincts has traditionally been significantly lower than in higher income and white precincts.

Although registration has significantly increased in black and low income precincts, voter participation (particularly in primaries) has been significantly less in black precincts as compared to white precincts.

Tabulation of total registrations and participation in the primaries and general elections for 1968, 1970 and 1972 are shown on Pages 2, 3 and 4.**

**Five black voting precincts (50, 59, 89, 106, and 120) and five white voting precincts (63, 77, 81, 118 and 146) were used in these comparisons.

*These are extrapolations from Plaintiffs Escalante et al Exhibits 8 a-d and 9.

Voter Participation in Primary and General Elections in 1968

Black Precincts:

	Total Registered Voters	Total Vote Cast	Percent Participation
Primary election	8,543	2,753	32
General election	8,543	6,547	77

White Precincts:

	Total Registered Voters	Total Vote Cast	Percent Participation
Primary election	13,706	5,673	41
General election	13,706	10,527	77

Voter Participation in Primary and General Elections in 1970

Black Precincts:

	Total Registered Voters	Total Vote Cast	Percent Participation
Primary election	9,412	2,668	28
General election	9,412	4,079	43

White Precincts:

	Total Registered Voters	Total Vote Cast	Percent Participation
Primary election	9,551	3,634	38
General election	9,551	5,652	59

Voter Participation in Primary and General Elections in 1972

Black Precincts:

	Total Registered Voters	Total Vote Cast	Percent Participation
Primary election	9,140	3,691	40
General Election	11,458	6,032	53

White Precincts:

	Total Registered Voters	Total Vote Cast	Percent Participation
Primary election	9,878	5,049	51
General election	11,880	8,401	70